CORRECT STANDARDIZED PRONUNCIATION

JOSEPHINE TURCK BAKER

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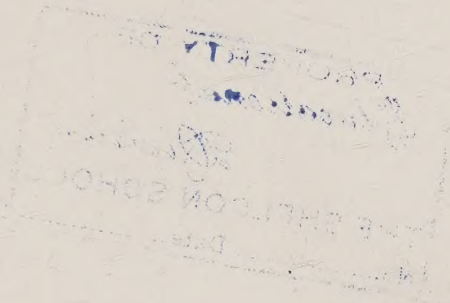

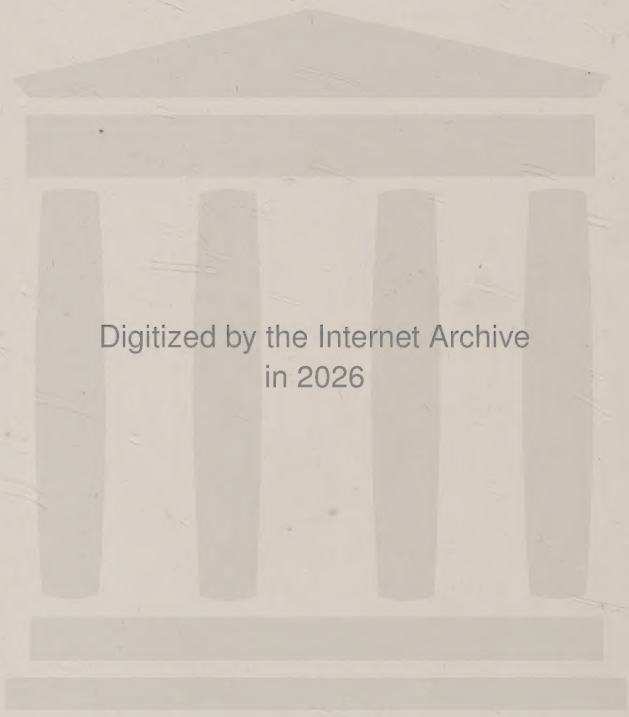

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Correct Standardized Pronunciation

OF WORDS IN EVERYDAY USE

A Dictionary

BY

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Correct English: A Complete Grammar; Correct English in the Home; Correct English in the School; The Correct Word: How to Use It; Your Everyday Vocabulary: How to Enlarge It; The Literary Workshop; The Correct Preposition: How to Use It; Correct Business Letter Writing and Business English; Art of Conversation; Correct Social Letter Writing; Correct English Drill Book, Etc.; and Editor of the Magazine CORRECT ENGLISH: HOW TO USE IT

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JOSEPHINE TURCK BAKER

FORWORD

In this list of words, only one pronunciation is given, except in rare instances where the second pronunciation seems equally to accord with good usage. Many secondary pronunciations are omitted here, the aim being to give only those pronunciations to which precedence in position is given in the dictionaries. For example, the second pronunciation of *abdomen*—with the accent on the first syllable,—is not recognized here, for the reason that precedence is uniformly given to the pronunciation with the accent on the second syllable.

Throughout this text, the majority of words have been treated in like manner. Again the long sound of *a* and *o* has been dropped in unaccented syllables where the usage of the best speakers offers a safe guide. Thus: instead of the sound of *ay* or *owe* in unaccented syllables, only the shortened sound of *e* short or *u* is recognized, except where the length of the word demands a secondary accent, thus requiring the long sound of *a* and *o*. Such words as "conserv*a*t*o*ry," "dictio*na*ry," "lava*to*ry," "mili*ta*ry," "observa*to*ry," all take the slighted sound, *a* changing to *e*; and *o*, to *u*.

The Century dictionary provides for this slighting. The Standard does not and so is not a safe guide to follow in unaccented syllables. Throughout this text, secondary pronunciations of *tiu* for *chu* or *choo*, and like sounds are discarded, *tiu* being so rarely used for *chu* or *choo* even by cultured speakers as to forfeit recognition. Thus, only the sound of *chu* or *choo* is recognized in this text, in such words as *century, nature, picture, departure*, and other words of like formation. For example, to recognize "na*tiure*," "depar*tiure*," "pic*tiure*," is to perpetuate a fiction that is kept up by so few speakers as no longer to warrant the validity of this pronunciation. In the case of words not so frequently employed, and hence not having undergone such change, *tiu* is retained, as "carica*ture*," "litera*ture*."

In such words as *borrow, borough, bravo, bravado, burrow*, the last syllable is frequently shortened to the sound of *u*, and may be so pronounced.

In brief, the purpose of this list is to effect a standardized pronunciation based on the usage of the best speakers,—those whose cosmopolitanism and education offer a safe guide in matters of speech.

Key to Vowel Sounds

Long Sounds	Short Sounds
ee (eel)	i (it)
ay (ale)	e (end)
ah (father)	a (at)
aw (all)	o (on [between *a* in *all* and *a* in *father*])
owe (oht)	u (us)
oo (food [indicated by the wording *oo as in food*])	oo (foot [indicated by the wording *oo as in foot*])
ai (aisle; isle); also terminal *e* (*fine*)	
iu (use); also terminal *e* (*there*)	
oi (oil)	

yu indicates the sound of *y* with *u* as in *foot*.

oo accented and not followed by a consonant has sound of *oo* as in *food*.

yoo indicates the sound of *y* with *oo* as in *food*.
a as in *fare* approaches *e* as in *end*.
a as in *ask*, between *a* in *at* and *a* in *father*.
e as in *err*, between *e* in *end* and *u* in *us*.

French *u* is produced by placing the organs of speech in the position of *oo* as in *food* and sounding *e* as in *eel*.
n, nasalized, means that the vowel preceding *n* is nasalized, *n* itself not being given the English sound.

Short, unaccented vowels terminating the first syllable of a word are not changed in this text, when no confusion can possibly arise in giving the necessary slighting. Other unaccented syllables are spelled as pronounced, short *a* and *o* being changed to *e* and *u* respectively, and often with a variation of *e* to *u* and and *u* to *e*, the difference between *e* and *u* being negligible in rapid utterance. As a rule, in this text slighted short *a* will be represented by *e*, and *o* by *u*.

The Correct Standardized Pronounciation

abandon, *v.* (a-ban'dun).—To desert.

abash, *v.* (a-bash').—To disconcert.

abba, *n.* (ab'u).—Father.

abbé, *n.* (ah-bay' or ab'ay).—An abbott.

abbess, *n.* (ab'es).—The lady superior of a nunnery.

abbott, *n.* (ab'ut).—The superior of a community of monks.

abdomen, *v.* (ab-dowe'men).—The visceral cavity between the diaphragm and the pelvic floor.

aberrancy, *n.* (ab-er'en-si).—Same as **abberation.**

abberation, *n.* (ab-e-ray'shun).—Deviation from a prescribed course.

abet, *v.* (a-bet').—To encourage by aid or approval [chiefly in a bad sense].

abject, *a.* (ab'jekt).—Low in condition or estimation.

abjectly, *adv.* (ab'jekt-li).—In an abject manner.

abjure, *v.* (ab-joor').—To renounce.

abnegate, *v.* (ab'ne-gate.)—To surrender; to renounce.

abnegation, *n.* (ab-ne-gay'shun).—Denial; renunciation.

aboriginal, *a.* (ab-u-rij'i-nel).—Existing from the beginning.

abortive, *a.* (a-bor'tiv).—Brought forth prematurely.

abrade, *v.* (ab-rade′).—To rub or wear away.
abrasion, *n.* (ab-ray′zhun).—The act of abrading.
absent, *a.* (ab′sent).—Not present.
absent, *v.* (ab-sent′).—To withdraw one's presence from.
absentee, *n.* (ab-sen-tee′)—One who is absent.
absinthe, *n.* (ab′sinth).—A kind of liquor.
absolute, *a.* (ab′su-lute).—Supreme in authority.
absolutely, *adv.* (ab′su-lute-li).—In an absolute manner.
absolutory, *a.* (ab-sol′yu-tu-ri).—To be free from the consequences of.
absolve, *v.* (ab-solv′)—To set free; to acquit.
absorb, *v.* (ab-sorb′).—To engross completely.
abstemious, *a.* (ab-stee′mi-us).—Temperate.
abstention, *n.* (ab-sten′shun).—Abstaining from.
abstract, *v.* (ab-strakt′).—To separate.
abstract, *a.* (ab′strakt).—Opposed to concrete.
abstractly, *a.* (ab′strakt-li)—In an abstract manner.
abstruse, *a.* (ab-stroose′).—Not clear.
abstrusely, *adv.* (ab-stroose′li).—In an abstruse manner.
absurd, *a.* (ab-serd′).—Not worthy of credence.
absurdly, *adv.* (ab-serd′li).—In an absurd manner.
abut, *v.* (a-but′).—To touch.
abutment, *n.* (a-but′ment).—That which abuts.
abysmal, *a.* (a-biz′mul).—Of great depths.

abysmally, *adv.* (a-biz'mul-i).—In an abysmal manner.

abyss, *n.* (a-bis').—A bottomless gulf.

acacia, *n.* (a-kay'shu).—A kind of flower.

academial, *a.* (ak-u-dee'mi-el).—Pertaining to an academy.

academic, *a.* (ak-u-dem'ik).—1. Pertaining to an academy, college, or university. 2. Scholarly, classical, or literary in general as distinguished from technical or professional. 3. Relating to any society for the promotion of art, science, etc.

academician, *n.* (ak-u-de-mish'un).—A member of an academy.

accede, *v.* (ak-sede').—To yield.

accent, *n.* (ak'sent).—A mark of emphasis.

accent, *v.*—To place an accent.

accented is accented on the same syllable.

accentuate, *v.* (ak-sen'chu-ate).—To emphasize.

access, *n.* (ak'ses).—Entrance.

accessory, *n.* (ak-ses'u-ri).—An adjunct.

accessory, *a.*—Supplemental.

acclimatize, *v.* (a-klai'mi-tize).—To habituate to a new climate (used of animals as well as of persons).

accolade, *n.* (ak'u-lade).—A ceremony formerly observed in conferring knighthood.

accountant, *n.* (a-koun'tent).—One skilled in accounting.

accouterment, *n.* **accoutrement** (a-koot'er-ment).—Equipment in general.

accretion, *n.* (a-kree'shun).—An increase by natural growth externally.

accrue, *v.* (a-kroo').—To increase by accession.

accusatory, *a.* (a-kui'zu-tu-ri).—In the nature of an accusation.

acerbity, *n.* (a-ser'bi-ti).—Sourness; harshness.

acetic, *a.* (a-set'ik).—Sour.

acetylene, *n.* (a-set'i-lene).—The most brilliant of illuminating gases.

achieve, *v.* (a-cheve').—To bring something to a successful conclusion.

achievement, *n.* (a-cheve'ment).—The successful accomplishment of something.

acme, *n.* (ak'me).—The highest point.

acolyte, *n.* (ak'u-lite).—An attendant or assistant; a novice.

acorn, *n.* (ay'kern).—The fruit of the oak.

acoustics, *n.* (a-koo'stiks).—The science of sound; the manner in which the sound is produced.

acquiesce, *v.* (ak'wi-es).—To agree.

acquiescence, *n.* (ak-wi-es'ens).—Silent assent.

acquiescent, *a.* (ak-wi-es'ent).—Yielding.

acquisitive, *a.* (a-kwiz'i-tiv).—Propensity to acquire.

acquisitiveness, *n.*—The quality of being acquisitive.

acquiescently, *adv.* (ak-wi-es'ent-li).—In an acquiescent manner.

acquiescingly, *adv.* (ak-wi-es'ing-li).—Yieldingly; compliantly.

acre, *n.* (a'ker).—A term of measurement.

acrid, *a.* (ak'rid).—Stinging; sharp.

acrimony, *n.* (ak'ri-mun-i).—Sharpness; severity.

activity, *n.* (ak-tiv'i-ti).—The state of being active.

activities (ak-tiv'i-tiz).—Pl. of **activity.**

actor *n.* (ak'ter).—One who acts; especially one who acts dramatically.

actuality, *n.* (ak-choo-al'i-ti).—The state of being actual.

actualities (ak-choo-al'i-tiz).—Pl. of **actuality.**

actuate (ak'choo-ate).—To put into action. (*actuated* is accented on the same syllable.)

acuity, *n.* (a-kiu'i-ti).—Sharpness; acuteness.

acumen, *n.* (a-kiu'men).—Quickness of perception.

adage, *n.* (a'dij).—A pithy saying.

adagio, *n.* (ah-dah'ju).—A musical term.

adamantine, *n.* (ad-a-man'tin).—A kind of marble.

adaptability, *n.* (a-dapt-i-bil'i-ti).—The quality of being adaptable.

addict, *a.* (a-dikt').—Given up to some habit.

addiction, *n.* (a-dik'shun).—The state of being given up to some habit or pursuit.

additament, *n.* (a-dit'u-ment).—Something added.

address, *n.* (a-dres').—1. An outward expression of thought; an appeal. 2. Any courteous or devoted attention (usually in the plural). 3. Skillful conduct or action; adroitness; tact. 4. Personal bearing.

address, *v.*—1. To direct spoken words to; to appeal or accost. 2. To direct for transmission. 3. To direct one's energies to.

addressee, *n.* (a-dres-ee′).—One to whom something is addressed.

adduce, *v.* (a-duse′).—To bring forward or offer; advance; cite; name as authority for.

adducible, *a.* (a-duse′i-bl).—Capable of being adduced.

adept, *a.* (a-dept′).—Skilled.

adept, *n.*—One who is skilled.

adeptness.—The quality of being adept.

adequacy, *n.* (ad′e-kwi-si).—The state of being adequate or sufficient.

adequate, *a.* (ad′e-kwit).—Sufficient; equal to what is required.

adherence, *n.* (ad-here′ens).—Fidelity to purpose.

adhesion, *n.* (ad-hee′zhun).—The act of sticking.

adhesive, *a.* (ad-hee′siv).—Capable of sticking.

adieu (a-diu′).—A term used in parting; a farewell.

ad-infinitum (ad-in-fi-nai′tum).—To infinity.

adipose, *a.* (ad′i-pose).—Fatty substance.

adjacent, *a.* (a-jay′sent).—Proximity to.

adjective, *n.* (a′jek-tiv).—A term used in grammar.

adjoin, *a.* (a-join′).—To join to.

adjourn, *v.* (a-jern′).—To postpone.

adjudge, *v.* (a-juj′).—To judge of.

adjudicate, *v.* (a-joo′di-kate).—To adjudge; to pronounce judgment upon.

adjunct, *n.* (aj'unkt).—An accessory.
adjure, *v.* (a-joor').—To beseech earnestly.
adjust, *v.* (a-just').—To set right.
adjutant, *n.* (a'joo-tent).
ad libitum, *n.* L. (ad-lib'i-tum).—At will.
admonition, *n.* (ad-mu-nish'un).—Gentle reproof or advice.
admonitory (ad-mon'i-tu-ri).—Serving to warn or reprove.
abode, *n.* (a-dowe'bay).
adroit, *a.* (a-droit').—Clever; skillful.
adroitly, *adv.* (a-droit'li).—In an adroit manner.
adroitness, *n.* (a-droit'nes).—Skillfulness.
adulation, *n.* (ad-yu-lay'shun).—Servile flattery; extravagant compliment.
adult, *n.* (a-dult').—One who has attained the age of maturity.
advantage, *n.* (ad-van'tej [*a* as in *ask*]).—Benefit.
advantageous, *a.* (ad-van-tay'jus).—Beneficial.
advent, *n.* (ad'vent).—Arrival.
adventist, *n.* (ad'ven-tist).—A believer in the second coming of Christ.
adventure, *n.* (ad-ven'cher).—Unusual experience.
adversary, *n.* (ad'ver-se-ri).—An opponent.
adverse, *a.* (ad'vers).—Opposing.
adversely, *adv.* (ad'vers-li).—In an adverse manner.
advert, *v.* (ad-vert').—To call attention to.
advertence, *n.* (ad-vert'ens).—Attention.
advertency, *n.* (ad-vert'ensi).—Same as advertence.

advertise, *v.* (ad'ver-tize).—To make known.
advertisement, *n.* (ad-ver'tiz-ment).
advice, *n.* (ad-vise').—Council.
advise, *v.* (ad-vize').—To give advice.
advisory, *a.* (ad-vai'zu-ri).—Of the nature of advice.
aegis, *n.* (ee'jis).—A shield.
aeolian, *n.* (ee-owe'li-en).—A harp.
aerate, *v.* (ay'e-rate).—To fill with air.
(*aerated* is accented on the same syllable.)
aeration, *n.* (ay-e-ray'shun).—Absorption of air.
aerator, *n.* (ay'e-ray-ter).—An apparatus for supplying air.
aerogram, *n.* (ay'er-u-gram).—A message by wireless telegraphy.
aeronaut, *n.* (ay'er-o-nawt).—One skilled in the practice of aviation.
aeronautic, *a.* (ay-er-o-nawt'ik).—Pertaining to an aeronaut.
aeronautics, *n.* (ay-er-o-nawt'iks).—The science of air navigation.
aeroplane, *n.* (ay'er-u-plane).—A flying machine.
aesthetic, esthetic, *a.* (es-thet'ik).—Pertaining to the appreciative sense of the artistic.
aestheticism, estheticism, *n.* (es-thet'i-sizm).—Devotion to beauty in its aesthetic forms.
affability, *n.* (af-e-bil'i-ti).—Readiness to converse; civility in social converse.
affable, *a.* (af'e-bl).—Having ease and courtesy of manner.

affably, *adv.* (af'e-bli).—In an affable manner.
affluence, *n.* (af'loo-ens).—Wealth.
affluent, *a.* (af'loo-ent).—Pertaining to wealth.
affront, *n.* (a-frunt').—Offense.
afortiori L. (aye-fore-shai-owe'rai).—For a stronger reason.
after-glow, afterglow, *n.*—The glow seen in the sky after sunset.
after-math, aftermath, *n.*—A second mowing.
aggrandize, *v.* (ag'ran-dize).—To increase; intensify.
aggrandizement, *n.* (a-gran'diz-ment).—The state of being exalted in power.
aggregate, *n.* (ag'gre-gate [*gate* often slighted to *get*]).—The entire sum.
aggregate, *a.*—Combined in one sum.
aggregate, *v.* (ag'gre-gate).—To collect in one sum, mass, or body.
aggregation, *n.* (ag-re-gay'shun).—A sum.
aggression, *n.* (a-gresh'un).—Hostility.
aggressive, *a.* (a-gres'iv).—Tending to hostility.
aggressor, *n.* (a-gres'er).—One who begins hostility.
agile, *a.* (aj'il).—Quick in movement.
agriculture, *n.* (ag'ri-kul-cher).—The culture of the field.
agricultural, *a.* (ag-ri-kul'cher-el).—Pertaining to agriculture.
aigret, *n.* (a-gret' [often aye'gret]).—A bunch or tuft of feathers.
alabaster, *n.* (al'a-bas-ter [*a* in *bas* like *a* in *ask*]).
a la carte, Fr. (ah-lah-kart).—By the card.

alamo, *n.* (ah'lah-mowe).—A kind of tree.
alarmist (a-lahr'mist).—One who excites alarm.
a la mode, Fr. (ah-lah-mode).—After the manner.
alder, *n.* (awl'der).—A kind of tree.
aldine, *n.* (awl'din [often awl'dine]).—A special edition of books.
alias, L. (ay'li-es).—Another.
aliases (ay'li-es-es).—Pl. of **alias.**
alibi, L. (al'i-bai).—Elsewhere.
alien, *n.* (ale'yen).—One of another race.
alienate, *v.* (ale'yen-ate).—To estrange.
alienist, *n.* (ale'yen-ist).—One skilled in mental treatment.
aliment, *n.* (al'i-ment).—Food, nourishment.
alimentary, *a.* (al'i-men-te-ri).—Nourishing.
alimony, *n.* (al'i-mu-ni).—Allowance made by order of the court to a divorced woman.
alkali, *n.* (al'ku-lai).—A chemical term. term.
allege, *v.* (a-lej').—To assert to be true.
allegorize, *v.* (al'e-gu-rize).—To put into allegory.
allegory (al'e-gu-ri).—A prolonged metaphor.
allegretto (ah-lay-gret'u).—A musical term.
allegro (ah-lay'gru).—A musical term.
allemande (ahl-mahnd; *n,* nasalized; or al-e-mand').—A musical term.
alleviate, *v.* (a-lee'vi-ate).—To lessen.
allopathy (a-lop'e-thi).—A school of medicine.
allopathist (a-lop'e-thist).—One who embraces allopathy.

allopathic (al-u-path'ik).—Pertaining to allopathy.
allotment (a-lot'ment).—Distribution; share.
alloy, *n.* (a-loi').—A mixture.
alloy, *v.* (a-loi').—To mix.
allure (a-lure').—To entice.
allude (a-lude').—To refer to.
allusion (a-liu'zhun).—Reference to.
ally, *n.* (a-lai').—One who joins with another.
ally, *v.* (a-lai').—To form an alliance.
allies, *n.* (a-lize').—Pl. of **ally.**
alma mater, L. (al'muh-may-ter).—Cherished mother.
almond (ah'mund).—A kind of nut.
alms (ahms).—Charity.
alpaca (al-pak'u).—A kind of cloth.
alpine (al'pin).—Pertaining to the Alps.
altercation (al [often *awl*]-ter-kay'shun).—A quarrel.
alternate, *v.* (al'ter-nate).—To do in turn.
alternate, *a.* (al-ter'net).—Occurring in turn.
alternately, *adv.* (al-ter'net-li).—In an alternate manner.
alternative, *n.* (al-ter'ne-tiv).—A choice between two things.
alternative, *a.*—Affording a choice between two things.
alto relievo, It. (al-towe-ree-lyay'vowe).—High relief.
altitude, *n.* (al'ti-tude).—Height.
altruism, *n.* (al'troo-ism).—Benevolence.
altruistic, *a.* (al-troo-is'tik).—Benevolent.
altruistically, *adv.* (al-troo-is'ti-kel-i).—In an altruistic manner.

alumna, L. (a-lum'nu).—Sing. of **alumnae.**

alumnae, L. (a-lum'nee).—Women graduates.

alumni, L. (a-lum'nai).—Men graduates.

alumnus, L. (a-lum'nus).—Sing. of **alumni.**

always, *adv.* (awl'wiz [or *waze*]).—All the time.

amalgamate, *v.* (a-mal'gu-mate).—To blend.

amalgamation, *n.* (a-mal-gu-may'shun).—The mixing or blending of different things.

amanuensis, *n.* (a-man-yu-en'sis).—One who writes what another dictates or copies what another has written.

amanuenses (a-man-yu-en'seez).—Pl. of **amenuensis.**

amass, *v.* (a-mas' [*a* as in *ask*]).—To collect.

amateur, *n.* (am'a-ter [often *ture*]).—One versed in an art or a lover of it, but not professionally engaged in it.

amateur, *a.*—Of the nature of an amateur.

amateurish, *a.*—Of the style of an amateur.

amatory, *a.* (am'a-tu-ri).—Pertaining to love.

amaze, *v.* (a-maze').—To astonish.

ambassador, *n.* (am-bas'a-der).—A foreign minister of the highest rank.

ambergris, *n.* (am'ber-grese).—A secretion.

ambidexterity, *n.* (am-bi-deks-ter'i-ti).—The quality of being ambidexterous.

ambidexterous, *a.* (am-bi-deks'trus).—1. Equally skilful in the use of both hands. 2. Skilful. 3. Hypocritical.

ambient, *a.* (am'bi-ent).—Enveloping, as air.

ambiguity, *n.* (am-bi-giu'i-ti).—The quality of being ambiguous.

ambiguous, *a.* (am-big'yu-us).—Not lucid.

ambrosia, *n.* (am-browe'zhi-u).—In Gr. legend, a celestial food or drink.

ambulatory, *a.* (am'bu-lu-tu-ri).—Capable of moving from place to place.

ameliorate, *v.* (a-mele'yu-rate).—To relieve.

amenable, *a.* (a-mee'nu-bl).—Answerable; ready or willing to submit.

amend, *v.* (a-mend').—To free from fault; to make better.

amends, *n.* (a-mends').—Compensation from loss or injury.

amendatory, *a.* (a-men'de-tu-ri).—Capable of being amended.

amenity, *n.* (a-men'i-ti).—That which is pleasant; agreeableness. (Usually plural.)

amenities (a-men'i-tiz).—Pl. of **amenity.**

amerce, *v.* (a-mers').—1. To punish with a pecuniary penalty or fine. 2. To punish by inflicting a penalty of any kind.

amicable, *a.* (am'i-ku-bl).—Friendly.

amity, *n.* (am'i-ti).—Friendship in a general sense.

amorous, *a.* (am'u-rus).—Inclined to love.

amphitheatre, *n.* (am-fi-thee'a-ter [*th* as in *think*]).—A circular building.

anachronism, *n.* (an-ak'run-ism).—An error in computing time or in placing an event earlier or later than it happened.

anathema, *n.* (a-nath'e-mu).—A formal ban; imprecation or curse.

ancestor, *n.* (an-ses'ter).—A predecessor.

ancestral, *a.* (an-ses'trul).—Pertaining to ancestors.

analogous, *a.* (a-nal'u-gus).—Having analogy.
anatomize, *v.* (a-nat'u-mize).—To dissect.
analogy, *n.* (a-nal'u-ji).—Partial similarity.
anchor, *n.* (ang'ker).—A nautical device.
anchor, *v.*—To hold something fast.
anchoret, anchorite (ang'ku-ret [or *rite*]).—A hermit.
anchovy, *n.* (an-chowe'vi).—A kind of fish.
ancient, *a.* (ane'shent).—Old.
ancillary, *a.* (an'si-lay- [or *le*] ri).—Subservient.
andiron, *n.* (and'ai-ern).—A metallic stand used in a fire-place.
anecdote, *n.* (an'ek-dote).—A short story.
anecdotal, *a.* (an'ek-dote-el).—Pertaining to anecdote.
anemia, *n.* (a-nee'mi-u).—Disease of the blood.
anemic, *a.* (a-nem'ik).—Pertaining to anemia.
angelus, *n.* (an'je-lus).—1. A catholic devotion. 2. A bell tolled to indicate the time of the devotion.
Anglican, *a.* (ang'li-ken).—Pertaining to Anglicanism.
Anglican, *n.*—A member of the Church of England.
Anglicanism, *n.* (ang'li-ken-ism).—The spirit and character of the Church of England.
angora, *n.* (ang-gowe'ru).—A species of cat or goat.
anguish, *n.* (ang'gwish).—Extreme grief.
animadversion, *n.* (an-i-mad-ver'shun).—A censorious comment or reflection.
animalcule, *n.* (an-i-mal'kule).—A minute or microscopic animal.

animosity, *n.* (an-i-mos'i-ti).—Passionate enmity.

animus, *n.* (an'i-mus).—The animating thought or purpose; especially hostile feeling or intent.

annihilate, *v.* (an-nai'hi-late).—To destroy.

annihilation, *n.* (a-nai-hi-lay'shun).—Complete destruction.

anodyne, *n.* (an'o-dine).—An agent that relieves pain by diminishing sensibility.

anomalistic, *a.* (a-nom-a-lis'tik).—Pertaining to an anomaly.

anomalous, *a.* (a-nom'u-lus).—Deviating from general rule.

anomalies (a-nom'u-liz).—Pl. of **anomaly.**

anomaly, *n.* (a-nom'u-li).—A deviation from rule, type, or form.

anonymity, *n.* (an-o-nim'i-ti).—The state of being anonymous.

anonymous, *a.* (a-non'i-mus).—Not bearing a name.

answer, *n.* (an'ser [*a* as in *ask*]).—A response to anything said or written.

answer, *v.*—To respond to anything said or written.

antecedent, *a.* (an-te-see'dent).—Prior.

antepenult, *n.* (an-te-pe-nult').—The last syllable but two of a word.

antecedent, *n.*—That which precedes.

anthologist, *n.* (an-thol'u-jist).—A collector of anthology.

anthologies, *n.* (an-thol'u-jiz).—Pl. of **anthology.**

anthology, *n.* (an-thol'u-ji).—A collection of choice writings.

antipathetic, *a.* (an-ti-pu-thet'ik).—Characterized by antipathy.

antipathy, *n.* (an-tip'u-thi).—Natural aversion.

antipodes, *n.* (an-tip'u-deze).—Sing. and pl. That which is opposite—a person, place or thing.

antipodal, *a.* (an-tip'u-del).—Pertaining to that which is opposite.

antiquarian, *n.* (an-ti-kway'ri-en).—A student or collector of antiquaries; a dealer in old books, coins, and similar objects.

antiquarian, *a.*—Of the nature of an antiquarian.

antiquaries, *n.* (an'ti-kwe-riz).—Pl. of **antiquary** [*n.*].

antiquary, *n.* (an'ti-kwe-ri).—Same as **antiquarian** [*n.*].

antiquary, *a.*—Same as **antiquarian** [*a.*].

antiquarium, *n.* (an-te-kway'ri-um).—A repositary for antiquities.

antithesis, *n.* (an-tith'e-sis).—An opposition of words or sentiments in the same sentence.

antitheses (an-tith'e-seze).—Pl. of **antithesis.**

antiquated, *a.* (an'ti-qway-ted).—Old; superannuated.

apathetic, *a.* (a-pu-thet'ik).—Without feeling; immune.

apathy, *n.* (ap'u-thi).—Freedom from feeling.

aperture, *n.* (ap'er-choor).—A small opening.

aphorism, *n.* (af'u-rizm).—A maxim, adage, or proverb.

apocalypse, *n.* (a-pok'u-lips).—A revelation.

apogee, *n.* (ap'u-jee).—The highest point.

apograph, *n.* (ap'u-graf).—A fac-simile.

apologetic, *a.* (a-pol-u-jet'ik).—In the nature of an apology.

apology, *n.* (a-pol'u-ji).—An excuse, usually accompanied by an expression of regret.

apologue, *n.* (ap'u-log).—A fabulous story or fiction contrived to teach some moral truth.

apostasy, *n.* (a-pos'tu-si).—A total departure from one's faith or religion.

apostate, *a.* (a-pos'tate).—False.

apothegm, *n.* (ap'u-them).—A valuable maxim.

apotheosis, *n.* (ap-u-the'-u-sis [*th* as in *think*]).—The act of exalting or deifying something.

apotheosize, *v.* (ap-u-thee'u-size [*th* as in *think*]).—Deify.

apparatus, *n.* (ap-u-ray'tus).—Any complex device or machine prepared for a special purpose.

apparition, *n.* (ap-u-rish'un).—A vision; an unaccountable appearance.

appease, *v.* (a-peeze').—To calm.

appellant, *n.* (a-pel'unt).—One who makes an appeal.

apperception, *n.* (ap-er-sep'shun).—That kind of perception in which the mind is concious of perceiving; self-conscious.

appertain, *v.* (ap-er-tane′).—To belong; to relate.

apportion, *v.* (a-por′shun).—To divide and assign in just proportion or according to some rule; to distribute proportionally.

apposite, *a.* (ap′u-zit).—Appropriate.

appositeness, *n.* (ap′u-zit-nes).—The quality of being apposite.

appraise, *v.* (a-praze′).—To determine the worth or merit of something.

apprehension, *n.* (ap-re-hen′shun).—A mental presentation to one's self of what may happen in the future; also mental expectation as couple with fear.

approbation, *n.* (ap-ru-bay′shun).—Approval; applause.

apropos, *adv.* (ap-ru-powe′).—1. Opportunely. 2. By the way; to the purpose.

aquiline, *a.* (ak′wi-lin).—1. Of or pertaining to an eagle. 2. Like an eagle, specially in nose or features; curving; hooked.

aquilinity, *n.* (ak-wi-lin′i-ti).—The state or condition of having hooked or curved features.

arboreal, *a.* (ar-bore′e-el)—1. Pertaining to or of the nature of trees. 2. Living on or among trees.

argentine, *a.* (ar′jen-tin).—Pertaining to or resembling silver; silvery; argent.

argumentative, *a.* (ar-gu-men′tu-tiv).—Consisting in argument; debatable; open to argument.

arid, *a.* (ar′id).—1. Dry in an extreme degree. 2. Without profit.

aristocracy, *n.* (a-ris-tok'ri-si).—Specifically, a body of people having hereditary nobility; a class of people pre-eminent by reason of birth, wealth, or culture; a form of government in which sovereign power is lodged in a select council.

aristocrat, *n.* (a-ris'to-krat).—A member of the aristocracy, or men of rank in a community.

aristotelian, *a.* (ar-is-towe-tee'lyun).—Pertaining to Aristotle.

aristotelian, *n.*—A follower of Aristotle.

arithmetic, *n.* (a-rith'me-tik).—The science of numbers; the art of computation.

armada, *n.* (ahr-may'du).—A fleet of warships; a squadron.

armadillo, *n.* (ahr-mu-dil'lo).—An animal covered with soft long plates.

armistice, *n.* (ahr'mis-tis).—A temporary suspension of hostilities by convention or agreement of the parties; a truce.

armor, *n.* (ahr'mur).—Defensive arms; any covering worn to protect the person against offensive weapons.

armorial, *a.* (ahr-mowe'ri-al).—Belonging to heraldry, or to heraldic bearings.

aroma, *n.* (a-rowe'mu).—An odor arising from spices, plants, etc.; more especially an agreeable odor; fragrance; spicy perfume.

arquebuse, harquebuse, *n.* (hahr'kwe-bus).—A species of hand-firearm of various sorts, a predecessor of the musket, used in the 15th and 16th centuries.

arraign *v.* (a-rane').—To call in question.

arraignment, *n.* (a-rane'ment).—The act of calling in question.

articulate, *v.* (ar-tik'yu-late).—To pronounce.

articulate, *a.* (ar-tik'yu-let).—United to form speech; manifest.

articulateness, *n.*—The quality of being articulate.

artisan, *n.* (ahr'ti-zun).—One skilled in any art; a mechanic.

artistry, *n.* (art'is-tri).—Artistic effect; pursuit or ability.

Aryan, *n.* (ahr-yun).—A member of the Indo-European family.

ascetic, *a.* (a-set'ik).—Practicing special acts of self-denial as a religious exercise; seeking holiness through self-mortification.

asceticism, *n.* (a-set'i-sizm).—Ascetic belief or conduct.

ask, *v.* (ask [see Key]).—To request.

askance, *adv.* (a-skans' [*a* as in *ask*]).—1. Sideway; obliquely. 2. Disdainfully; distrustfully.

aslant, *a.* (a-slant' [*a* as in *ask*]).—In a slanting or sloping direction; oblique.

asp, *n.* (asp [*a* as in *ask*]).—A venomous serpent.

asparagus, *n.* (as-par'a-gus).—A culinary plant.

asperity, *n.* (as-per'i-ti).—The state or quality of being tough or harsh.

asperse, *v.* (a-spers').—To bespatter with censure; to cast reproach upon; villify; calumniate.

asphalt, *n.* (as'falt).—Compact native bitumen.

asphaltum, *n.* (as-fal'tum).—One of the so-called bituminous substances which are widely diffused over the earth, and are of great practical importance.

asphyxiate, *v.* (as-fik'si-ate).—To suffocate, or deprive of oxygen to the extent of producing death or very serious symptoms.

asphyxiated, *v.* (accented on the same syllable).

aspirant, *n.* (as-pair'unt).—One who aspires or seeks eagerly.

assassin, *n.* (a-sas'in).—One who kills or attempts to kill by secret assault.

assay, *v.* (a-say').—To analyze, as an ore.

assert, *v.* (a-sert').—To affirm positively. 2. To defend by words or measures.

asset, *n.* (as'et).—The property of an insolvent debtor applicable to the payment of his debts; properly, anything that can be given in payment for debts.

assiduity, *n.* (as-i-diu'i-ti).—Close application; zeal.

assiduities, *n.* (as-i-diu'i-tiz).—Pl. of **assiduity.**

assiduous, *a.* (a-sid'yu-us).—Devoted; constant in the pursuit of something.

assimilate, *v.* (a-sim'i-late).—To become incorporated with something; to make it a part of something.

associate, *v.* (a-sowe'shi-ate).—1. To join in company. 2. To unite in the same mass.

association, *n.* (a-sowe-si-ay'shun).—1. Union; connection. 2. Union of persons in a society for some particular purpose.

associative, *a.* (a-sowe'shi-u-tiv).—Tending or pertaining to association.

assuage, *v.* (a-swaje').—To lessen.

assume, *v.* (a-sium').—1. To take on one's self. 2. To take for granted.

assurance, *n.* (a-shoor'ens).—1. Act of assuring. 2. Freedom from doubt. 3. Firmness of mind. 4. Impudence. 5. Insurance.

Assyrian, *n.* (a-sir'i-un).—A native or an inhabitant of Assyria.

asterisk, *n.* (as'tu-risk).—The figure of a star, used in printing or writing.

asthma, *n.* (az'mu).—A disorder of respiration.

asthmatic, *a.* (az-mat'ik).—Pertaining to or affected by asthma.

astir, *a.* (a-ster').—In full activity; stirring.

astral, *a.* (as'trul).—Belonging to the stars; starry.

astute, *a.* (a-stute').—Keenness of perception.

atavism, *n.* (at'a-vizm).—Percurrence or tendency to recur to an ancestral type; intermittent heredity; revision.

atavistic, *a.* (at-a-vis'tik).—Pertaining to the recurrence or tendency to recur to an ancestral type or to any ancestral trait, deformity or disease after its disappearance for two or more generations.

atelier, *n.* (at-e-lyay' [Fr.]).—A workshop; specifically, the workroom of a sculptor or painter; a studio.

Athene, *n.* (a-thee'nee).—A Greek name of Minerva.

atheneum, or **athenaeum,** *n.* (ath-e-nee'um).—

1. A literary or scientific association. 2. A public library or reading room.

athirst, *a.* (a-therst′).—1 Thirsty. 2. Having a keen desire.

athlete, *n.* (ath′lete).—A contender for victory in wrestling, etc.

athletic, *a.* (ath-let′ik).—Belonging to wrestling, etc.; hence, strong, vigorous.

athwart, *prep.* (a-thwart′).—From side to side; across; transversely.

atrium, *n.* (ay′tri-um).—In ancient Roman architecture, the entrance-hall, the most important and usually the most splendid apartment of the house.

atrocious, *a.* (a-trowe′shus).—Extremely heinous; very wicked.

atrophy, *n.* (at′ru-fi).—A wasted condition.

attaché, *n.* (ah-tah-shay′).—A person attached to the company or suite of another; especially subordinate members of a diplomatic embassy.

attachés (ah-tah-shaze′).—Pl. of **attaché.**

attitude, *n.* (at′i-tude).—Posture or position of a person.

attorney, *n.* (a-ter′ni).—One legally appointed by another to transact any business for him.

attributable, *a.* (a-trib′yu-tu-bl).—Capable of being attributed or ascribed to.

attributive, *a.* (a-trib′yu-tiv).—Relating to, or expressing an attribute.

attrition, *n.* (a-trish′un).—The act of wearing out by rubbing or grinding by friction, or the state of being so worn or ground.

auburn, *a.* (aw'bern).—Reddish brown.

audacious, *a.* (aw-day'shus).—Bold; daring; spirited; adventurous.

auditorium, *n.* (aw-di-towe'ri-um).

auditory, *a.* (aw'di-tu-ri).—Pertaining to the sense of hearing.

August, *n.* (aw'gust).—Eighth month of the year.

august, *a.* (a-gust').—Creating extraordinary respect and veneration.

Augustine, St., *n.* (aw-gus'tin).—A name formerly given to a member of one of the monastic fraternities following the rule of St. Augustine.

aunt, *n.* (ahnt).—The sister of one's father or mother.

aura, *n.* (aw'ru).—Any subtile, invisible fluid, supposed to flow from a body.

aureola, *n.* (aw-ree'u-lu).—In representations of the Deity, the Virgin Mary, saints, martyrs, etc., a radiance of luminous cloud emanating from and surrounding the whole figure.

aureole, *n.* (aw'ree-ole).—Same as **aureola.**

au revoir (owe ree-vwor' [Fr.]).—Till we meet again: an expression used at parting.

aurist, *n.* (aw'rist).—One who treats disorders of the ear.

aurora, *n.* (aw-rowe'ru).—The rising light of the morning; the dawn of day.

auspices, *n.* (aws'pis-es).—Patronage.

auspicious, *a.* (aw-spi'shus).—Having omens of success or favorable appearances.

austere, *a.* (aw-stere').—Severe, grave; harsh.

austerity, *n.* (aws-ter'i-ti).—Severity.
autobiographer, *n.* (aw-towe-bai-og'ru-fer).—One who writes of his own life.
autobiographic, *a.* (aw-towe-bai-u-graf'ik).—Of the nature of autobiography.
autobiography, *n.* (aw-towe-bai-og'ru-fi).—A biography or memoir of a person written by himself.
autocracy, *a.* (aw-tok'ri-si).—Absolute government.
automaton, *n.* (aw-tom'i-tun).—Self moving.
automobile, *n.* (aw-tu-mowe'bil).—A self-moving car.
automobiling, *n.* (aw-tu-mowe'bil-ing).—The act of riding in an automobile.
autonomy, *n.* (aw-ton'u-mi).—Self-government.
availability, *n.* (a-vail-u-bil'i-ti).—Fitness.
aviator, *n.* (ay'vi-ay-ter).—An operator of an airplane.
aviation, *n.* (ay-vi-ay'shun).—The art of flying.
avocation, *n.* (av-u-kay'shun).—A side interest.
axiom, *n.* (ak'si-um).—Self evident truth.
axiomatic, *a.* (ak-si-u-mat'ik).—Pertaining to an axiom.
ay, aye, *adv.* (ai).—Yes.
aye, *n.*—Expression of assent.
aye, *adv.* (ay).—Always.
azure, *a.* (azh'er).—Blue.

B

badinage, *n.* (bad-i-nahzh').—Light banter.
bagatelle, *n.* (bag-u-tel').—A trifle.
balderdash, *n.* (bawl'der-dash).—Jargon.

baleful, *a.* (bale'ful).—Harmful.

ballad, *n.* (bal'ud).—A song intended as an accompaniment to a dance.

ballade, *n.* (ba-lad' [*a* as in *ask*]).—A poem.

balladry, *n.* (bal'ud-ri).—Ballad poetry.

ballast, *n.* (bal'ust).—That which renders anything steady.

ballet, *n.* (bal'ay).—A theatrical exhibition composed of dancing, posturing, and pantomimic action.

ballot, *n.* (bal'ut).—A ticket or slip used in voting.

balm, *n.* (bahm).—An oily, aromatic, resinous substance.

Balmoral, *a.* (bal-mor'ul).—Pertaining to various articles of dress possessing unusual strength and weight.

balsam, *n.* (bawl'sum).—An oily, aromatic, resinous substance.

Baltic, *a.* (bawl'tik).—Pertaining to the sea which separates Sweden from Denmark, Germany, and Russia.

bambino, *n.* (bahm-bee'nowe [Italian]).—A little child.

bamboo, *n.* (bam-boo').—The common name of an arborescent grass.

ban, *n.* (ban).—A public proclamation or edict.

banal, *a.* (ban'el).—Commonplace.

banality, *n.* (ba-nal'i-ti).—Commonplaceness.

banana, *n.* (ba-nan'u).—A kind of fruit.

bandeau, *n.* (ban-dowe').—A fillet worn by women to bind their hair.

banderilla, *n.* (ban-de-reel'yu [Spanish]).—A weapon used in bull-fights.

banderillero, *n.* (ban-de-reel-yay'rowe [Spanish]).—A bull-fighter.

bandit, *n.* (ban'dit).—An outlaw.

bandits, *n.* (ban'dits).—Pl. of **bandit.**

banditti, *n.* [Pl.] (ban-dit'i).—Same as **bandits.**

bandoline, *n.* (ban'dowe-lin).—A gummy perfumed substance, originally obtained from quince seeds.

baneful, *a.* (bane'ful).—Hurtful.

bank, *n.* (bangk).—1. A mound, pile, or ridge of earth raised above the surrounding plain. 2. A money-dealers table, counter, or shop.

banner, *n.* (ban'er).—An ensign or flag bearing a badge or emblem.

banns, *n.* (banz).—Pl. of **ban.**

banquet, *n.* (bang'kwet).—A feast.

banshee, *n.* (ban'shee [Gaelic]).—Name of fairy.

banter, *n.* (ban'ter).—Good-humored ridicule or raillery; pleasantry.

barbarian, *n.* (bahr-bay'ri-un).—1. One outside the pale of Christian civilization.

barbaric, *a.* (bahr-bar'ik).—Uncivilized; barbarian.

barbarism, *n.* (bahr'bu-rizm).—1. An offense against purity of style or language. 2. An uncivilized state or condition.

barbarity, *n.* (bahr-bar'i-ti).—Brutal or inhuman conduct.

barbarities, *n.* (bahr-bar'i-tiz).—Pl. of **barbarity.**

barbarous, *a.* (bahr'bu-rus).—1. Not classical or pure. 2. Uncivilized.

barbarously, *adv.* (bahr'bu-rus-li).—In a barbarous manner.

barbecue, *n.* (bahr'be-kiu).—A large social or political entertainment in the open air, at which animals are roasted whole, and feasting on a general scale is indulged in.

barber, *n.* (bahr'ber).—One whose occupation is to shave the beard and cut and dress the hair.

bard, *n.* (baɪd).—A poet and singer, originally, among the ancient Celts.

bare, *a.* (bare [*a* as in *fare*]).—Naked; without covering.

bare, *v.*—To make bare; uncover.

bargain, *n.* (bahr'gin).—An agreement; a gainful transaction.

barometer, *n.* (bu-rom'e-ter).—An instrument for determining the weight or pressure of the atmosphere.

baron, *n.* (bar'un).—In England, one who holds rank between a viscount and a baronet.

baronage, *n.* (bar'u-nej).—The whole body of British barons.

baroness, *n.* (bar'u-nes).—The wife of a baron.

baronet, *n.* (bar'u-net).—A lesser or inferior baron.

baronetcy, *n.* (bar'u-net-si).—The title and dignity of a baronet.

barouche, *n.* (ba-roosh').—A large four-wheeled carriage.

barrack, *n.* (bar'uk).—A hut or house for soldiers.

barricade, *n.* (bar-i-kade').—A defensive fortification, made in haste.

barrier, *n.* (bar'i-er).—A fence made to stop an enemy.

barrister, *n.* (bar'is-ter).—A counselor admitted to plead at the bar.

barter, *n.* (bahr'ter).—The act of exchanging.

barytone, *n.* (bar'i-tone).—A male voice, ranging between common base and tenor.

basalt, *n.* (ba-sawlt').—A kind of marble.

basaltic, *a.* (ba-sawl'tic).—Pertaining to basalt.

bas-bleu, *n.* (bah-ble').—Fr. A blue-stocking; a literary woman.

bascule, *n.* (bas'kule).—A balanced lever.

bascule-bridge, *n.* (bas'cule-brij).—A balanced lifting-bridge.

basic, *a.* (bay'sik).—Relating to a base; fundamental.

basilisk, *n.* (bas'i-lisk).—A fabulous serpent.

bask, *v.* (bask [*a* as in *ask*]).—To lie exposed to genial heat.

basket, *n.* (bas'ket).—A vessel made of twigs, etc., interwoven.

Basque people, *n.* (bask).—One of a race of unknown origin, inhabiting the Basque provinces and other parts of Spain.

bass (bass tree), *n.* (bas [*a* as in *ask*]).—The American linden or lime-tree.

bass (bass voice), *n.* (base).—In music, the lowest part in the harmony of a musical composition.

bassinet, *n.* (bas'i-net).—A wicker basket.

bassoon, *n.* (ba-soon′).—A musical instrument of the oboe class.

basso-profundo, *n.* (bas′owe-prowe-fon′dowe).—The lowest bass voice.

bas relief, *n.* (bah-ree-lefe′).—(Sculp.) Figures which do not stand far out.

basswood, *n.* (bas′wood) [*a* as in *ask*]).—The common name of the American linden or lime-tree.

bastile, *n.* (bas-teel′).—1. An old fortress in Paris long used as a state prison. 2. Any prison.

bastinado, *n.* (bas-ti-nay′dowe).—A blow or beating with a stick or cudgel; a cudgeling.

bateau, *n.* (ba-towe′).—A long, light boat.

bath, *n.* (bath [*a* as in *ask*]).—A washing of the body.

baths, *n.* (bathz [*a* as in *ask*]).—Pl. of **bath.**

bathe, *v.* (bathe).—To place in a bath.

bathos, *n.* (bay′thos).—Descent from the lofty to the commonplace.

baton, *n.* (bat′un, bat-on′, or [Fr.] bah-tôn′).—A staff or club.

battalia, *n.* (ba-tay′lyu).—One-third of a regiment.

battalion, *n.* (ba-tal′yun).—An army in battle array.

batter, *n.* (bat′er).—1. A heavy blow. 2. A mixture of several ingredients, used in cookery.

battery, *n.* (bat′er-i).—An attack or assault, with the view of beating-down.

batteries, *n.* (bat′er-iz).—Pl. of **battery.**

battledore, *n.* (bat'l-dore).—A bat or beetle used in washing clothes, or for smoothing them out while being laundered.

battlement, *n.* (bat'l-ment).—Any high wall for defense.

battology, *n.* (ba-tol'u-ji).—Unnecessary repetition of words.

Bavarian, *n.* (bu-vay'ri-un).—A native or inhabitant of Bavaria.

bayadere, *n.* (bay-yu-dere').—An East Indian dancing girl.

bayonet, *n.* (bay'u-net).—A short flat dagger.

bayou, *n.* (bai-oo).—A channel; a sluggish watercourse.

bazaar, *n.* (ba-zahr').—A fancy fair.

bear, *n.* (bare [*a* as in *fare*]).—A large carnivorous or omnivorous mammal.

bear, *v.* (bare [*a* as in *fare*]).—To support; sustain.

beard, *n.* (beerd).—The close growth of hair on the chin and parts of the face.

bearer, *n.* (bare'er [*a* as in *fare*]).—A carrier.

bearing, *n.* (bare'ing [*a* as in *fare*]).—Support, as of a principle or an active maintenance; defense.

beatify, *v.* (be-at'i-fai).—To pronounce blessed, happy.

beau-ideal, *n.* (bowe'ai-dee'al).—A mental conception of any object in its perfect type; ideal existence

beau monde, *n.* (bowe-mawnd').—The fashionable world.

beauteous, *a.* (biu-te-us).—Very handsome; beautiful.

beautiful, *a.* (biu'te-ful).—Having the qualities which constitute beauty.

beautify, *v.* (biu'ti-fai).—To make beautiful.

beauty, *n.* (biu'ti).—An assemblage of graces or of properties which pleases the sight, etc.

beauties, *n.* (biu'tiz).—Pl. of **beauty.**

bedash, *v.* (bee-dash').—To wet by throwing water or other liquid upon.

bedaub, *v.* (be-dawb').—To daub over; besmear.

bedfast, *n.* (bed'fast).—Confined to bed; bedridden.

bedight, *v.* (be-dite').—To array; equip.

bedizen, *v.* (be-diz'n [or be-dai'zn]).—To dress or adorn tawdrily.

bedizenment, *n.* (be-diz'n-ment or be-dai'zn-ment).—The act of bedizening.

Bedouin, *n.* (bed'oo-in).—An Arab of the desert.

bedlam, *n.* (bed'lum).—A lunatic asylum.

Beelzebub, *n.* (be-el'zee-bub).—A god of the Philistines, who had a famous temple at Ekron.

been, *v.* (been or bin).—Past participle of be.

before, *adv.* and *prep.* (be-fore').—In front; ahead.

begird, *v.* (be-gerd').—To bind with a band or girdle.

begone, *interj.* (be-gawn').—Go away; depart.

Beguin, Beguine, *n.* (beg'in [or *ene*]).—Name of a member of various religious communities of women.

begum, *n.* (bee'gum).—The title of a Hindu princess or lady of high rank.

behalf, *n.* (be-half' [*a* as in *ask*]).—Benefit, interest (of somebody or something).

beheld, *v.* (be-held').—Past participle of behold.

behemoth, *n.* (be-hee'muth).—An animal thought by some to be the hippopotamus.

behest, *n.* (be-hest').—A vow; a promise.

behind, *adv.* and *prep.* (be-haind').—In the rear; opposed to before.

behold, *v.* (be-holde').—1. To keep. 2. To view.

behoof, *n.* (be-hoof' [*oo* as in *food*]).—That which is advantageous; profit.

behoove, *v.* (be-hoov').—To be necessary for.

beldam or **beldame,** *n.* (bel-dam or bel'dame). Grandmother: corresponding to belsire.

bel esprit, *n.* (bel es-pree').—A man of wit.

beaux esprits, *n.* (boz es-pree').—Pl. of **bel esprit.**

belfry, *n.* (bel'fri).—A movable wooden tower used in the middle ages in attacking fortified places.

Belial, *n.* (bee'lyul).—The spirit of evil personified.

belie, *n.* (be-lai').—To show to be false.

belief, *n.* (be-lefe').—Assent of mind to the truth of something.

believe, *v.* (be-leve').—To have a firm persuasion; to credit.

believer, *n.* (be-lee'ver).—One who believes.

belles lettres, *n.* (bel let'r)).—Polite or elegant literature.

bellicose, *a.* (bel'i-kose).—Warlike; pugnacious.

belligerent, *a.* (be-lij'e-rent).—Waging war.

bellows, *n.* (bel'oze).—A utensil or machine for propelling air through a tube, for various purposes.

belong, *v.* (be-lawng').—To accompany as an adjunct or attribute; to appertain.

belvidere, *n.* (bel-ve-dere').—A small structure on the top of an edifice in a garden.

beneath, *adv.* and *prep.* (be-nethe' [*th* as in *think*]).—Lower in place than; under.

benedict, *a.* (ben'e-dikt).—A cant term for a married man.

Benedictine, *n.* (ben-e-dik'tin).—A liqueur.

benefaction, *n.* (ben-e-fak'shun).—Conferring a benefit, especially a charitable donation.

beneficence, *n.* (be-nef'i-sens).—Active goodness, or charity.

beneficent, *a.* (be-nef'i-sent).—Doing good.

beneficial, *a.* (ben-e-fish'ul).—Conferring benefits; useful.

beneficiary, *n.* (ben-e-fish'i-e-ri).—One who holds a benefice.

bengal, *n.* (ben-gawl').—A thin stuff made of silk and hair, used for women's apparel.

benign, *a.* (be-nine').—Kindly, gracious.

benignancy, *n.* (be-nig'nun-si).—Benignant quality or manner.

benignant, *a.* (be-nig'nent).—Kindly in feeling or character; beneficial.

benignantly, *adv.* (be-nig'nent-li).—In a benignant manner.

benignity, *n.* (be-nig'ni-ti).—Kindness of feeling.

benignly, *adv.* (be-nine'li).—In a benign manner.

benzin, benzene, *n.* (ben'zin [or ben'zene]).—An oily substance, possessing great solvent powers.

benzoin, *n.* (ben'zu-in [or ben'zoin]).—A fragrant resinous substance.

bequeath, *v.* (be-kwethe' [*th* as in *that*]).—To give away; transfer the possession of.

berate, *v.* (be-rate').—To scold or abuse vehemently.

bereave, *v.* (be-reve').—To deprive, as of something valuable or loved.

berth, *n.* (berth).—1. Place where a ship lies at anchor. 2. A place in a ship to sleep in.

beryl, *n.* (ber'il).—A greenish mineral of great hardness.

beschrew, *v.* (be-shroo').—To wish ill to; execrate.

bespeak, *v.* (be-speke').—To ask for in advance; also to give evidence of.

bestial, *a.* (bes'chul).—Belonging to a beast, or having the qualities of a beast.

bete noire, *n.* (bate nwahr [Fr.]).—Something that is an object of dread or aversion.

betroth, *v.* (be-trawth' [*th* as in *think*]).—To contract to give in marriage to another.

betrothal, *n.* (be-trawth'ul [*th* as in *think*]).—The act of betrothing.

better, *a.* (bet'er).—Having good qualities in a greater degree than another.

beverage, *n.* (bev'e-rej).—Liquor for drinking.

bevy, *n.* (bev'i).—1. A flock of birds, especially quail. 2. A collection of ladies.

beware, *v.* (be-ware' [*a* as in *fare*]).—To be cautious; to take heed.

bibber, *n.* (bib'er).—A drinker.

bibelot, *n.* (bib'lu).—The name or object of art, such as is put in a cabinet.

bibliographer, *n.* (bib-li-og'ra-fer). — One versed in bibliography.

bibliography, *n.* (bib-li-og'ra-fi).—The science which treats of books, their material, authors, etc.

bibliomania, *n.* (bib-li-o-may'ni-u).—Bookmadness.

bibliomaniac, *n.* (bib-li-u-may'ni-ak).—One affected with bibliomania.

bibliophile, *n.* (bib'li-u-fil).—A lover of books.

bicycle, *n.* (bai'si-kl).—A modification of the two-wheeled velocipede.

bicycling, *n.* (bai'si-kling).—The art or practice of riding a bicycle.

bicyclist, *n.* (bai'si-klist).—One who rides a bicycle.

bidder, *n.* (bid'er).—One who bids.

biennial, *a.* (bai-en'i-ul).—Happening once in two years.

bifurcation, *n.* (bai-fer-kay'shun).—Separation into two parts.

bigamous, *a.* (big'u-mus).—Pertaining to bigmy.

bigamy, *n.* (big'u-mi).—The crime of having two wives or husbands at once.

bigot, *n.* (big'ut).—One obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular creed, opinion, practice or ritual.

bigotry, *n.* (big'ut-ri).—The state or quality of being a bigot; obstinate attachment to a cause or creed.

bijou, *n.* (bee-zhoo' [Fr.]).—A trinket; an object of beauty of small size, or any relatively small charming object.

bijoux, *n.* (bee-zhooz').—Plural of bijou.

bilingual, *a.* (bai-ling'gwul).—Containing or expressed in two languages.

billet doux, *n.* (bil-e-doo').—A love-note or letter.

biographer, *n.* (bai-og'ru-fer). — One who writes a person's life.

biographic, *a.* (bai-u-graf'ik).—Pertaining to biography.

biographical, *a.* (bai-u-graf'i-kul).—Same as biographic.

biography, *n.* (bai-og'ru-fi).—The history of the life and character of a person.

biologist, *n.* (bai-ol'u-jist).—A student of biology, of the science of life, or of living tissue.

biology, *n.* (bai-ol'u-ji).—In its widest sense, the science of life and living things. Technically, the life history of an animal.

birch, *n.* (berch).—A tree of several species.

bird, *n.* (berd).—A two-legged, feathered, flying animal.

birth, *n.* (berth).—An act of coming into life.

biscuit, *n.* (bis'kit).—A kind of bread variously made.

bismuth, *n.* (biz'muth).—A metal of a reddish white color, somewhat harder than lead.

bison, *n.* (bai'sun).—A quadruped inhabiting the interior of North America.

bitter, *a.* (bit'er).—Having a peculiar, acrid biting taste.

bitumen, *n.* (bi-tiu'men).—Mineral pitch; an inflammable substance having a pitch-like color.

bituminous, *a.* (bi-tiu'mi-nus).—Having the qualities of bitûmen.

bivouac, *n.* (biv'wak).—An encampment without tents.

bizarre, *a.* (bi-zär').—Grotesque; fantastic; odd.

black-bass, *n.* ('blak bas' [*a* in *bas* like *a* in *ask*]).—An American fish.

blackguard, *n.* ('blag'ärd).—A person of low character and scurrilous language.

bladder, *n.* ('blad'er).—A sac in animals, serving as the receptacle of some secreted fluid.

blanch, *v.* (blanch [*a* as in *ask*]).—To make white; to whiten.

blanc mange, *n.* ('bla-monzh'; *z*, nasalized [F.]).—An opaque whitish jelly-like preparation used for desserts, etc.

bland, *a.* (bland).—Suave; affable.

blandish, *v.* (bland'ish).—To influence with flattering speech.

blandishment, *n.* (bland'ish-ment).—Flattering speech.

blanket, *n.* (blang'ket).—A coarse woolen fabric, white or undyed, used for clothing.

blasé, *a.* (blah-zay').—Wearied or worn out by surfeit or dissipation.

blaspheme, *v.* (blas-feme').—To speak in an impious or irrelevant manner of.

blasphemous, *a.* (blas'fe-mus).—Impious; irreverent; profane.

blasphemy, *n.* (blas'fe-mi).—The expression of defiant impiety and irreverence against God or things held sacred.

blast, *n.* (blast [*a* as in *ask*]).—A strong or sudden wind; a rush of air.

blast, *v.*—To rend in pieces, as rock, by the explosion of gunpowder, dynamite, or the like.

blatant, *a.* (blay'tent).—Loud or noisy.

blessed, *v.* (bles'ed [or *blest*]).—Beatified; favored; fortunate.

Note.—As past tense and participle, *blessed* is pronounced *blest,* and is often so written; as a participial adjective, it is pronounced *bless'ed;* as, "He has been *blest;*" "The *blessed* Sacrament."

blew, *v.* (bloo).—Past tense of blow.

blister, *n.* (blis'ter).—A thin, watery bladder on the skin.

blithe, *a.* (blithe [*th* as in *that* or in *think*]).—Gay; merry.

blithesome, *a.* (blithe'sum [*th* as in *that* or in *think*]).—Same as **blithe.**

blockade, *n.* (blok-ade′).—The shutting up of a place by troops or ships.

blockade, *v.*—To blockade.

blouse, *n.* (blouz).—A light, loose over-garment.

bludgeon, *n.* (bluj′un).—A short club, used as a weapon.

boa, *n.* (bowe′u).—1. A serpent. 2. A neck-wrap.

boche (bosh).—Fr. A German soldier.

Boeotian, *n.* (bee-owe′shun).—A native of Boeotia.

Boer, *n.* (boor [*oo* as in *food*]).—A farmer in South Africa.

bohemian, *a.* (bowe-hee′mi-un).—Free; disregarding conventionality.

Bohemian, *n.*—A native of Bohemia; a gypsy.

bolero, *n.* (bowe-lay′ru).—1. A Spanish dance. 2. A small jacket.

Bolognese, *a.* (bowe-lu-nyese′ [or *nyeze′*]).—Pertaining to Bologna.

Bolshevik, *n.* (bol-she-veek′).—Sing. of **Bolsheviki.**

Bolsheviki, *n.* (bol-she-vee′kee).—A Russian party of extreme radicals having as its aim the immediate realization of a Socialist commonwealth.

Bolshevikism, *n.* (bol-she-vee′kism).—The doctrines and principles of Bolshevikism.

Bolshevikist, *n.* (bol-she-vee′kist).—One who embraces Bolshevikism.

bombard, *v.* (bum-bahrd′).—To attack with bombs.

bombardment, *n.* (bum-bahrd'ment).—A prolonged assault with shot or shell, as on a town or fort.

bombast, *n.* (bum'bast [*as* as in *ask*]).—An inflated style; grandiloquence.

bombastic, *a.* (bum-bas'tik).—Given to the use of bombast.

bombazine, *n.* (bum-bu-zene').—A twilled fabric of silk or worsted.

bona fide (bowe'nu fai'dee).—In good faith.

bonanza *n.* (bu-nan'zu).—A rich mine, spec., of silver ore.

bonbon, *n.* (bon'bon [or Fr. bawn'bawn; *n*, nasalized]).—Confectionery.

boneset, *n.* (bone'set).—A bitter herb.

bonhomie, *n.* (bon-u-mee').—genial nature or manner.

bon mot, *n.* (bawn'mowe [*n*, nasalized]).—A clever saying.

bon-ton, *n.* (bawn-tawn' [*n*, nasalized]).—The fashionable world; good style or breeding.

bonvivant, *n.* (bawn-vee-vahn' [*n*, nasalized]).—A high liver; a boon companion.

boomerang, *n.* (boom'e-rang).—Something which recoils back on the sender.

booth, *n.* (booth [*th* as in *that* or in *think*]).—A temporary shelter of boards or boughs of trees.

borax, *n.* (bowe'reks).—A salt formed by a combination of boracic acid with soda.

Bordeaux, *n.* (bore-dowe')—A French wine.

boreal, *a.* (bowe're-el).—Relating to the north, or the north wind.

borough, *n.* (bur'owe).—An incorporated town that is not a city.

borrow, *v.* (bor'owe).—To take from another on trust, with an intention to return or give equivalent for.

bosom, *n.* (booz'um [*oo* as in *foot*]).—That portion of a garment covering or designated as the breast.

bottle, *n.* (bot'l).—A vessel with a narrow mouth for liquids.

boudoir, *n.* (boo-dwahr' [*oo* as in *food*]).—A lady's private sitting-room or dressing room; also a gentleman's private room.

bouffant, *a.* (boo-fahn' [*oo* as in *food*; *n*, nasalized]).—Puffed out; full, as the drapery of a skirt.

bouffe, *n.* (boof [*oo* as in *food*]).—Opera.

bouillon, *n.* (bool'yun [*oo* as in *foot*]; or boo'-yawn [*oo* as in *food*; *n*, nasalized]).—Clear soup, especially as made from beef.

bouquet, *n.* (boo-kay' [*oo* as in *food*]).—A bunch of flowers.

Bourbon, *n.* (boor'bun [*oo* as in *food*]; or boor'bawn [*oo* as in *food*; *n*, nasalized]).—Whiskey.

bourgeois, *a.* (boor-zhwah' [*oo* as in *food*]).—Pertaining to the middle class; unrefined; common.

bourgeoisie, *n.* (boor-zhwah-zee' [*oo* as in *food*]).—The middle class of society, especially in France.

boycott, *v.* (boi'kot).—To combine against by refusing to deal or associate with.

brachial, *a.* (brak'i-ul [or bray'ki-ul]).—Belonging to, or resembling, an arm.

brachial, *n.*—One of the plates or joints beyond a radial and which collectively constitute an arm.

brachium, *n.* (brak'i-um [or bray'ki-um]).—The upper arm.

brachia, *n.* (brak'i-u [or bray'ki-u]).—Pl. of brachium.

baggadocio, *n.* (brag-u-dowe'shu).—Pretentious bragging.

braggart, *n.* (brag'ert).—A boaster.

Brahma, *n.* (brah'mu).—In later Hindu religion, the personified Brahm; the divinity conceived as a god; creator.

Brahman or **Bramin,** *n.* (brah'mun [or *min*]).—One of the sixteen priests who had to superintend the performance of the whole sacrifice, without taking any part in it.

branch, *n.* (branch [*a* as in *ask*]).—A secondary or subordinate stem of a tree, shrub, or the like.

brasier or **brazier,** *n.* (bray'zher).—A pan for holding coals.

brass, *n.* (bras [*a* as in *ask*]).—A yellow alloy of copper and zinc.

brassière, *n.* (brah-syare').—An underwaist worn by women.

bravado, *n.* (bru-vay' [or *vah'*] dowe).—An aggressive display of boldness.

bravissimo, *interj.* (brah-vis'see-mowe).—Same as bravo.

bravo, *interj.* (brah'vowe).—Good; well done

bravo, *n.* bray′ [or brah′] vowe).—A daring villian.

brazen, *a.* (bray′zen).—Bold; forward.

breakfast, *n.* (brek′fust).—The first meal in the day.

brevet, *n.* (bre-vet′).—A commission which confers honorary rank on an officer above that which he holds by virtue of his regular commission, with no advance in pay, and rarely advance in command.

brevet, *v.*—To raise to a special rank by brevet.

brevet, *a.*—Pertaining to a brevet; as "a *brevet* major."

brew, *v.* (broo [*oo* as in *food*]).—To boil or seethe.

bric-a-brac, *n.* (brik′u-brak).—Antiques; ornamental articles.

bromid, bromide, *n.* (browe′mid [or *mide*]).—A chemical compound.

bromide, *n.* (browe′mide).—A commonplace bore.

bromin, bromine, *n.* (browe′min [or *mene*]).—A dark reddish-brown, non-metallic liquid element with a suffocating odor.

bronchitis, *n.* (brong-kai′tis).—Inflammation of the bronchial tubes.

brooch, *n.* (broche [or brooch; *oo* as in *food*]).—A breastpin.

brougham, *n.* (broo′um [or broom; *oo* as in *food*]).—A close carriage.

bruise, *n.* (brooz [*oo* as in *food*]).—An injury to the flesh.

bruise, *v.*—To injure or crush, as by collision.

brusque, brusk, *a.* (brusk [or broosk; *oo* as in *foot*]).—Somewhat rough or rude in manner or speech; blunt; offhand.

brute, *n.* (broot [*oo* as in *food*]).—Any animal other than man.

buccaneer, *n.* (buk-u-nere').—A pirate; a robber.

buccal, *a.* (buk'ul).—Pertaining to the mouth or cheek.

bucolic, *a.* (biu-kol-ik).—Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of shepherds or herdsmen; pastoral.

bucolic, *n.*—A pastoral poem.

Buddha, *n.* (boo' du [*oo* as in *foot* or in *food*]).—1. Literally, a deified religious teacher. 2. Specif., Gotama, the last historical Buddha and the founder of Buddhism.

Buddhism, *n.* (bood'izm [*oo* as in *foot* or in *food*]).—A mystic and ascetic religious faith and cult, taught by the Hindu sage, in the sixth century, B. C.

Buddhist, *n.* (boo'dist [*oo* as in *foot* or in *food*]).—A disciple or follower of Buddha.

buffet, *n.* (buf'et [or boo-fay; *oo* as in *foot*]).—A sideboard, or a cupboard for china, glass, etc.

buffoon, *n.* (bu-foon' [*oo* as in *food*]).—One whose profession is to amuse others by coarse jokes, grotesque actions and gestures, and the like.

bullion, *n.* (bool'yun [*oo as in foot*]).—Uncoined gold or silver in the mass.

bulletin, *n.* (bool'e-tin [*oo* as in *foot*]).—An announcement of news, orders, or the like, written or placarded in a conspicuous place.

bullock, *n.* (bool'uk [*oo* as in *foot*]).—An ox, especially a beef-ox, over four years old.

buoy, *n.* (boi [or boo'i; *oo* as in *food*]).—A floating mark to point out the position of objects beneath the water.

buoy, *v.*—To keep afloat.

buoyancy, *n.* (boi'un-si [or boo'yun-si; *oo* as in *food*]).—Specific lightness. Cheerfulness; vivacity.

buoyant, *a.* (boi'unt [or boo'yunt; *oo* as in *food*]).—Having the quality of floating in a fluid. Vivacious.

bur, *n.* (ber).—A prickly envelope of seeds.

burden, *n.* (ber'den).—That which is borne; a load.

burdock, *n.* (ber'dok).—A genius of plants having a rough, bristly fruit.

bureau, *n.* (biu'rowe).—A desk or chest with drawers for papers or clothes.

bureaucracy, *n.* (biu-rowe'kru-si).—Government by bureaus; undue extensions of bureaus in the departments of government.

burgess, *n.* (ber'jes).—A citizen, or freeman of a borough.

burgher, *n.* (berg'er [*e* as in *err*]).—Same as burgess.

burglar, *n.* (berg'ler [*e* as in *err*]).—One who breaks into a dwelling house, to commit a felony.

Burgundy, *n.* (ber'gun-di [*e* as in *err*]).—A wine.

burial, *n.* (ber'i-ul).—Act of burying; interment.

burlesque, *v.* (ber-lesk' [*e* as in *err*]).—To represent mockingly or ludicrously.

burlesque, *n.*—Ludicrous or exaggerated imitation; gross caricature.

burly, *a.* (ber'li [*e* as in *err*]).—Of great bulk. Coarse and rough.

burn, *v.* (bern [*e* as in *err*]).—To consume with fire.

burnish, *v.* (ber'nish [*e* as in *err*]).—To polish by rubbing.

burrow, *v.* (bur'owe).—To excavate a hole to lodge in.

burrow, *n.*—A hole in the ground made by certain animals.

burst, *v.* (berst [*e* as in *err*]).—To rend by violence; to open suddenly.

bury, *v.* (ber'i).—To cover out of sight, as in a grave.

butcher, *n.* (booch'er [*oo* as in *foot; e* as in *err*]).—One whose business is to slaughter animals for market.

butcher, *v.*—To slaughter, especially for market.

butter, *n.* (but'er [*e* as in *err*]).—A substance obtained from cream.

butterin or **butterine,** *n.* (but'er-in [or *ene*; *e*

in *er* as in *err*]).—Artificial butter.

Byzantian, *a.* (bi-zan'shiun).—Pertaining to Byzantium.

Byzantine, *a.* (bi-zan'tin).—Of or relating to ancient Byzantium, or the Eastern or Greek empire.

Byzantium, *n.* (bi-zan'shi-um).—An ancient city founded by emigrants from Megara in 667, B. C.

Bysantinism, *n.* [or bi-zan'tin-izm]).—The style of art or architecture peculiar to the Byzantine empire.

C

cabal, *n.* (ka-bal').—Intrigue.

cabal, *v.*—To unite in a small party for the purposes of plot or intrigue.

cabala, *n.* (kab'u-lu).—Tradition. A mysterious science among Jews.

cabalism, *n.* (kab'u-lizm).—Secret science of the cabalists.

cabalist, *n.* (kab'u-list).—A Jewish doctor conversant with the cabala.

cabalistic, *a.* (kab-u-lis'tik).—Pertaining to the cabala.

cabalistically, *adv.* (kab-u-lis'ti-ku-li).—In a cabalistic manner.

cabalize, *v.* (kab'u-lize).—To use the language or manner of a cabalist.

caballaria, *n.* (kab-u-lay'ri-u).—A feudal tenure of land.

caballer, *n.* (ka-bal'er [*e* as in *err*]).—One who intrigues.

caballeria, *v.* (kah-bahl-yay-ree'u).—An appor-

tionment of land granted to a mounted soldier in consideration of military service.

caballero, *n.* (kah-bahl-yay'rowe).—A Spanish dance.

cabaret, *n.* (kab'u-ret).—A tavern; a wine-shop.

cabas, *n.* (kab'ah [or ku-bah']).—A small satchel (French).

cabasset, *n.* (kab-a-set' [or kah-bah-say']).—A kind of helmet (French).

cabaya, *n.* (ka-bah'yu).—A light coat in Dutch East India.

cabbage, *n.* (kab'ej).—A common garden vegetable.

cabriolet, *n.* (kab-ri-owe-lay'). — One-horse covered carriage with two seats.

cachet, *n.* (kash-ay').—A seal; hence, any distinctive mark or stamp of individuality; as the *cachet* of fashion.

cachinnation, *n.* (kak-i-nay'shun).—Loud or uncontrollable laughter.

cadaverous, *a.* (ka-dav'e-rus).—Deathly pale; ghastly.

cadence, *n.* (kay'dens).—Rythmical movement, as in poetry, etc., modification, as of vice,

café, *n.* (kah-fay').—A restaurant.

cafeteria, *n.* (ka- [or *kah*] fe-tee'ri-u).—A self-service café.

café chantant, *n.* (kah-fay' shon-ton' [*n*, nasalized]).—French concert hall where refreshments are served.

caffein or **caffeine,** *n.* (kaf'e-in [or *ene*]).—A

stimulating drink.

caisson, *n.* (kay'sun).—1. A four-wheeled vehicle. 2. A chest containing ammunition.

cajole, *v.* (ka-jole').—To deceive by flattery.

cajoler, *n.* (ka-jole'er).—A flatterer.

cajolery, *n.* (ka-jole'er-i).—Coaxing language; flattery.

calabash, *n.* (kal'u-bash).—Fruit of the calabash tree.

calaboose, *n.* (kal-u-boos' [*oo* as in *food*]).—A prison, a jail.

Calabrian, *a.* (ka-lay'bri-un).—A native of Calabria.

calash, *n.* (ka-lash').—A low-wheeled light carriage.

calcareous, *a.* (kal-kay'ri-us).—Of the nature of limestone.

calcimine, *n.* (kal'si-mine).—A wash used on ceilings and walls of rooms.

calcimine, *v.*—To apply calcimine to, as a ceiling.

caldron, *n.* (kawl'drun).—A large kettle or boiler.

calf, *n.* (kaf [*a* as in *ask*]).—Young of the cow.

caliber, calibre, *n.* (kal'i-ber).—1. The size of the bore of the gun. 2. The degree of individual capacity; especially of intellectual power.

calligraphic, *a.* (kal-i-graf'ik).—Of or pertaining to calligraphy.

calligraphy, *n.* (ka-lig'ru-fi).—Fair or elegant penmanship.

calliope, *n.* (ka-lai'u-pee).—The Muse of poetry.

callous, *a.* (kal'us).—Unfeeling.

callow, *a.* (kal'u).—Unfledged.

calm, *a.* (kahm).—Undisturbed by passion.

caloric, *n.* (ka-lor'ik).—The principle of heat and combustion.

calorific, *a.* (kal-u-rif'ik).—Causing heat; heating.

calumniate, *v.* (ku-lum'ni-ate).—To accuse falsely and knowingly.

calumniator, *n.* (ka-lum'ni-ay-ter).—One who calumniates.

calumniatory (ka-lum'ni-a-tu-ry).—Slanderous.

calumnies (kal'um-niz).—Pl. of **calumny.**

calumnize, *v.* (kal-um-nize).—To slander.

calumny, *n.* (kal'um-ni).—False accusation of crime; slander.

calves, *v.* (kavz [*a* as in *ask*]).—Plural of calf.

calypso, *n.* (ka-lip'sowe).—A Grecian nymph.

calyx, *n.* (kay'liks).—The outer covering, or leaf-like envelope of a flower.

camelopard, *n.* (ka-mel'u-pahrd [or kam'e-lu-pahrd]).—An animal, having neck and head like a camel, and spotted like a leopard.

campanile, *n.* (kam-pu-nee'li [or kahm-pah-nee'lay]).—A bell-tower; especially, a detached bell-tower.

cambellite, *n.* (kam'bel-ite).—A member of the Disciples of Christ, founded by Thomas and Alexander Campbell.

camouflage, *n.* (kah-moo-flahzh' [*oo* shortened to *oo* in *foot*]).—Concealment; as, *camouflage,* protecting a road-motor caisson.

camouflage, *v.*—To conceal.

camphor, *n.* (kam'fur).—The solidified sap of an East Indian tree.

canaille, *n.* (ka-nale' [or kah-nah'ye; *e* as in *err*]).—The rabble; the vulgar.

canalization, *n.* (ka-nal-i-zay'shun).—The construction of canals.

canard, *n.* (ka-nahrd').—An untruthful, sensational statement; especially, one published in a newspaper.

canary, *n.* (ka-nay'ri).—A small singing-bird of the finch family, a native of the Canary Islands.

candelabrum, *n.* (kan-de-lay'brum).—A candlestick with several branches.

candelabra, *n.* (kan-de-lay'bru).—Plural of candelabrum.

candent, *a.* (kan'dent).—A glowing white heat.

candid, *a.* (kan'did).—Open and frank, especially in speech.

candied, *a.* (kan'did).—Converted into candy or something resembling candy.

candor, *n.* (kan'der).—Freedom from prejudice or disguise; fairness.

canine, *n.* (ka-nine').—A dog.

canine, *a.*—Pertaining to dogs.

cannon, *n.* (kan'un).—A large metal cylinder for throwing balls by the force of gunpowder.

canon, *n.* (kan'un).—A rule or law in general.

canon or **canyon,** *n.* (kan'yun).—A deep gorge or ravine with steep sides, formed by fluvial erosion; originally narrow, but often broadened subsequently.

canonize, *v.* (kan'un-ize).—To declare a saint.

cant, *n.* (kant).—Affected religious phraseology; hypocrisy.

can't (kant [*a* as in *ask;* sometimes *kahnt* and *kant*]).—Ab., can not.

cantabile, *a.* (kahn-tah'bee-lay).—Melodious; flowing.

cantaloup, *n.* (kan'tu-loop [or lope; *oo* as in *food*]).—A delicate variety of musk-melon.

cantankerous, *a.* (kan-tang'ker-us).—Colloquial. Perverse; cross.

cantata, *n.* (kahn-tah'tu).—A choral composition, either sacred and in oratorio style, but shorter, or secular and in the form of lyric drama.

cantatrice, *n.* (kahn-tah-tree'chay).—A female professional singer.

canteen, *n.* (kan-tene').—A drinking flask used by soldiers to carry water, liquor, etc.

canter, *v.* (kan'ter [e as in *err*]).—To ride at a canter; to cause to move in or with a canter.

cantonment (kan-toon'ment or kan'tun-ment).—The district in which soldiers are quartered.

caoutchouc, *n.* (koo'chook [*oo* in *koo* like *oo* in *food; oo* in *chook* like *oo* in *foot*]).—An elastic substance, obtained from the

milky juice of several tropical plants; called also India rubber.

capacitate, *v.* (ka-pas'i-tate).—To render capable or fit.

cap-a-pie, *adv.* (kap-u-pee').—From head to foot; with thorough equipment.

caparison, *v.* (ka-par'i-sun).—To dress richly.

caparisoned, *p.* (ka-par'i-sund).—Decked; adorned.

capias, *n.* (kay'pi-es).—A writ commanding the officer to arrest the person named in it.

capillary, *n.* (kap'i-le-ri).—A fine vessel or canal.

capillary, *a.*—Resembling a hair; long and very slender.

capital, *n.* (kap'i-tul).—1. Chief city or town. 2. Stock employed in trade. 3. A letter of greater size than those used in body of letter.

capital, *a.*—First in importance.

capitol, *n.* (kap'i-tul).—A government house.

capitulate, *v.* (ka-pit'yu-late).—To surrender on stipulated terms.

caprice, *n.* (ka-prese').—A sudden change of mood, opinion; a whim.

capsule, *n.* (kap'sule).—1. A seed-pod or pericarp. 2. A gelatinous case for containing a dose of a nauseous drug.

captious, *a.* (kap'shus).—Inclined to find fault, particularly about unimportant things; hypercritical.

Capuchin, *n.* (kap'yu-chin [or kap-yu-shene']).—A member of a mendicant order of Franciscan monks.

caramel, *n.* (kar'u-mel).—A confection.

carat, karat, *n.* (kar'ut).—A weight of four grains used for precious stones and pearls.

caravan, *n.* (kar'u-van).—1. A company traveling together for security. 2. A close carriage, or a train of such carriages, for conveying wild beasts, etc.

carbine, *n.* (kahr'bine [or *bene*]).—A kind of fire-arm used by mounted troops.

carbon, *n.* (kahr'bun).—An elementary substance, forming the base of charcoal.

carbuncle, *n.* (kahr'bung-kl).—1. A beautiful gem, of a deep red color. 2. A malignant boil of long continuance, having no central core.

carcanet, *a.* (kahr'ku-net).—A collar of jewels.

care, *n.* (kare [*a* as in *fare*]).—Charge or oversight; watchfulness.

care, *v.*—To be anxious.

careen, *n.* (ka-rene').—The position of a ship heeled over for repairs.

carene, *n.* (ka-rene').—A forty days' fast.

caress, *n.* (ka-res').—Act of endearment.

caress, *v.*—To treat with affection or kindness; to fondle.

caret, *n.* (kay'ret).—A mark used in writing to show that something is omitted.

Caribbean, *a.* (kar-i-bee'un).—Of or pertaining to the Caribs.

Caribbean, *n.*—A sea between the West Indies and Central and South America.

caricature, *n.* (kar'i-ku-choor [or *ture*]).—An exaggerated or distorted reproduction or resemblance; a burlesque.

caricaturist, *n.* (kar'i-ku-choor [or *ture*] -ist).—One who makes caricatures.

carillon, *n.* (kar'i-lun [or kah-ree-yon; *o* as in *or; n,* nasalized]).—A musical instrument composed of bells.

cariole, *n.* (kar'i-ole).—A small open carriage.

Carmelite, *n.* (kahr'mel-ite).—Mendicant, order of Mt. Carmel.

carmine, *n.* (kahr'min [or *mine*]).—A beautiful pigment, of a rich red or crimson color.

carp, (karp).—To find fault petulantly.

cassimere, *n.* (kas'i-mere).—Cloth used for men's clothing.

Cassiopeia, *n.* (kas-i-u-pee'yu).—A circumpolar constellation opposite the Great Bear.

cassock, *n.* (kas'uk).—A close fitting ecclesiastical garment, worn under the surplice or gown.

cassonade, *n.* (kas-un-ade').—Sugar not refined.

cast, *v.* (kast [*a* as in *ask*]).—To send or drive from by force; to throw.

castanet, *n.* (kas'tu-net [or kas-tu-net']).—A small concave shell of ivory or hard wood, fastened with another to the thumb, and beat with the middle finger.

caste, *n.* (kast [*a* as in *ask*]).—A separate and fixed class of society, as in India.

castigate, *v.* (kas'ti-gate).—To punish with a rod or to rebuke severely.

castigation, *n.* (kas-ti-gay'shun).—A whipping; a rebuke.

castle, *n.* (kas'l [*a* as in *ask*]).—A fortified residence; a fortress.

castlery, castelry, *n.* (kas'l-ri [*a* as in *ask*]).—The territory subject to the lord of the castle.

castor-oil, *n.* (kas'ter-oil).—The mild cathartic oil of a plant found in the West Indies.

casual, *a.* (kazh-yu-ul).—By chance; occasional; accidental.

casually, *adv.* (kazh'yu-ul-i).—In a casual manner.

casualty, *n.* (kazh-yu-ul-ti).—A fatal or serious accident.

casuist, *n.* (kazh'yu-ist).—One who studies and resolves cases of conscience.

casuistry, *n.* (kazh'yu-ist-ri).—Sophistical reasoning upon moral questions. Also, undue sublety or hair-splitting distinctions in questions of conscience.

casus belli (kay'sus bel'lai).—Cause of war.

catabasia, *n.* (kat-u-bay'si-u).—A short hymn sung by two sides of a choir.

catabasis, *n.* (ka-tab'u-sis).—A chamber or vault under an altar used for relics.

cataclysm, *n.* (kat'u-klizm).—A deluge; an inundation; any overwhelming change.

catacomb, *n.* (kat'u-kome).—A cave or sub-

terraneous place for the burial of the dead.

catafalque, *n.* (kat'u-falk).—A temporary structure, used in funeral solemnities.

catalogue, *n.* (kat'u-log).—A list or enumeration of names, titles, etc.

catalogue, *v.*—To make a list of.

catalpa, *n.* (ka-tal'pu).—Any tree of the genus catalpa, as the Indian bean.

catamaran, *n.* (kat-u-mu-ran').—A raft moved by a large sail.

catapult, *v.* (kat'a-pult).—Hurled from or as from a catapult.

catapult, *n.*—An engine for throwing stones.

catastrophe, *n.* (ka-tas'tru-fee).—A final event, usually calamitous.

catawba, *n.* (ka-taw'bu).—A reddish variety of the American fox-grape.

catch, *v.* (kach).—To seize; to ensnare.

catchup, catsup, ketchup, *n.* (kach'up, kat'sup, kech'up).—Originally, an East Indian pickle; now, a spiced condiment.

catechise, *v.* (kat'e-kize).—To question in a searching manner.

catechism, *n.* (kat'e-kizm).—A system of instruction by means of questions and answers.

catechumen, *n.* (kat-e-kiu'men).—One who is receiving instruction in the elements of Christianity.

categorical, *a.* (kat-e-gor'i-kul).—Absolute, explicit, and is the opposite of hypothetical.

categorize, *v.* (kat'e-gor-ize).—To arrange in categories; classify.

category, *n.* (kat'e-gu-ri).—Any comprehensive class or order of things; a class, condition or predicament.

cater, *v.* (kay'ter [*e* as in *err*]).—To furnish provision or food.

caterer, *n.* (kay'ter-er [*e* as in *err*]).—One who furnishes everything needful for entertainments; a purveyor.

caterpillar, *n.* (kat'er-pil-er [*e* as in *err*]).—The larve or larval state of a butterfly.

cathedra, *n.* (kath'e-dru).—A bishop's seat or throne in the cathedral or chief church of his diocese; in the phrase *ex cathedra*, after the manner of one speaking from a seat or office or a professor's chair; officially or with authority.

cathedral, *n.* (ku-thee'drul).—The church containing the cathedra or official throne of the bishop; the mother church of a diocese.

catholic, *a.* (kath'u-lik).—Pertaining to catholicity; large minded.

catholic, *n.*—A member of the Catholic Church.

catholicity, *n.* (kath-u-lis'i-ti).—The quality of being large-minded or comprehensive in views, feeling, taste, and sympathies.

Caucasian, *n.* (kaw-kash'un [or kaw-kay'-shun]).—A member of the white division of the human species.

Caucasian, *a.*—Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the white race of mankind.

cauliflower, *n.* (kaw-li-flow-er [*e* as in *err*]).—A variety of cabbage.

causal, *a.* (kaw'zul).—Relating to a cause or causes.

causality, *n.* (kaw-zal'i-ti).—The agency of a cause.

causally, *adv.* (kaw'zul-i).—In the manner of causes.

causative, *a.* (kaw'zi-tiv).—Effective as a cause; partaking of the nature or character of a cause.

caustic, *a.* (kaws'tik).—Burning; acrid; sarcastic.

cavalcade, *n.* (kav-al-kade').—A procession on horseback.

cavalier, *n.* (kav-a-lere').—An equestrian; a gay military man; a gallant.

cavalier, *a.*—Disdainful; supercilious; free and easy; offhand.

cavalierly, *adv.* (kav-a-lere'li).—In a cavalier manner.

cavil, *v.* (kav'il).—To find fault or to pick flaws.

cavil, *n.*—A captious or hypercritical objection; a frivolous argument.

caviar, caviare, *n.* (kav-i-ahr').—1. A relish of certain large fish. 2. Something choice and unappreciated by the vulgar.

cayenne, *n.* (kay-en' [or kai-en']).—A very pungent red pepper.

celebrate, *v.* (sel'i-brate).—To make a demonstration of respect or rejoicing because of or in memory of.

celebration, *n.* (sel-i-bray'shun).—The act, process, time, or means of celebrating.

celebrity, *n.* (se-leb'ri-ti).—Great distinction; a celebrated person or public character.

celerity, *n.* (se-ler'i-ti).—Rapidity; in modern usage it refers chiefly to the movements of living beings. It is distinguished from velocity, which applies to things.

celestial, *a.* (se-les'chul).—Heavenly.

Celestine, *a.* (se-les'tin).—Member of a Benedictine order.

celibacy, *n.* (sel'i-bu-si).—Bachelorship; abstinence from marriage.

celibate, *n.* (sel'i-bate).—One who remains unmarried; especially a man bound to single life by religious vows.

Celt, *n.* (selt).—One of an ancient race of people, who inhabited Central and Western Europe, and from whom are descended the Irish, Welsh, etc.

Celtic, *a.* (sel'tik).—Pertaining to the Celts, or to their language.

cement, *n.* (se-ment').—Any adhesive substance used to unite bodies.

cement, *v.*—To unite firmly and closely; to unite by the use of cement.

cemetery, *n.* (sem'e-ter-i).—A place for the burial of the dead.

censer, *n.* (sen'ser).—A vessel for burning incense, especially in religious ceremonies.

censor, *n.* (sen'ser).—An official examiner of manuscripts; a critic.

censor, *v.*—To examine, as books, letters, manuscripts, or plays for the purpose of determining the character of their contents.

censorate, *n.* (sen'ser-ate).—A body of censors.

censorial, *a.* (sen-sowe'ri-ul).—Belonging to a censor, or to the correction of public morals.

censorian, *n.* (sen-sowe-ri-un).—One who corrects morals.

censorious, *a.* (sen-sowe'ri-us).—Given to judging harshly.

censurable, *a.* (sen'sher-ubl).—Deserving censure; culpable.

censure, *v.* (sen'sher).—To find fault with and condemn.

centaur, *n.* (sen'tawr).—A fabulous being, half man and half horse.

centenarian, *a.* (sen-te-nay'ri-un.—Of or pertaining to a centenary, or to a person one hundred years old.

centenarian, *n.*—A person a hundred years old or older.

centenary, *a.* (sen'te-ne-ri).—Relating to or consisting of a hundred; recurring once in every hundred years.

centenary, *n.*—The space of a hundred years.

centime, *n.* (sahn-teme' *n,* nasalized).—The 100th part of a franc.

centimeter, *n.* (sen'ti-mee-ter).—In the metric system, a length of one hundredth of a meter.

centrifugal, *a.* (sen-trif-yu-gel).—Tending to recede from the center.

centripetal, *a.* (sen-trip'e-tel).—Directed or tending toward a center.

centurion, *n.* (cen-tiu'ri-en).—A captain of a century or company of one hundred infantry in the ancient Roman army.

century, *n.* (sen'chu-ri).—One hundred consecutive years.

centuries, *n.* (sen'chu-riz).—Pl. of **century.**

ceramics, keramics, *n.* (se-[or ke]ram'iks).—That department of plastic art which includes the production of all objects formed by molding, modeling, and baking clay, such as vases, etc.

ceramist, *n.* (ser'e-mist).—One skilled in ceramics, as a craftsman or a connoisseur.

ceramography, *n.* (ser-e-mog'ru-fi).—A description of pottery.

ceras, *a.* (ser'us [*e* as in *err*]).—A horn, or horn-like appendage.

cerasin, *n.* (ser'u-sin).—The insoluble part of cherry, peach, and similar gums.

cerate, *n.* (see'ret).—An ointment of wax, oil, etc.

cerate, *a.* (see'ratė).—Pertaining to cerate.

cerberus, *n.* (ser'be-rus).—A fabled dog with three heads.

cereal, *n.* (see're-el).—Any edible grain.

cerealin, cerealine, *n.* (see're-e-lin).—A nitrogenous compound, resembling diastase, contained in bran.

cerebellum, *n.* (ser-e-bel'um).—Hinder or lower division of the brain.

cerebral, *a.* (ser'e-brul).—Of, pertaining to, or like the cerebrum or brain.

cerebrate, *v.* (ser'e-brate).—To perform by brain-action.

cerebration, *n.* (ser-e-bray'shun).—Brain action, whether conscious or unconscious.

cerebrum, *n.* (ser'e-brum).—Superior and larger division of the brain.

cerement, *n.* (sere'ment).—A garment or covering for the dead.

ceremonial, *a.* (ser-e-mowe'ni-el).—Of, pertaining to, or characterized by outward form or ceremony.

ceremonial, *n.*—A system of ceremonies.

ceremony, *n.* (ser'e-mu-ni).—External form in religion.

Ceres, *n.* (see'reze).—The goddess of corn and harvests.

cerise, *a.* (se-reze').—Cherry red.

Cereus, *n.* (see're-us).—A very large genus of cactuses.

certain, *a.* (ser'tin [*c* as in *err*]).—Fixed or stated.

certain, *n.*—An indefinite number or quantity.

certificate, *n.* (ser-tif'i-ket).—A written testimony.

certificate, *v.* (ser-tif'i-kate).—To give a certificate to, as a teacher.

certify, *v.* (ser'ti-fai).—To vouch for the truth of.

certitude, *n.* (ser'ti-tude).—Certainty.

cessation, *n.* (ses-say'shun).—The act of ceasing; stopping.

chafe, *v.* (chafe).—To make sore or sensitive by rubbing; to fret.

chaff, *n.* (chaf [*a* as in *ask*]).—The husk, or light, dry covering of grains and grasses.

chaff, *v.*—To poke fun at; banter; ridicule.

chafing-dish, *n.* (chafe'ing-dish).—A pan with a coal basin or lamp attached.

chagrin, *n.* (shu-grin').—Some vexation or mental disquiet because of failure of plans.

chagrin, *v.*—To experience chagrin.

chairman, *n.* (chare'mun [*a* as in *fare*]).—A presiding officer.

chaise, *n.* (shaze).—A two-wheeled carriage.

chalice, *n.* (chal'is).—A drinking cup.

chalcedony, *n.* (kal-sed'u-ni).—An uncrystallized translucent variety of quartz.

Chaldea, *n.* (kal-dee'u).—An ancient kingdom at the head of the Persian gulf.

Chaldean, *a.* (kal-dee'un).—Of or pertaining to Chaldea.

Chaldean, *n.*—An inhabitant of Chaldea.

Chaldee, *a.* (kal'dee).—Same as Chaldean.

chaldron, *n.* (chawl'drun).—A dry measure for coals, containing, at London, thirty-six bushels.

chalet, *n.* (shah-lay' [or shal'e]).—A Swiss peasant's cottage.

chalice, *n.* (chal'is).—A consecrated cup used in the celebration or administration of the Lord's Supper.

challis, *n.* (shal'i).—A fine, twilled, woolen fabric.

chambertin, *n.* (shahn-ber-tan' [*n*, nasalized]).—A French wine.

chameleon, *n.* (ka-mee'le-un).—A lizard-like reptile possessing an extraordinary faculty of changing its color to conform to that of the objects by which it is surrounded; hence, changeable in disposition.

chamois, *n.* (sham'i).—A species of antelope. A kind of soft leather.

chance, *n.* (chans [*a* as in *ask*]).—An event happening with assigned cause.

chance, *v.*—To occur accidentally; happen.

chancel, *n.* (chan'sel).—That part of a church where the altar is placed.

chancellor, *n.* (chan'se-ler [*a* as in *ask*]).—A high officer of state, or chief judge of a court of chancery.

chandelier, *n.* (shan-de-lere')—A frame with branches for light.

chant, *n.* (chant [*a* as in *ask*]).—Words recited to musical tones without musical measure.

chant, *v.*—To sing after the manner of a chant.

chaos, *n.* (kay'us).—Confusion, disorder.

chaotic, *a.* (kay-ot'ik).—Full of confusion.

chapeau, *n.* (shah-powe')—A hat; especially a plumed or military hat.

chaperon, chaperone, *n.* (shap'er-one).—One who attends a lady in public places as a guide and protector.

chaperon, chaperone, *v.*—To accompany in public places for considerations of propriety.

chaperonage, *n.* (shap'e-run-ej).—The protection of a chaperon.

characteristic, *a.* (kar-ak-ter-is'tik).—Indicating the character of; distinctive.

charade, *n.* (sha-rade').—A composition in which are described enigmatically the objects expressed by each syllable of a word, separately, and then by the word as a whole.

charivari, *n.* (shahr-i-vahr'i).—A mock serenade.

charlatan, *n.* (shahr'lu-ten).—One who pretends to a knowledge he does not possess.

charlatanism, *n.* (sharh'lu-ten-izm).—Undue pretensions to skill.

charnel, *a.* (char'nel).—Sepulchral.

charter, *n.* (chahr'ter [*e* as in *err*]).—An instrument in writing, bestowing rights and privileges.

charter, *v.*—To establish by charter.

chartism, *n.* (chahr'tizm).—Refers to the principles of the Chartists, a body of political reformers, chiefly workingmen, who sprang up in England about the year 1838.

chartreuse, *n.* (shahr'trez [*e* as in *err*]).—A liqueur in three colors—green, yellow, and white.

chary, *a.* (chare'i [*a* as in *fare*).—Cautious.

charybdis, *n.* (ka-rib'dis).—A ravenous woman whom Jupiter transformed into a treacherous whirlpool on the Sicilian coast.

chasm, *n.* (kazm).—A deep opening.

chasse, *n.* (shahs).—A small glass of spirits or liquor served at dinner after the coffee.

chasseur, *n.* (shah-ser').—An infantry soldier.

chassis, *n.* (chas'is [or Fr.—shah'ee]).—1. Ordnance. 2. Metal framework of a motor-car.

chassis, *n.*—Pl. of **chassis.**

chaste, *a.* (chaste).—Pure.

chastise, *v.* (chas-tize').—To punish.

chastisement, *n.* (chas'tiz-ment).—Discipline.

chateau, *n.* (shah-towe').—A manor-house.

chatelaine, *n.* (shah-te-lane').—1. A chain or chains hanging from a woman's belt, to which a watch, key, scissors, or other articles are attached. 2. The mistress of a chateau.

chauvinism, *n.* (showe'vin-ism).—Absurdly exaggerated.

chattel, *n.* (chat'el).—Any kind of property except the freehold, or things parcel of it.

chauffeur, *n.* (showe'fer [Fr.—sho-fer']; *e* as in *err* in both words).—One who operates or drives an automobile as employee or for hire.

chef, *n.* (shef).—Chief; a head cook.

chef-d'oeuvre, *n.* (shay-de'vr [*e* as in *err*]).—The most important work; a masterpiece.

cheroot, *n.* (she-root' [*oo* as in *food*]).—A type of inferior cigar.

cherub, *n.* (cher'ub).—Any beautiful angel.

cherubic, *a.* (che-roo'bik [*oo* as in *food*]).—Angelic.

cherubim, *n.* (cher'oo-bim [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Plural of cherub.

cheval-glass, *n.* (she-vahl'-glas [*a* in *glas* like *a* in *ask*]).—An upright mirror swinging on horizontal pivots.

chevalier, *n.* (shev-u-lere').—A knight or cavalier; especially, a French knight or nobleman.

cheviot, *n.* (chev'i-ut).—A loosely woven woolen cloth made from the wool of a Cheviot sheep.

chiaroscuro, *a.* (kia-ru-skoo'ru [*oo* as in *food*]).—Of or pertaining to light and shade in painting, drawing, or engraving.

chiaroscuro, *n.*—Management of light and shade in a picture.

chiarooscuro, *n.* (kia-ro-u-skoo'ru [*oo* as in *food*]).—Same as **chiaroscuro.**

chiaster, *n.* (kai-as'ter [*e* as in *err*]).—A variety of sponge found in Porto-Rican waters.

chic, *a.* (sheke).—Natty, as in dress; stylish.

chic, *n.*—Originality and taste, as exhibited in ornament, decoration, and dress.

chicane, *v.* (shi-kane').—To overreach by chicanery; to quibble about.

chicane, *n.*—A sort of trickery that has a show of legality or honesty.

chicanery, *n.* (shi-kane'er-i).—Same as **chicane.**

chiffon, *n.* (shif'un [or shee-fawn'; *n,* nasalized]).—A very thin gauze used for trimmings, etc.

chiffonier, *n.* (shif-u-nere').—An ornamental cabinet.

chignon, *n.* (shee-nyawn; *n,* nasalized [or shin'yun]).—A roll or mass of hair, natural or artificial, worn on the back of the head by women.

chimera, *n.* (ki- [or kai-] mee'ru).Absurd creations of the imagination; groundless or impractical conceptions or fancies.

chimeric, *a.* (ki-mer'ik).—Same as chimerical.

chimerical, *a.* (ki-mer'i-kel).—Unreal; preposterous; or incapable of realization.

chimpanzee, *n.* (chim-pan'zi [or chim-pen-zee']).—A kind of African monkey resembling man.

chirographer, *n.* (kai-rog'ru-fer).—One who makes a business of writing or copying.

chirography, *n.* (kai-rog'ru-fi).—Handwriting.

chirology, *n.* (kai-rol'u-ji).—The art of speaking by signs made with the hand and fingers.

chiromancer, *n.* (kai'ru-man-ser).—One who divines, or tells fortunes.

chiromancy, *n.* (kai'ru-man-si).—The art of predicting events or telling fortunes by inspecting the hand.

chiropodist, *n.* (kai-rop'u-dist).—One who treats ailments of the hands and feet, as bunions.

chirp, *n.* (cherp [*e* as in *err*]).—The short,

high-pitched, cheerful sound made by some birds and insects, as sparrows and crickets.

chirrup, *v.* (chir-up).—To chirp cheerfully, and with a sustained note.

chiton, *n.* (kai'tun).—A gown or tunic worn by the ancient Greeks.

chivalric, *a.* (shiv'el-rik [or shi-val'rik]).—Chivalrous.

chivalrous, *a.* (shiv'el-rus).—Brave.

chivalry, *n.* (shiv'el-ri).—The spirit of knighthood; hence, disinterested courtesy.

chloral, *n.* (klowe'rul).—A colorless oily liquid with a penetrating odor.

chlorid, chloride, *n.* (klowe'rid [or *ride*]).—A compound of chlorin with a more positive element or radical.

chlorin, chlorine, *n.* (klowe'rin [or *rene*]).—A greenish-yellow, very poisonous, liquefiable gaseous element with an

choler, *n.* (kol'er).—Heat or hastiness of temper.

cholera, *n.* (kol'er-u).—An acute epidemic disease.

choleric, *a.* (kol'er-ik).—Of a bilious temperament.

choral, *a.* (kowe'rul).—Pertaining to, intended for, or performed by a chorus or choir.

choral, *n.* (kowe'rul [or ko-rahl']).—A simple harmonized composition generally with slow and stately rhythm, fitted to sacred words.

chord, *n.* (kord [*o* as in *or*]).—A combination

of musical tones selected according to the laws of harmony.

chorist, *n.* (kowe'rist [or kor'ist]).—A singer in a chorus.

chorister, *n.* (kor'is-ter).—A member of a choir, specially a male singer, in a church choir.

chorus, *n.* (kowe'rus).—A song for several voices.

chowder, *n.* (chow'der [*e* as in *err*]).—A dish of clams or fish stewed with salt pork, vegetables, biscuits, etc.

Christian, *a.* (kris'chun).—Relating to Christ.

Christian, *n.*—A disciple of Jesus Christ.

Christianity, *n.* (kris-chi-an'i-ti).—The Christian religion.

Christmas, *n.* (kris'mus).—The 25th of December, celebrated as the anniversary of the birth of Christ.

chromatics, *n.* (kro-mat'iks).—The science of colors.

chronic, *a.* (kron'ik).—Long-standing.

chronometer, *n.* (kro-nom'e-ter [*e* as in *err*]).—A portable time-keeper.

chrysalis, *n.* (kris'a-lis).—The nidelur insect form; something embryonic.

churl, *n.* (cherl [*e* as in *err*]).—A miser.

churlish, *a.* (cherl'ish) [*e* as in *err*]).—Pertaining to or like a churl.

chute, *n.* (shoot [*oo* as in *food*]).—An inclined trough.

chyle, *n.* (kile).—A milky fluid derived from

chyme, and conveyed into the circulation.

chyme, *n.* (kime).—Pulp formed by the food after it has been for some time in the stomach.

cicada, *n.* (si-kay'du).—A large insect.

cicratice, cicratrix, *n.* (sik'u-tris [or *triks*]).—A scar.

cicatrices, *n.* (sik-u-trai'seze).—Pl. of **cicatrice** or **cicatrix.**

cicatrize, *v.* (sik'u-trize).—To promote a healing which leaves a scar.

cicerone, *v.* (chee-chay-rone') [or sis-i-rone']).—To play the cicerone.

cicerone, *n.* (chee-chay-rowe'nay [or sis-e-rowe'-ni]).—A guide.

Cid, *n.* (sid).—A commander or chief.

sidaris, *n.* (sid'u-ris).—A head-dress.

cigar, *n.* (si-gahr').—A small roll of stemless tobacco-leaves for smoking.

Cimbric, *a.* (sim'brik).—Of or pertaining to the ancient Cimbri, a people of Central Europe.

Cimbric, *n.*—The language of the Cimbri.

Cimbri, *n.* (sim'brai).—An ancient people of Europe.

Cimbrian, *a.* (sim'bri-en).—Same as Cimbric.

cimelium, *n.* (si-mee'li-um).—Any valuable or relic stored away.

cimier, *n.* (si-myay').—The crest of a medieval helmet.

Cimmerian, *a.* (si-mee'ri-en).—Of or pertaining to the Cimmerii; shrouded in gloom.

Cimmerian, *n.*—One of the mythical or the historical Cimmerii.

Cinchona, *n.* (sin-kowe'nu).—Peruvian bark.

cincture, *n.* (singk'choor [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Anything that encircles.

cinerary, *a.* (sin'e-re-ri).—Relating to ashes.

cinque, *n.* (singk).—The number five.

cinque-cento, *a.* (chenge-kway-chen'tu).—The Renaissance.

cipher, *n.* (sai'fer)—The character 0, the symbol of zero or the absence of quantity, in numerical notation.

cipher, *v.*—To work out with arithmetical figures.

circle, *n.* (ser'kl [*e* as in *err*]).—A plane figure bounded by a curved

circuit, *n.* (ser'kit [*e* as in *err*]).—A passing or traveling round; a revolution.

circuitous, *a.* (ser-kiu'i-tus [*e* as in *err*]).—Of the nature of a circuit; indirect.

circular, *a.* (ser'kiu-lar [*e* as in *err*]).—Bounded by a circle.

circular, *n.*—A circular letter or announcement.

circulate, *v.* (ser-kiu-late [*e* as in *err*]).—To spread abroad.

circulation, *n.* (ser-kiu-lay'shun [*e* as in *err*]).—The act of circulating.

circulator, *n.* (ser'kiu-lay-ter [*e* as in *err*]).—One who or that which circulates; a gossip.

circulatory, *a.* (ser-kiu-lu-to-ri [*e* as in *err*]).—Of or pertaining to circulation.

circumference, *n.* (ser-kum'fer-ens [*e* in *ser* and *fer* like *e* in *err*]).—The boundary line of a circle.

circumflex, *a.* (ser'kum-fleks).—Pronounced with or marking a combined rising and falling tone.

circumflex, *n.*—A combination of the acute and the grave tone in the same vowel sound.

circumlocution, *n.* (ser-kum-lo-kiu'shun).—An indirect or evasive way of speaking or writing, especially when a direct statement is intentionally avoided.

circumlocutory, *a.* (ser-kum-lok'u-tu-ri).—Roundabout.

circumspect, *a.* (ser'kum-spekt).—Literally looking about on all sides. Hence, examining carefully; cautious; wary.

circumspection, *n.* (ser-kum-spek'shun).—watchfulness; caution.

circumspectly, *adv.* (ser'kum-spekt-li).—In a circumspect manner.

circumstance, *n.* (ser'kum-stans [often shortened to *stens*]).—Something existing or occurring incidentally to some other fact or event.

circumstances, *pl.*—Same as singular.

circumstantial, *a.* (ser-kum-stan'shul).—Consisting of or abounding in details; particular.

circumvent, *v.* (ser-kum-vent').—To outwit; as, to circumvent an enemy.

circumvention, *n.* (ser-kum-ven'shun).—The act of circumventing; stratagem.

cistern, *n.* (sis'tern [*e* as in *err*]).—An artificial reservoir for holding water.

citadel, *n.* (sit'u-del).—A fortress commanding a city for its defense and domination.

citation, *n.* (sai-tay'shun).—A quotation; something repeated. In law, a summons.

citatory, *a.* (sai'tu-to-ri).—Of the nature or form of a citation.

cite, *v.* (site).—To quote for exemplification.

citable, *a.* (sai'ti-bl).—That may be cited.

cithara, *n.* (sith'u-ru).—Greek lyre.

citizen, *n.* (sit'i-zn).—A member of a nation or sovereign state, especially of a republic.

citrine, *a.* (sit'rin).—Having the color of a lemon; greenish-yellow.

citrine, *n.*—A light-yellow vitreous variety of quartz generally produced by heating smoky quartz; false topaz.

citron, *n.* (sit'run).—The fruit of the citron-tree.

civic, *a.* (siv'ik).—Of or pertaining to a city, citizen, or citizenship.

civilian, *a.* (si-vil'yun).—Peculiar or pertaining to a civilian.

civilian, *n.*—One who follows civil pursuits as distinguished from military, naval, or clerical.

clairvoyance, *n.* (klar-voi'uns [*a* as in *fare*]).—The ability of perceiving things not visible to normal sight under ordinary conditions.

clairvoyant, *n.* (klar-voi'unt [*a* as in *fare*]).—

One having the gift or faculty of clairvoyance.

clamor, *n.* (klam'er).—A loud outcry, confusion and shouts.

clandestine, *a.* (klan-des'tin).—Concealed.

clandestinely, *adv.* (klan-des'tin-li).—In a clandestine manner.

clannish, *a.* (klan'ish).—Fraternal feeling.

clarify, *v.* (klar'i-fai).—To make clear; lucid.

clarinet, *n.* (klar'i-net [or klar-i-net']).—A wind instrument of the reed kind.

clarity, *n.* (klar'i-ti).—Clearness with brilliancy; luster.

clash, *v.* (klash).—To strike or dash together or against with a confused, broken, metallic sound.

clasp, *v.* (klasp [*a* as in *ask*]).—To take hold of with an encircling grasp.

clasp, *n.*—A fastening by which things or the parts of a thing are bound or held together.

classic, *n.* (klas'ik).—That which is authoritative as a model, or a standard of excellence; an author or book of the first rank, specifically, Greek or Roman.

classicism, *n.* (klas'i-sizm).—An idiom found in the classics; the adoption or imitation of what is classical or classic in style.

classicist, *n.* (klas'i-sist).—1. One versed in the classics; an adherent or imitator of classic style. 2. An educator who advocates the study of the classics, especially in the colleges.

classify, *v.* (klas'i-fai).—To arrange in class or classes on the basis of observed resemblances and differences.

claymore, *n.* (klay'more).—A sword.

cleavage, *n.* (kleve'ej).—The act or state of being cleft; a split; division.

clematis, *n.* (klem'u-tis).—A genus of climbing plant.

clemency, *n.* (klem'en-si).—Mildness; forbearance.

clement, *a.* (klem'ent).—Lenient; merciful; mild as applied to the weather.

clemently, *adv.* (klem'ent-li).—In a clement manner.

cleric, *n.* (kler'ik).—A clerk in holy orders: used instead of clerk to avoid ambiguity.

clerical, *a.* (kler'i-kel).—1. Relating to the clergy; as, "the clerical garb." 2. Relating to a clerk or to penmanship; as "a clerical position;" "a clerical error."

clerk, *n.* (klerk [*e* as in *err*]).—An assistant in an office or store.

clientage, *n.* (klai'en-tej).—A body of clients or patrons.

clientele, *n.* (klai'en-teel [often *tel*]).—Those under the protection or patronage of a person or house; a following. Also those who frequent a particular institution; as, the clientele of a theater.

climacteric, *a.* (klai-mak'ter-ik [often klai-mak-ter'ik]).—Relating to a climax.

climactic, *a.* (klai-mak'tik).—Relating to cli-

max; ascending in thought or expression.

climate, *n.* (klai'met).—Condition of a place with reference to temperature, moisture, etc.

climatic, *a.* (klai-mat'ik).—Pertaining to climate.

climax, *n.* (klai'maks).—The highest step; the culmination; the zenith.

clinic, *n.* (klin'ik).—The teaching of medicine or surgery in the presence of patients, as in a hospital or dispensary.

clique, *n.* (kleke).—A small exclusive party or set.

cliquish, *a.* (kleke'ish).—Of the nature of a clique.

cliquishness, *n.* (kleke'ish-nes).—The state or quality of being cliquish.

cloister, *n.* (klois'ter).—1. A covered arcade. 2. A monastic establishment.

cloth, *n.* (klawth).—A stuff of some fibrous material, formed by weaving.

clothes, . pl. (klothze).—Garments collectively.

cloven, *a.* (klowe'vn).—Parted.

clue, *n.* (kloo [*oo* as in *food*]).—Anything that guides through a perplexity, difficulty, or intricate investigation.

cluster, *n.* (klus'ter [*e* as in *err*]).—A number of things that grow close together so as to form a group.

cluster, *v.*—1. To grow in clusters, as grapes. 2. To collect in clusters.

clypeus, *n.* (klip'e-us).—A Greek shield.

coadjacent, *a.* (kowe-a-jay'sent).—Near a common point.

coadjutant, *a.* (kowe-aj'oo-tent [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Mutually assisting.

coadjutant, *n.*—An assistant; colleague; coworker.

coadjutor, *n.* (kowe-a-joo'ter [*oo* as in *food*]).—An associate in action.

coadjutress, *n.* (kowe-a-joo'tres).—A woman who assists.

coadjuvant, *a.* (kowe-aj'oo-vent [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Cooperative.

coadjuvant, *n.*—That which cooperates with something or promotes its effect, as a medicine that quickens the effect of another.

coagulate, *v.* (ko-ag'yu-late).—To curdle; congeal.

coagulation, *n.* (ko-ag-yu-lay'shun).—The act or process of coagulating.

coagulum, *n.* (ko-ag'yu-lum).—Any coagulated mass.

coalesce, *v.* (kowe-u-les').—To come together in one mass; to unite.

coalition, *n.* (kowe-u-lish'un).—A voluntary joining of persons or parties specially for temporary purposes.

cobalt, *n.* (kowe'bawlt).—A tough steel-gray metallic element similar to nickel; valued for the blue pigments it forms.

cocaine, *n.* (kowe'ku-in [or *ené*]; colloquially, ko-kane').—A white, bitter, crystalline

alkaloid contained in cocoa-leaves: used in medicine as a local anesthetic.

cochineal, *n.* (koch'i-nele).—A dye-stuff consisting of dried insects, found on the cactus.

cockade, *n.* (kok-ade').—A knot of ribbons worn on the hat, as a badge.

cockatoo, *n.* (kok-u-too' [*oo* as in *food*]).—A parrot of East Indies.

cockatrice, *n.* (kok'u-tris [or *trise*]).—A fabulous serpent.

cockney, *n.* (kok'ni).—1. A Londoner; one born within sound of Bow bells. 2. A cockered or petted child.

cockscomb, *n.* (koks-kome).—A flowering plant.

cocoa, *n.* (kowe'ku).—A powder made from the dried and powdered seed-kernels of the chocolate-tree.

cocoanut, coconut, *n.* (kowe'ku-nut).—The fruit or nut of the coco-palm.

cocoon, *n.* (ko-koon' [*oo* as in *food*]).—A case in which the silk-worm lies in its chrysalis state.

code, *n.* (kode).—A system.

codicil, *n.* (kod'i-cil).—Law. A supplement to a will.

codify, *v.* (kod'i-fai).—To arrange in a code.

coerce, *v.* (ko-ers').—To compel or force either to do or refrain from doing.

coercion, *n.* (ko-er'shun [*e* as in *err*]).—Forcible restraint or constraint, moral or physical, of an individual.

coeval, *a.* (ko-ee'vel).—Of the same length or existence; dating from the same time.

coexecutor, *n.* (ko-egs-ek'yu-ter).—A joint executor.

coexecutrix, *n.* (ko-egs-ek'yu-triks).—Feminine for coexecutor.

coffee, *n.* (kof'i).—A drink made from the roasted berry of the coffee-tree.

cogency, *n.* (kowe'jen-si).—Convincing power.

cogent, *a.* (kowe'jent).—Compelling belief.

cogitable, *a.* (koj'i-te-bl).—Capable of being considered.

cogitate, *v.* (koj'i-tate).—To reflect; to think over; to consider.

cogitation, *n.* (koj-i-tay'shun).—Reflective thought.

cogitative, *a.* (koj'i-tay-tiv [a, shortened]).—Contemplative; given to meditation.

cognac, *n.* (kowe'nyak).—French brandy.

cognate, *a.* (kog'nate).—Connected by blood or birth. Of the same origin.

cognition, *n.* (kog-nish'un).—The act of clearly apprehending fact or truth; knowledge, especially that gained by personal experience.

cognizable, *a.* (kog'ni- [often kon'i-] ze-bl).—That which is capable of being apprehended. In law, capable of being tried or examined before a designated tribunal.

cognizance, *n.* (kog'ni- [often kon'i-] zens).—Notice; knowledge.

cognizant, *a.* (kog'ni- [often kon'i-] zent).—Taking notice; having knowledge.

cognomen, *n.* (kog-nowe'men).—A surname, and is used colloquially to express any appellation.

cohere, *v.* (ko-here').—To stick together; to cleave to another.

coherence, *n.* (ko-here'ens).—1. The act or condition of cohering. 2. Unification under the same thought or principle; logical consideration.

coherent, *a.* (ko-here'ent).—Logically connected; suited; adapted; fitted.

coherently, *adv.* (ko-here'ent-li).—In a coherent manner.

cohesion, *n.* (ko-hee'zhun).—The act or state of uniting.

cohesive, *a.* (ko-hee'siv).—Having the property of sticking together.

cohort, *n.* (kowe'hort).—A troop of soldiers.

coiffure, *n.* (koif-yoor [*oo* as in *foot*]; or [Fr.] kwah-fur', French *u*).—The arrangement of the hair.

coign, *n.* (koin).—A corner or an exposed position. Coign of vantage means an advantageous position for observation.

coincide, *v.* (ko-in-side').—To concur, to agree.

coincidence, *n.* (ko-in'si-dens).—A circumstance agreeing with another, often implying accident.

colander, *n.* (kul'un-der).—1. A vessel, as of metal or pottery, with perforated bottom for straining. 2. A hemispherical

sieve-like vessel used in the manufacture of shot.

collaborate, *v.* (ko-lab′u-rate).—To labor with another, specially in literary or scientific work.

collapse, *v.* (ku-laps′).—To cause to shrink, fall in, or fail.

collapse, *n.*—The act of collapsing; a falling or sinking together.

collapsible, collapsable, *a.* (ku-lap′si-bl).—That may or can collapse or fall together; as a collapsible drinking cup.

collate, *v.* (ku-late′).—To bring together for the purpose of comparison, specially manuscripts or different editions of a work.

collation, *n.*—(ku-lay′shun).—1. The critical comparisons of writings. 2. The examination of the sheets of a book before binding. 3. The bestowal of a church living (English) upon a clergyman. 4. A light repast.

colleague, *n.* (kol′ege).—A fellow member of an official or legislative body; an associate in a board, staff, etc.; not applied to a business partner.

colleague, *v.*—To enter into a league or alliance; also, to conspire.

collect, *n.* (kol′ekt).—A short condensed prayer, usually of one sentence immediately preceding the Epistle and Gospel for the day: so called because it collects or sums up their teaching.

collect, *v.* (ko-lekt′).—To gather or bring together into one place or class.

collectivism, *n.* (ko-lek′tiv-izm).—The doctrine that the people as a whole should own or control the material and means of production.

college, *n.* (kol′ej).—An incorporated institution in which advanced courses of instruction are given.

collegiate, *a.* (ko-lee′ji-et).—Pertaining to or related to college.

collegiate, *n.*—A member of a college.

collet, *n.* (kol′et).—A collar, clutch, or clamping-piece consisting of jaws that may be pressed together to hold a rod.

collet, *v.*—To place in or furnish with a collet.

collie, *n.* (kol′i).—A Scottish sheep-dog.

collocation, *n.* (kol-u-kay′shun).—A placing together; arrangement.

collier, *n.* (kol′yer [*e* as in *err*]).—1. One who works in a coal mine. 2. A vessel employed in coal-carrying; also, one of her crew.

collogue, *v.* (ko-loge′).—To converse; to confer secretly.

colloquial, *a.* (ko-lowe′kwi-el).—1. Concerning conversation. 2. Belonging to every-day speech, especially words that are inelegant.

colloquialism, *n.* (ko-lowe′kwi-el-izm).—A form of speech confined to every-day conversation; often a barbarism.

colloquy, *n.* (kol′o-kwi).—A conversation; an

informal discussion between two or more persons.

collude, *v.* (ko-lude′).—To conspire; to defraud; to deceive.

collusion, *n.* (ko-liu′zhun).—Acting together secretly for unworthy purposes. Collusion is intentionally overlooking, and thus sanctioning something that should be prevented.

collusive, *a.* (ko-liu′siv).—Secretly arranged between two or more to defraud another or to circumvent the law.

colonel, *n.* (ker′nel [*e* in *ker* like *e* in *err*]).—The highest officer in a regiment, ranking next below a brigadier-general and next above a lieutenant-colonel.

colorature, *n.* (kul′or-a-choor [or *ture*]).—A general term for trills, runs, etc., in vocal music.

colorific, *a.* (kul-ur-if′ik).—Imparting or capable of producing color.

colossal, *a.* (ko-los′el).—Of immense size or extent; gigantic.

Colosseum, Coliseum, *n.* (kol-o-see′um).—The Flavian amphitheater in Rome, the greatest architectural monument left by the Romans, begun by Vespasian in A. D. 75 and completed and dedicated by Titus in A. D. 80.

colossus, *n.* (ko-los′us).—1. A bronze statue of Apollo at Rhodes. 2. Any strikingly great person or object.

colportage, *n.* (kol'pore-tej).—A colporteur's work.

colporteur, colporter, *n.* (kol'pore-ter [*e* as in *err*]).—A traveling agent of a religious society who sells cheaply or distributes gratuitously Bibles and other religious reading.

column, *n.* (kol'um).—1. A cylindrical support for a roof, ceiling, etc. 2. In printed matter, one of two or more vertical series of lines, separated by a rule or blank space.

columnar, *a.* (ko-lum'ner).—Of or pertaining to a column.

coma, *n.* (kowe'mu).—A condition of heavy unconscious sleep, with slow, stertorous breathing; stupor.

comatose, *a.* (kowe'mu-tose [or kom'u-tose]).—Relating to or affected with coma; abnormally sleepy.

combat *n.* (kom' [or *kum'*] -bat).—A contest conducted by blows.

combat, *v.*—To fight or contend with; opposed in battle.

combatant, *a.* (kom' [or *kum'*] -but-ent).—Ready or disposed to combat.

combatant, *n.*—One who engages in combat of any sort; especially, in war, one directly engaged in hostilities.

combative, *a.* (kom' [or *kum'*] -bu-tiv).—Having a pugnacious disposition; contentious.

combine, *v.* (kom-bine').—To bring into a close union.

comedian, *n.* (ko-mee'di-un).—A player of comedy.

comedienne, *n.* (ko-may-di-en').—[F.] An actress of comedy parts.

comedietta, *n.* (ko-may-di-et'tah).—[It.] A brief or light comedy.

comedy, *n.* (kom'e-di).—A light and amusing dramatic composition.

comeliness, *n.* (kum'li-nes).—The possession of suitable and becoming qualities of person and manner; pleasingness.

comely, *a.* (kum'li).—Good-looking, handsome.

comfit, *n.* (kum'fit).—A dry sweet-meat.

comfort, *n.* (kum'fert).—A state of ease and satisfaction of body or mind, or both; freedom from pain, annoyance, or want.

comfort, *v.*—To give consolation, encouragement, or moral strength to; cheer.

comity, *n.* (kom'i-ti).—Kindly consideration for the right of others.

comma, *n.* (kom'u).—A rhetorical punctuation mark indicating the slightest possible separation in ideas and constructions.

command, *n.* (ko-mand').—Possession of controlling power.

command, *v.*—To order with authority; enjoin obedience upon.

commandeer (kom-an-deer').—1. To conscript. 2. To take possession of (property, public or private) for public use, under pretext of military necessity.

commandment, *n.* (ko-mand'ment).—An authoritative mandate; order.

comme il faut (kom-eel-fowe).—A French

phrase meaning as it should be; according to the rules of good society.

commemorate, *v.* (ko-mem'u-rate).—To recall to or fix in the memory of.

commemoration, *n.* (ko-mem-u-ray'shun).—A memorial; a commemorative observance.

commemorative, *a.* (ko-mem'u-ru-tive.—Pertaining to or designed for remembrance.

commendation, *n.* (kom-en-day'shun).—Approbation.

commendatory, *a.* (ko-men'du-tu-ri).—Expressing approval.

commensurable, *a.* (ko-mem'shoo-ru-bl [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Capable of being measured by a common unit; reducible to a common measure.

commensurate, *a.* (ko-men'shoo-ret [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Measurable; adequate.

commensurate, *v.* (ko-men'shoo-rate).—To reduce to a common measure.

comment, *n.* (kom'ent).—A note or remark in explanation or criticism, as of a passage in a book or speech.

comment, *v.*—To make expository or critical notes; make reflections or observations.

commentary, *n.* (kom'en-te-ri).—Anything explanatory or illustrative.

commentator, *n.* (kom'en-tay-ter).—One who writes commentaries, or makes explanatory or critical notes upon a text.

commerce, *n.* (kom'ers).—Extended trade or traffic.

commercial, *a.* (ko-mer'shul [*e* as in *err*]).—

Of or pertaining to commerce; mercantile.

commiserate, *v.* (kom-miz'er-ate).—To feel compassionate sympathy.

commiseration, *n.* (kom-miz-e-ray'shun).—Sympathy.

commissary, *n.* (kom'i-se-ri).—One delegated for a special duty.

commodity, *n.* (ko-mod'i-ti).—An article of trade; something that is bought and sold.

communal, *a.* (kom'yu-nul [or ko-miu'nul]).—Of or pertaining to a community.

commune, *n.* (ko-mune').—1. Intimate intercourse or conversation. 2. The smallest political division of France, corresponding to the township of the United States, a corporate body governed by a maire and a municipal council; also, a similar division elsewhere, as in Italy and Spain.

commune, *v.*—To converse or confer intimately or confidentially.

communism, *n.* (kom'yu-nizm).—A social system in which there is community of economic interest.

communist, *n.* (kom'yu-nist).—One who advocates or practices communism.

commutation, *n.* (kom-yu-tay'shun).—1. A substitution as of one kind of payment or service for another. 2. A reduction or change of the penalty imposed by a judicial sentence. 3. Exchange, as of one thing for another. 4. A figure of

speech involving transposition of the words of a sentence.

commute, *v.* (ko-mūte').—To exchange one penalty for another less severe.

comparable, *a.* (kom'pu-ru-bl).—Fit to be compared.

comparative, *a.* (kom-par'u-tiv).—Resulting from or making use of comparison.

compassion, *n.* (kum-pash'un).—Sympathy with another; pity.

compensate, *v.* (kom'pen-sate).—To recompense.

complacence, complacency, *n.* (kom-play'sens [or sen-si]).—Self-satisfaction.

complacent, *a.* (kom-play'sent).—Feeling or showing complacency or satisfaction.

complaisance, *n.* (kom'play-zahns).—Agreeableness.

complaisant, *a.* (kom'play-zahnt).—Showing or characterized by complaisance; agreeable.

complement, *n.* (kom'ple-ment).—A completion; anything that completes.

complex, *a.* (kom'pleks).—Complicated, as in structure; involved.

compliance, *n.* (kom-plai'ens).—A disposition to yield to others.

compliancy, *n.* (kom-plai'en-si).—Same as Compliance.

compliant, *a.* (kom-plai'ent).—Ready to yield.

compliantly, *adv.* (kom-plai'ent-li).—In a compliant manner.

component, *n.* (kom-powe'nent).—A constituent part.

comport, *v.* (kom-port').—To conduct or behave (oneself).

composite, *a.* (kum-poz'it).—Made up of separate parts or elements.

composite, *n.*—A compound.

compos mentis, *a.* (kom'pos men'tis).—Of sound mind as opposed to non compos mentis, of unsound mind.

compound, *a.* (kom'pound).—Composed of, or produced by the union of, two or more elements, ingredients, or parts.

compound, *n.*—That which is compound or compounded.

compound, *v.* (kom-pound').—To combine or intermix so as to form a composite product.

compress, *n.* (kom'pres).—Any device used in compressing.

compress, *v.* (kom-pres').—To press together or into smaller space; reduce in size or volume.

compromise, *n.* (kom'pru-mize).—An agreement; plan.

compromise, *v.*—To adjust or settle by mutual concessions.

comrade, *n.* (kom'rad).—An intimate companion, or one associated in the same occupation; usually of men; especially, a companion in military service; mate.

concede, *v.* (kun-sede').—1. To yield in consequence of demand; allow as a right. 2. To bestow on application; grant as a privilege. 3. To assent; acknowledge to be correct or true.

concentrate, *v.* (kon'sen-trate [or kon-sen' trate]).—To draw or direct to or toward a common center.

concept, *n.* (kon'sept).—A so-called general notion or highly schematized.

concern, *n.* (kon-sern').—That which relates to one; an affair.

concern, *v.*—To relate, or belong to; be of interest or importance to.

concert, *n.* (kon'sert).—A musical entertainment or performance, not dramatic, by several voices or instruments or both.

concert, *v.* (kon-sert').—To arrange, devise, or settle together or mutually.

concertina, *n.* (kon-ser-tee'nu).—A musical instrument.

concertino, *n.* (kone-cher-tee'nu).—A short or abridged concerto.

concerto, *n.* (kone-cher'tu) [or kon-ser'tu]).—A musical composition in several movements, written with an orchestral accompaniment and calculated to display the powers of an instrument or performer.

conch, *n.* (kongk).—A large marine univalve shell.

concha, *n.* (kong'ku).—The external ear, or its deepest hollow.

concierge, *n.* (kawn-syerzh' [*n*, nasalized]).—The male or female doorkeeper of a building, especially of a private hotel or an apartment house; a janitor.

conciergerie, *n.* (kon-syer-zhe-ree' [*n*, nasal-

ized]).—Originally, the office, lodge, or room of a concierge; a porter's lodge.

conciliate, *v.* (kon-sil'i-ate).—To overcome enmity or hostility of.

conciliation, *n.* (kon-sil-i-ay'shun).—The act of conciliating.

conciliatory, *a.* (kon-sil'i-e-tu-ri).—Tending to reconcile or conciliate.

concise, *a.* (kon-sise').—Expressing much in brief form.

conclave, *n.* (kon'klave).—A gathering; a secret council.

conclude, *v.* (kon-klôod' [*oo* as in *food*]).—To come to an opinion or decision about.

conclusion, *n.* (kon-kloo'zhun [*oo* as in *food*]).—The act or process of ending or finishing a thing.

concomitant, *n.* (kon-kom'i-tent).—An attendant fact or circumstance.

concord, *n.* (kong'kawrd).—Unity of feeling or interest; harmony; agreement.

concordant, *a.* (kon-kawr'dent).—Manifesting harmony.

concubinage, *n.* (kon-kiu'bi-nej).—The state of being a concubine, or having concubines.

concubine, *n.* (kong'kiu-bine).—A kept mistress.

concur, *v.* (kon-ker' [*e* as in *err*]).—To come together either in opinion or action; agree.

concurrent, *a.* (kon-kur'ent).—Occurring or acting together.

concurrent, *n.*—A person or thing that concurs.

condign, *a.* (kon-dine').—Merited; well-deserved.

condone, *v.* (kon-done').—To treat as overlooked or forgiven.

conduit, *n.* (kon'dit).—A means for conducting something, particularly a tube, pipe, or passageway for a fluid.

confidant, *n.* (kon-fi-dant' [or kon'fi-dant; *a* as in *ask*]).—A person who has been taken into confidence; one to whom secrets are entrusted.

confine, *n.* (kon'fine).—A boundary; limit.

confine, *v.* (kon-fine').—To shut up within an enclosure.

confirm, *v.* (kon-firm').—To secure by added proof.

confirmation, *n.* (kon-fir-may'shun).—Added assurance; ratification.

confirmatory, *a.* (kon-firm'u-tu-ri).—Tending to confirm or proove.

confiscate, *v.* (kon'fis-kate).—To appropriate (private property) as forfeited to the public use or treasury, especially because of the wrong-doing of the owner.

confiture, *n.* (kon'fi-choor [*oo* as in *foot*]).—A composition; preparation of drugs.

conflagration, *n.* (kon-flu-gray'shun). — A burning; especially, a great fire.

conflict, *n.* (kon'flikt).—A struggle to resist or overcome.

conflict, *v.* (kon-flikt').—To come into collision; be antagonistic.

confluence, *n.* (kon'floo-ens [*oo* as in *foot*]).—

The meeting of two or more streams; also, a concourse; a flocking together.

congé, *n.* (kawn-zhay' [*n,* nasalized]). — Permission to depart. Specifically, leave-taking; as, to take one's conge; dismissal; as to give a person his conge.

congenital, *a.* (kun-jen'i-tel).—Existing from birth; constitutional.

conglomerate, *a.* (kon-glom'er-et).—Massed; clustered.

conglomerate, *v.* (kon-glom'er-ate).—Gather into a cohering mass; to cluster.

conglomeration, *n.* (kon-glom-er-ay'shun).—Any conglomerated mass.

congratulate, *v.* (kon-grach'u-late). — To express pleasure on account of event, state, or action.

congratulation, *n.* (kon-grach-u-lay'shun). — Felicitation.

congregation, *n.* (kong-gre-gay'shun).—The collecting into one mass, body, or assembly.

congress, *n.* (kong'gres).—1. A formal assembly, as of representatives. 2. An assembly of senators and representatives.

congruity, *n.* (kon-groo'i-ti [*oo* as in *food*]). Logical or practical agreement.

congruous, *a.* (kong'groo-us [*oo* as in *foot*]). —Harmoniously related or united.

conjugal, *a.* (kon'joo-gel [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Of or pertaining to marriage; matrimonial.

conjugate, *a.* (kon'joo-gate [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Joined together in pairs; coupled.

conjugate, *n.*—A word closely related in deri-

vation and formation to, and usually of kindred meaning with another or others.

conjugate, *v.*—To give or indicate in order the inflections of; said of verbs.

conjure, *v.* (kun'jur).—To accomplish by supernatural aid; effect by magic.

conjure, *v.* (kon-joor' [*oo* as in *food*]).—To appeal to solemnly; to appease; calm.

connivance, *n.* (ko-nai'vens).—Silent or indirect assent, especially to wrong-doing; forbearance to notice what one should antagonize.

connive, *v.* (ko-nive').—To encourage or assent to a wrong by keeping silent; permit by pretending not to see; usually followed by at.

connoisseur, *n.* (kon-i-ser' [often *siur*]).—A critical judge of art, especially one with thorough knowledge and sound judgment of some fine art.

connotation, *n.* (kon-u-tay'shun).—Implication of something individual.

connotative, *a.* (ko-nowe'tu-tiv [or kon'u-tay-tiv]).—Implying a correlative.

connubial, *a.* (ko-niu'bi-el).—Of or pertaining to marriage or matrimony.

connutritious, *a.* (kon-niu-trish'us).—1. Imbibed with or resulting from nourishment. 2. Reared or nourished together.

consanguine, *a.* (kon-sang'win).—Sprung from the same ancestor; related by blood.

consanguineous, *a.* (kon-san-gwin'e-us).—Same as **consanguine.**

consanguinity, *n.* (kon-san-gwin'i-ti).—The relationship that proceeds from a common ancestry, as distinguished from affinity, or relationship by marriage.

conscript, *a.* (kon'script).—Registered; enrolled.

conscript, *n.*—One who is compulsory enrolled for military or naval service.

conscript, *v.* (kon-skript').—To force into military service.

consensus, *n.* (kon-sen'sus).—A general agreement.

conservant, *a.* (kon-ser'vent).—Conserving; preserving.

conservation, *n.* (kon-ser-vay'shun).—Protecting from loss or injury, specifically the preservation of forests, fisheries and the like.

conservatism, *n.* (kon-serv'u-tizm).—Lack of disposition to change the order or condition of things.

conservative, *a.* (kon-serv'u-tiv).—Disinclined to change from the existing order of things; also, moderate.

conservator, *n.* (kon'ser-vay-ter).—One who protects.

conservatory, *n.* (kon-ser'vu-tu-ri).—1. A house glazed, heated, and otherwise prepared for the protection of growing and blooming plants, trees, etc. 2. An institution for instruction and training in music.

conserve, *v.* (kon-serv' [*e* as in *err*]).—To keep from loss, decay, or injury.

consignment, *n.* (kon-sine'ment).—The act of consigning or entrusting something to the care of another.

consistory, *n.* (kon-sis'tu-ri).—A court or authoritative assembly; especially, an ecclesiastical court.

consommé, *n.* (kawn-su-may' [*n*, nasalized]).—A clear strong concentrated soup of meat and vegetables.

consonance, *n.* (kon'su-nens).—The state or quality of being consonant, agreed, or in accord with.

consonant, *a.* (kon'su-nent).—Being in agreement or harmony with.

consonant, *n.*—A speech sound resulting from a local interference with the vocal current or a letter denoting such a sound.

consonantal, *a.* (kon-su-nen'tel).—Pertaining to a consonant.

consort, *n.* (kon'sawrt).—A companion or associate.

consort, *v.* (kon-sawrt').—To join as in sympathy, affection, marriage, or the like; associate.

conspicuous, *a.* (kon-spik'yu-us).—Exposed to the view; clearly visible.

conspiracy, *n.* (kon-spir'u-si).—An agreement between two or more persons to do an evil act in concert.

conspirator, *n.* (kon-spir'u-ter).—One who conspires.

conspire, *v.* (kon-spire').—To plot; scheme for.

con spirito, (kon-spee'ree-tu).—With spirit; vivacious and with fire.

constable, *n.* (kun'stu-bl).—In the United States, an officer whose duty it is to maintain the peace, arrest offenders, serve writs, execute warrants, etc.

constellation, *n.* (kon-ste-lay'shun).—1. An arbitary assemblage or group of stars. 2. A group of brilliant things or people.

consternation, *n.* (kon-ster-nay'shun).—Sudden fear confounding or temporarily paralyzing the faculties; panic.

constituency, *n.* (kon-stit'yu-en-si).—1. A body of constituents, especially the inhabitants or voters in a district represented in a legislative body.

constituent, *a.* (kon-stit'yu-ent).—Serving to form or compose as a necessary part.

constituent, *n.*—1. One who has the right to vote at an election. 2. A client.

constitute, *v.* (kon'sti-tute).—To form or be the substance of; to compose.

constitution, *n.* (kon-sti-tiu'shun).—1. The composition or make-up of a thing. 2. The fundamental law of a civil state. 3. The organic law of any organized body or association of persons.

constitutive, *a.* (kon'sti-tiu-tiv).—Helping to form or compose.

construe, *v.* (kon'stroo [or kon-stroo']; *oo* as in *food*).—To determine or state the syntax of words; translate.

consummate, *v.* (kon'su-mate [or kon-sum'ate]).—To bring to completion or perfection, or the fullest development.

consummate, *a.* (kon-sum'et [or kon'su-met]).—Of the highest degree; finished.

consummately, *adv.* (kon-sum'et-li).—In a consummate manner.

consummation, *n.* (kon-su-may'shun).—Completion; fulfillment.

contemn, *v.* (kon-tem').—To scorn; to treat as unworthy of regard.

contest, *n.* (kon'test).—The struggling for something against active opposition.

contest, *v.* (kon-test').—1. To contend about earnestly with physical force. 2. To strive to win, as a battle for election.

contiguity, *n.* (kon-ti-giu'i-ti).—Immediate connection; proximity.

contiguous, *a.* (kon-tig'yu-us).—Touching or joining at the edge or boundary.

contingency, *n.* (kon-tin'jen-si).—Possibility of happening; a contingent event.

contingent, *a.* (kon-tin'jent).—Liable to occur, but not determinable by any known rule or law; not predictable.

continuity, *n.* (kon-ti-niu'i-ti).—Uninterrupted connection in space, time, operation, or development.

contour, *n.* (kon-toor' [or kon'toor]; *oo* as in *food*).—The line bounding a figure or body; in fortification, the outline of a horizontal secton of a system of works.

contractile, *a.* (kon-trak'til).—Capable of contracting; producing contraction.

contraction, *n.* (kon-trak'shun).—The being or becoming less in volume or extent, as by closer union of parts; decrease.

contralto, *a.* (kon-tral′ [or *trahl′*] tu).—Of or pertaining to contralto.

contralto, *n.*—The part between soprano and tenor; the lowest part of the female voice.

contrary, *a.* (kon′tray- [often slighted] ri).—Antagonistic; adverse; opposite.

contrary, *n.*—One of two contrary things, as terms, qualities, or propositions, each considered in relation to the other.

contrary, *adv.*—In a contrary manner.

contrast, *n.* (kon′trast [*a* as in *ask*]).—The opposition between things similar in some respects which are yet strikingly different.

contrast, *v.* (kon-trast′ [*a* as in *ask*]).—To place in opposition, or represent in comparison, in order to show unlikeness.

contravene, *v.* (kon-tru-vene′).—To come into conflict with.

contretemps, *n.* (kawn-tre-tahn′ [*n*, nasalized]).—An unexpected embarrassing occurrence; an awkward situation.

contribute, *v.* (kon-trib′yoot [*oo* as in *foot*]).—To give or furnish, in common with others, for a common purpose.

contribution, *n.* (kon-tri-biu′shun).—The act of contributing.

contributory, *a.* (kon-trib′yu-tu-ri).—Contributing.

contrite, *a.* (kon′trite).—Broken in spirit because of a sense of sin.

contrition, *n.* (kon-trish′un).—Sincere sorrow for sin; deep penitence.

contrivance, *n.* (kon-trive'ens).—The act of contriving something to or for a special purpose.

contrive, *v.* (kon-trive').—To plan ingenuously; devise; invent.

controversy, *n.* (kon'tru-ver-si).—Debate or disputation, especially when prolonged or carried in revelry.

controvert, *v.* (kon-tru-vert').—To deny and endeavor to disprove; attack by argument.

contumely, *n.* (kon'tiu-mee-li).—Insolent rudeness in speech or manner; as to treat a person with contumely.

contuse, *v.* (kon-tuze').—To bruise by a blow, either with or without the breaking of the skin.

contusion, *n.* (kon-tiu'zhun).—The act of bruising by striking or pounding.

converge, *v.* (kon-verj').—To direct toward a common focus.

convergent, *a.* (kon-ver'jent).—Tending to one point.

conversant, *a.* (kon'ver-sent).—Knowing and understanding fully.

converse, *a.* (kon'vers).—Transposed; reversed.

converse, *n.*—Interchange of thoughts; informal colloquy.

converse, *v.* (kon-vers').—To speak or talk together informally.

conversion, *n.* (kon-ver'shun).—Change from one state or condition to another.

conversazione, *n.* (kon-ver-sah-tsee-owe'nay).

—[It.] A meeting for conversation, particularly on some special topic, as of literature an dart.

convex, *a.* (kon'veks).—Curving like the segment of a globe or of the surface of a circle, so as to form a rounded elevation.

convex, *n.*—A convex surface or body.

conviviality, *n.* (kon-viv-i-al'i-ti).—The good fellowship that naturally is part of a feast.

convolution, *n.* (kon-vu-liu'shun).—A winding motion.

coquet, *v.* (ko-ket').—To treat with pretended affection; deceive in love.

coquet, *n.*—A flirt.

coquetry, *n.* (kowe'ket-ri).—Trifling in love.

coral, *a.* (kor'el).—Like coral; especially, red like commercial coral.

coral, *n.*—The skeleton or hard structures secreted in or by the tissues of various marine zoophytes.

coralline, *a.* (kor'u-lin).—Of or pertaining to coral.

coralline, *n.*—A coral or coral-like animal or structure, especially a polyzoan.

cordage, *n.* (kawr'dej).—Ropes and cords in general.

cordate, *a.* (kawr'date).—Heart-shaped as a leaf or other flat object.

cordial, *a.* (kawr'jel).—Proceeding from the heart; affectionate.

cordiality, *n.* (kawr-jal'i-ti).—The quality of being cordial.

cork, *n.* (korke).—1. Outer bark of the cork-tree. 2. A stopper cut out of cork.

cormorant, *a.* (kawr'mu-rent).—Having the nature of a cormorant; greedy; rapacious.

cormorant, *n.*—A glutton; a rapacious or avaricious person.

cornage, *n.* (kawrn'ej).—A tax paid on horned cattle.

cornea, *n.* (kawr'ne-u).—The anterior horny transparent part of the outer coat of the eyeball.

corner, *n.* (kawr'net).—A small wind instrument of the trumpet class.

cornet, *n.*—Formerly, the lowest commissioned cavalry officer.

corolla, *n.* (ko-rol'u).—The second series of flower leaves (petals), usually colored, forming the inner floral envelop.

corollary, *n.* (kor'u-le-ri [or ko-rol'u-ri]).—A proposition following so obviously from another that it requires little or no demonstration.

corona, *n.* (ko-rowe'nu).—A garland or wreath bestowed among the ancient Greeks and Romans as a reward for distinguished or daring achievements.

coronal, *a.* (kor'u-nel).—Of or pertaining to a corona or halo.

coronation, *n.* (kor-u-nay'shun).—The act or ceremony of crowning a monarch.

corporal, *a.* (kawr'pu-rel).—Bodily.

corporal, *n.*—The lowest non-commissioned officer in a company of soldiers.

corporeal, *a.* (kor-powe're-ul).—Of a material nature; physical.

corps, *n.* (kore).—A number or body of persons in some way associated or acting together.

corpse, *n.* (kawrps).—A dead body.

corpulence, *n.* (kawr'piu-lens).—An undue accumulation of fat in the body; especially about the abdomen.

corpulent, *a.* (kawr'piu-lent).—Having a great excess of fat.

corpus, *n.* (kawr'pus).—A body.

corpuscle, *n.* (kawr'pus).—A minute particle of matter.

corral, *n.* (ko-ral').—An enclosed space or pen to hold live stock.

corral, *v.*—To drive into and enclose in a corral, as cattle or slaves.

correct, *a.* (ko-rekt').—Free from fault or mistake.

correct, *v.*—To set straight; make right.

correctional, *a.* (ko-rek'shun-el).—Tending to correct, or reform.

corrective, *a.* (ko-rek'tiv).—Adapted to correct, amend, or set right.

correlate, *v.* (kor-e-late').—To put in some relation of connection or correspondence.

correlate, *a.* (kor'e-late).—Having mutual or reciprocal relations.

correlate, *n.*—A correlative.

correlate, *v.*—To bring together in relation.

correlation, *n.* (kor-e-lay'shun).—Reciprocal relation.

correlative, *a.* (ko-rel′u-tiv).—Mutually related in significance; referring to each other.

correlative, *n.*—One of two or more persons or things united by reason of some natural relation or correspondence.

corridor, *n.* (kor′i-dor).—A passage-way to apartments independent of each other.

corrigible, *a.* (kor′i-ji-bl).—Capable of being corrected or set right; especially, capable of reformation.

corroborate, *v.* (ko-rob′e-rate).—To confirm.

corroboration, *n.* (ko-rob-u-ray′shun).—Confirmation; the act of strengthening.

corrode, *v.* (ko-rode′).—To eat away gradually; rust.

corrosion, *n.* (ko-rowe′zhun).—Gradual decay by crumbling or surface disintegration.

corrosive, *a.* (ko-rowe′siv).—Having the power of corroding; specifically, in medicine, destructive of tissue.

corrugate, *a.* (kor′oo-gate [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Contracted into ridges; wrinkled.

corrugate, *v.*—To contract into alternate ridges and furrows; wrinkle.

corsage, *n.* (kawr′sej [or *Fr.* kore-sahzh′]).—The body or waist of a woman's dress.

corsair, *n.* (kawr′sare [*a* as in *fare*]).—1. A pirate. 2. A piratical vessel.

corse, *n.* (kawrs).—A ribbon used for vestments.

corsesque, *n.* (kawr-sesk′).—A spear with crescent-shaped auxiliary blades.

corsètiére, *n.* (kawr-say-tyare′).—A corset-maker.

cortège, *n.* (kor-tazhe′).—A train of attendants; a procession.

coruscation, *n.* (kor-us-kay′shun).—A burst of sparkles or scintillations; a gleam of brilliant light.

corvette, *n.* (kor-vet′).—A sloop of war.

corvina, *n.* (kor-vai′nu).—The blue-fish of California.

coryphee, *n.* (kowe-ri-fay′).—A ballet-dancer.

corypheus, *n.* (kor-i-fee′us).—The chorus-leader in the ancient Greek drama; hence, in modern usage, the leader of a chorus.

coryza, *n.* (ko-rai′zu).—Nasal catarrh.

cosmetic, *a.* (koz-met′ik).—Pertaining to the art of beautifying, especially of beautifying the complexion.

cosmetic, *n.*—A powder, paste, or other compound applied to the skin in order to improve its appearance.

cosmic, *a.* (koz′mik).—Pertaining to the universe at large as a harmonious system, or to its laws and order.

cosmically, *adv.* (koz′mi-kul-li).—In a cosmic manner.

cosmism, *n.* (koz′mizm).—A theory of the cosmos or universe.

cosmogony, *n.* (koz-mog′u-ni).—A theory or account of the origin or present constitution and order of the world.

cosmography, *n.* (koz-mog′ru-fi).—The science that describes the universe, including astronomy, geography, and geology.

cosmoline, *n.* (koz'mu-lin).—A variety of petrolatum.

cosmologist, *n.* (koz-mol'u-jist).—An expert in cosmology.

cosmology, *n.* (koz-mol'u-ji).—The general science of the cosmos or universe.

cosmometry, *n.* (koz-mom'e-tri).—The measurement of the universe and of the world.

cosmopolitan, *a.* (koz-mu-pol'i-ten).—Common to all the world; free from local attachments; equally at home in all parts of the world.

cosmopolitan, *n.*—A citizen of the world; a cosmopolite.

cosmopolite, *a.* (koz-mop'u-lite).—World-wide in extent or existence.

cosmopolite, *n.*—One at home everywhere.

cosmorama, *n.* (koz-mu-rah'mu).—An exhibition of views from different parts of the world so arranged as to be reflected from mirrors and seen through a lens.

cosmos, *n.* (koz'mos).—The world or universe considered as a system, perfect in order and arrangement.

Cosne, *n.* (kone).—A wine of France.

Cossack, *n.* (kos'ak).—A descendant of a mixed race inhabiting lower part of Russia.

cost, *n.* (kost [or *kawst*]).—That which has to be given for a thing in order to procure it; expense.

cost, *v.*—To call for as a price in exchange.

costa, *n.* (kos'tu).—A rib or a rib-like structure, part, or marking.

costal, *a.* (kos'tel).—Of, pertaining to, or situated on or near a rib or costa.

costume, *n.* (kos'tume).—Dress or apparel, including all the garments worn at one time.

costume, *v.* (kos-tume').—To furnish with costumes, as a person.

cot, *n.* (kot).—1. A small and humble house; cottage. 2. A light bedstead, commonly made of canvas stretched on a folding frame.

coterie, *n.* (kowe-te-ree').—A set of persons who meet habitually for any purpose.

cottage, *n.* (kot'ej).—A humble dwelling; small house.

cotton, *n.* (kot'n).—The soft, woolly, fibrous material which is appendant to the seeds of the cotton-plant.

couchant, *a.* (kouch'ent). — Lying down; crouching, as an animal.

cough, *n.* (kawf).—A sudden and noisy expulsion of the breath, caused by local irritation, etc.

cough, *v.*—To expel from the breathing-tubes by a cough.

council, *n.* (koun'sil).—An assembly of persons convened for consultation or deliberation.

counsel, *n.* (koun'sel).—Mutual interchange of opinion; consultation.

counsel, *v.*—To give advice to; admonish.

counselor, *n.* (koun'sel-er).—One who gives counsel; an adviser.

countenance, *n.* (koun'te-nens).—One's face or features, especially as indicative of his disposition or state of mind.

countenance, *v.*—To look upon approvingly.

countermand, *n.* (koun'ter-mand).—An order or command contrary to or revoking one previously issued.

countermand, *v.* (koun-ter-mand').—To recall or annul, as a command.

counterpane, *n.* (koun'ter-pane).—An outside cover for a bed.

counterpart, *n.* (koun'ter-pahrt).—A person or thing precisely similar to another as a whole or in some important respect.

coup, *n.* (koo [*oo* as in *food*]).—A sudden telling blow; a master-stroke.

coup, *v.* (koup).—To turn upside down.

coup d' état, *n.* (koo-day-tah').—An unexpected stroke of policy.

coup, *n.* (koop [*oo* as in *food*]).—The act of upsetting or dumping; that which is dumped.

coupé, *n.* (koo-pay' [*oo* as in *food*]).—A low four-wheeled closed carriage with a seat for two and an outside seat for the driver.

couple, *n.* (kup'l).—Two related or associated things of a kind.

couple, *v.*—To join, as one thing to another.

coupon, *n.* (koo'pon [*oo* as in *food*]).—A part of a commercial instrument attached as an incident thereto.

courage, *n.* (kur'ej).—That quality of mind which meets danger or opposition with intrepidity, calmness, and firmness.

courant, *a.* (koo-rahnt' [or koo'rent]; *oo* as in *food*).—Running, as a stag, horse.

courant, *n.* (koo-rahnt').—An ancient and lively dance in triple measure.

courant, *n.* (koo'rent [or koo-rant']; *oo* as in *food*).—A newspaper; gazette; now used only as a title.

courier, *n.* (koo'ri-er).—A messenger.

course, *n.* (korse).—1. The act of moving onward or forward, or in a certain direction; motion. 2. The way or distance passed over, as in a race, or a drive.

course, *v.*—To run through or over.

court, *n.* (korte).—A place where justice is judicially administered.

court, *v.*—To make love to; woo with the purpose of marriage.

courteous, *a.* (ker'te-us).—Having elegant manners; courtly.

courtesy, *n.* (ker'te-si).—1. Graciousness. 2. A courteous favor or act. 3. Permission.

courtesy, *n.* (kert'si).—A gesture of civility, reverence, or respect, especially one made by bending the knees so as to drop the body slowly a short distance and raise it again.

courtesy, *v.*—To make the gesture of respect or civility called a courtesy.

courtier, *n.* (korte'yer).—1. One who frequents the courts of a prince. 2. One who

seeks to gain favors by flattery and complaisance.

courtship, *n.* (korte'ship).—The act of paying court or wooing.

cousin, *n.* (kuz'n).—Related by descent from a common ancestor.

covenant, *n.* (kuv'e-nent).—An agreement entered into by two or more persons or parties.

covenant, *v.*—To promise or give by covenant.

coventry, *n.* (kuv'en-tri).—Forced exclusion from society.

covert, *a.* (kuv'ert).—Concealed; disguised; secret.

covert, *n.*—A sheltered place where game is apt to hide.

covet, *v.* (kuv'et).—To desire eagerly; long for.

covetous, *a.* (kuv'et-us).—Inordinately eager to acquire and possess, especially by unjust or unlawful means.

covetousness, *n.* (kuv'et-us-nes).—The character or condition of being covetous.

coward, *n.* (kow'erd).—A poltroon.

cowardice, *n.* (kow'erd-is).—The state or condition of being a coward.

cowardly, *a.* (kow'erd-li).—Lacking courage to face danger; timid.

coyote, *n.* (ko-yowe'te [or kai'ote]).—A burrowing dog-like mammal, the prairie-wolf.

crabbed, *a.* (krab'ed).—Sour-tempered; peevish.

craft, *n.* (kraft [*a* as in *ask*]).—Skill or ingenuity in any calling, especially in a manual employment.

crafty, *a.* (kraft'i [*a* as in *ask*]).—Skillful in deceiving others; artful.

cramp, *n.* (kramp).—1. One of various mechanical devices. 2. An involuntary, sudden, painful muscular contraction.

cramp, *v.*—To restrain or confine the action of; hinder.

cranium, *n.* (kray'ni-um).—The skull of an animal, especially that part enclosing the brain.

crank, *n.* (krangk).—1. A device for causing rotation of an axis. 2. A twist or turn.

crank, *v.*—1. To bend into the shape of a crank. 2. To turn a crank, as in starting the engine of an automobile.

cranny, *n.* (kran'i).—A small, narrow opening, as in a wall.

cranny, *v.*—To become full of crevices or crannies.

crash, *n.* (krash).—1. A violent noise as of things that are suddenly crushed and broken. 2. A coarse linen fabric.

crash, *v.*—To dash in pieces noisily.

crass, *a.* (kras).—Coarse; grossly stupid.

crassness, *n.* (kras'nes).—The quality of being crass.

cravat, *n.* (kra-vat').—A piece of cambric, silk, lace, etc., folded or passed around the neck and shirt-collar, and tied in a bow in front.

crave, *v.* (krave).—To beg for humbly and with importunity.

craven, *n.* (kray'vn).—A base coward.

craven, *a.*—Lacking in spirit and courage.

crawl, *v.* (krawl).—To move by thrusting one part of the body forward upon a surface and drawing the other part after, as a worm.

crèche, *n.* (krashe).—1. A public nursery in which children are taken care of while their mothers go out to work. 2. A foundling asylum.

credence, *n.* (kree'dens).—Belief founded on other sources than personal knowledge.

credent, *a.* (kree'dent).—Not to be questioned.

credential, *a.* (kree-den'shul).—Giving a title or claim to credit and confidence.

credential, *n.*—That which certifies one's authority or claim to confidence.

credible, *a.* (kred'i-bl).—Worthy of belief.

creditor, *n.* (kred'i-ter).—One to whom another is indebted for money and merchandise.

credulity, *n.* (kre-diu'li-ti).—In general, readiness to believe upon insufficient evidence, especially impossible or absurd things.

credulous, *a.* (kred'yu-lus).—Believing on slight evidence; unsuspecting; easily deceived.

creek, *n.* (kreke).—A small inlet, bay, or cove.

cremate, *v.* (kree-mate' [or kree'mate]).—To burn up; reduce to ashes by heat.

cremation, *n.* (kree-may'shun).—The act or

practice of burning; especially of burning the dead.

crematory, *a.* (kree'mu-tu-ri).—Relating to or connected with cremation.

creole, *a.* (kree'ole).—Relating to or peculiar to the creoles.

creole, *n.*—A native of Spanish America or the West Indies, of European (originally French or Spanish) parentage.

creosote, *n.* (kree'u-sote).—A colorless to yellowish oily liquid compound consisting of a mixture of phenois distilled from wood, and having a smoky odor and burning taste.

crepe de Chine, *n.* (krape de shene).—A soft gauzy material, crinkled like crepe; either plain or figured.

crescendo, *a.* (kre-shen' [or *sen'*] du).—Increasing gradually in loudness.

crescendo, *n.*—A gradual increase in power or sound.

crescent, *a.* (kres'ent).—1. Increasing; growing. 2. Having the form of the moon in its first and last quarter.

crescent, *n.*—The visible part of the moon in its first or last quarter.

cretonne, *n.* (kre-ton').—A cotton fabric with unglazed surface, printed on one side in highly colored patterns.

crevasse, *n.* (kre-vas').—A deep crack or fissure in the ice of a glacier.

crevice, *n.* (krev'is).—A small fissure, as between two contiguous surfaces or between parts that are imperfectly joined.

crevice, *v.*—To make crevices or fissures in.

crew, *n.* (kroo [*oo* as in *food*]).—The company of seamen belonging to one ship or boat.

crewel, *n.* (kroo'el [*oo* as in *food*]).—A slackly twisted yarn of worsted, sometimes of worsted and silk, used in fancy-work and embroidery.

crimson, *a.* (krim'zn).—Of the color called crimson; deep-dyed.

crimson, *n.*—A red color having a tinge of blue, but lighter than purple; deep red in general.

crimson, *v.*—To make crimson.

crinoline, *a.* (krin'u-lin [or *lene*]).—Resembling crinoline, or serving an analogous purpose.

crinoline, *n.*—A stiff fabric, used for stiffening.

cripple, *n.* (krip'l).—A maimed or lamed person or animal.

cripple, *v.*—To weaken or maim.

criterion, *n.* (krai-tee'ri-un).—A standard of judging.

criteria (krai-tee'ri-u).—Pl. of **criterion.**

critic, *a.* (krit'ik).—Pertaining to criticism or critics; critical.

critic, *n.*—One who judges of the qualities of anything by some standard, criterion, or canon, particularly one who so judges productions of literature and art.

critical, *a.* (krit'i kel).—1. Critic. 2. Uncertain as to the outcome.

criticism, *n.* (krit'i-sizm).—The act of criticizing; formulated opinion.

criticise, *v.* (krit'i-size).—To examine critically.

critique, *n.* (kri-teke').—A critical examination, analysis, or estimate of any subject, especially in art or literature.

crochet, *n.* (kro-shay').—A kind of fancy-work.

crochet, *v.*—To make by crocheting.

crocodile, *n.* (krok'u-dile).—A large lizard-like carnivorous reptile.

crook, *n.* (krook [*oo* as in *foot*]).—1. A bend or curve. 2. (Colloquial). A professional rogue.

crook, *v.*—To give a bent or curved form to.

croquet, *n.* (kro-kay').—A lawn game played by from two to eight persons.

croquet, *v.*—In the game of croquet, to drive away an adversary's ball by striking sharply with a mallet one's own ball, previously placed in contact with the adversary's ball.

croquette, *n.* (kro-ket').—A ball or cake of finely minced food (as chicken, rice, or the like, separate or mixed) fried brown.

cross, *a.* (kraws).—Resulting from or expressive of peevishness or ill humor; hence, out of humor; disagreeable.

cross, *n.*—1. The emblem of Christianity; a sacred or mystic symbol. 2. An ancient instrument of torture on which criminals were fastened and exposed until they died from exhaustion.

crotchet, *n.* (kroch'et).—A peculiar opinion; an eccentricity.

crotchety, *a.* (kroch'et-i).—Whimsical; eccentric.

crozier, *n.* (krowe'zher).—A staff surmounted by a crook or a cross, borne by or before a bishop or archbishop on occasions of ceremony.

crucial, *a.* (kroo'shel [*oo* as in *food*]).—Decisive, as between views or theories; testing; searching; severe; excruciating.

crucifer, *n.* (kroo'si-fer [*oo* as in *food*]).—A cross-bearer.

crucifix, *n.* (kroo'si-fiks [*oo* as in *food*]).—A cross bearing an effigy of Christ crucified.

crucifixion, *n.* (kroo-si-fik'shun [*oo* as in *food*]).—The act of putting to death by nailing or binding to a cross.

crucify, *v.* (kroo'si-fai [*oo* as in *food*]).—To put to death by fastening to a cross.

crude, *a.* (krood [*oo* as in *food*]).—Not refined; unprepared by any process; raw.

crudity, *n.* (kroo'di-ti [*oo* as in *food*]).—1. Crudeness. 2. That which is crude, undigested, or unformed.

cruel, *a.* (kroo'el [*oo* as in *food*]).—Disposed to inflict suffering.

cruelty, *n.* (kroo'el-ti).—Disposition to inflict suffering and pain; also, indifference to the suffering of other beings.

cruet, *n.* (kroo'et [*oo* as in *food*]).—A small glass bottle for holding vinegar, oil, or the like.

cruise, *n.* (krooz [*oo* as in *food*]).—A voyage at sea.

cruise, *v.*—To sail about on the ocean or along the coast; generally used of warships or yachts.

cruiser, *n.* (kroo'zer [*oo* as in *food*]).—A person or ship that cruises.

crupper, *n.* (krup'er).—The loose strap that goes under the horse's tail, and keeps the saddle or harness-saddle from slipping forward.

crupper, *v.*—To put a crupper on.

crusade, *n.* (kroo-sade' [*oo* as in *food*]).—One of a number of warlike enterprises undertaken by Christians of western Europe.

crusade, *v.*—To go on or engage in a crusade.

crusader, *n.* (kroo-sade'er).—One who engages in a crusade.

cruse, *n.* (kroos [*oo* as in *food*]).—A bottle, flask, or small jug for holding liquids.

crux, *n.* (krux).—1. A cross. 2. A puzzle or connundrum. 3. The essential question; pivotal point.

crypt, *n.* (kript).—A secret recess or vault, especially one used, as in the catacombs, for interment.

cryptic, *a.* (krip'tik).—Hidden; occult; not plainly understood.

crystalline, *a.* (krys'tel-in [or *ine*]).—Of the nature of crystals.

crystalline, *n.*—A crystallized usbstance or one partially crystallized.

cuckoo, *n.* (kook'oo [*oo* in *kook* like *oo* in *foot*; second *oo* as in *food*]).—A well-known bird, deriving its name from its note.

cucumber, *n.* (kiu'kum-ber).—A well-known plant and its fruit.

cuirass, *n.* (kwee-ras').—A piece of defensive armor covering the entire upper part of the trunk, and consisting of a breast-plate and back-plate; also, the breast-plate alone.

cuirass, *v.*—To cover, as with a cuirass.

cuirassier, *n.* (kwee-ru-sere').—A mounted soldier wearing a cuirass.

cuirassine, *n.* (kwee-ras'in).—A thickness of steel added to, or a steel plate placed over, breast-armor.

cuirtan, *n.* (kwer'ten).—A fine Scotch woolen cloth for undergarments and hose.

cuish, *n.* (kwish).—Armor, especially plate armor, for the thigh; used mostly in the plural.

cuisine, *n.* (kwee-zene').—The kitchen; especially the style or quality of cooking.

culinary, *a.* (kiu'li-ne-ri).—Relating to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery.

culminate, *v.* (kul'mi-nate).—To attain the highest point or degree.

culmination, *n.* (kul-mi-nay'shun).—The highest point, condition, or degree of achievement.

culpable, *a.* (kul'pu-bl).—Blamable; censurable.

cult, *n.* (kult).—Homage, and by extension is applied to any devoted attention to or

veneration for a particular person or thing; especially applied to religious belief and rites.

cultural, *a.* (kul'choor- [*oo* as in *foot*] el).—Of, or pertaining to culture.

culture, *n.* (kul'choor [*oo* as in *foot*]).

culverin, *n.* (kul'ver-in).—In early ordnance, a long cannon.

cumber, *v.* (kum'ber).—To load excessively or uselessly.

cumbrous, *a.* (kum'brus).—Unwieldly, clumsy, burdensome, as a cumbrous style of composition.

cumulate, *v.* (kiu'miu-late).—To collect into a heap; pile up.

cumulative, *a.* (kiu'miu-le-tiv).—Increasing by successive additions.

cumulus, *a.* (kiu'miu-lus).—Cumulus-like; heaped; piled; said of clouds.

cumulus, *n.*—1. A mass, pile, pointed top of a heap; hence, summit. 2. A cloud presenting the appearance of irregularly rounded heaps or masses, white above and darker below.

cupboard, *n.* (kub'erd).—A closet, usually with shelves, for keeping edibles; a larder.

cupidity, *n.* (kiu-pid'i-ti).—An inordinate desire to possess something.

curable, *a.* (kure'e-bl).—Susceptible of being cured; capable of being remedied or corrected.

curate, *n.* (kiu'ret).—A rector's or a vicar's assistant.

curative, *a.* (kiu'ru-tiv).—Promoting a cure.

curator, *n.* (kiu-ray'ter).—A custodian.

curfew, *n.* (ker'fiu).—A bell at night-fall, orig. a signal to cover fires, extinguish lights, and retire to rest.

curio, *n.* (kiu'ri-owe).—A curiosity; a rare or curious article; piece of bric-a-brac.

curmudgeon, *n.* (kur-mudj'un).—One who is miserly, grasping, or churlish.

currant, *n.* (kur'ent).—A small round berry.

currency, *n.* (kur'en-si).—The accepted and current medium of exchange of values; that which is in general use and circulation, as money, as coin or bank-notes or government notes; also, the total amount in circulation; properly not including bank-checks.

current, *a.* (kur'ent).—1. Passing from hand to hand or from mouth to mouth, as money or as news. 2. In actual progress, or belonging to the time immediately passing.

current, *n.*—A continuous movement in the same direction, as of a fluid; flow; stream.

curricle, *n.* (kur'i-kl).—A two-wheeled two-horse carriage with a pole.

curriculum, *n.* (ku-rik'yu-lum).—A course of study in a university, college, or school.

currier, *n.* (kur'i-er).—One who curries or dresses leather.

cursory, *a.* (ker'su-ri).—Hasty; supercilious.

curtail, *v.* (ker-tale').—To cut off or cut short; abridge.

curtain, *n.* (ker'tin).—A draping or covering,

hanging loosely, and readily adjustable, employed to prevent the passing of light through a window, to screen a stage from the auditorium, or to hide some object from view.

curtain, *v.*—To enclose, cover, or adorn with or as with curtains.

curvature, *n.* (ker'va-chur).—A curving.

cuspidor, *n.* (kus'pi-dore [or dawr]).—A spittoon.

cutaneous, *a.* (kiu-tay'ne-us).—Consisting of, pertaining to, affecting, or of the nature of skin.

cuticle, *n.* (kiu'ti-kl).—The outer layer of cells that protects the true skin; epidermis.

cycle, *n.* (sai'kl).—A period of time at the end of which certain aspects or motions of the heavenly bodies repeat themselves.

cyclic, *a.* (sik'lik [or sai'klik]).—Pertaining to or characterized by cycles; recurring in cycles.

cyclic, *n.*—A poem belonging to the epic cycle.

cyclone, *n.* (sai'klone).—A whirlwind.

cyclopean, *a.* (sai-klu-pee'en).—1. Of or pertaining to the mythical Cyclopes or their work. 2. Gigantic.

cyclopedia, *n.* (sai-klu-pee'di-u).—A work of reference giving, usually under its terms arranged in alphabetical order, a summary of some single branch of knowledge; as, a cyclopedia of mechanics or of music.

cyclopedic, *a.* (sai-klu-pee'dik).—Of or pertaining to a cyclopedia.

cynic, *n.* (sin'ik).—Specifically a person who sneers at moral worth.

cynical, *a.* (sin'i-kel).—Of the nature of a cynic.

cynicism, *n.* (sin'i-sizm).—Morose and contemptuous views and opinions.

cynosure, *n.* (sai'nu-shoore).—Anything that fixes the attention.

czar, *n.* (zahr).—An absolute monarch.

czarevitch, *n.* (zahr'e-vich).—The eldest son of a czar.

czarevna, *n.* (zu-rev'nu).—Wife of a czar.

czarina, *n.* (zu-ree'nu).—Formerly the empress of Russia.

Czech, *n.* (chek).—A person belonging to that branch of the Slavic peoples now residing mainly in Bohemia, but also in Moravia and part of Hungary.

Czecho-Slovak (chek'u-slu-vak' [or slowe'-vak]).—A branch of the Western division, or stem of Slavs (slahvz [or slavz]). It embraces the Bohemians, the Moravians, and the Slovaks in N. W. Hungary.

D.

dactyl, *n.* (dak'til).—A three-syllable measure consisting of one long or accented syllable followed by two short or unaccented ones.

dado, *n.* (day' [or dah'] du).—A plain flat surface between a base and a surbase molding; in interior walls, often a

painted or incrusted skirting several feet wide.

daguerreotype, *n.* (da-ger'u-tipe).—A method of taking pictures by photography, on plates of silvered copper.

dahlia, *n.* (dahl'yu).—A genus of beautiful flowering plants.

dairy, *n.* (day'ri [or dare'i; *a* as in *fare*]).—A building or room where milk is kept and converted into butter and cheese.

dais, *n.* (day'is).—A raised platform.

dalliance, *n.* (dal'i-ens).—The act of dallying.

dally, *v.* (dal'i).—To trifle away time; delay.

damage, *n.* (dam'ej).—Destruction or impairment of value.

damage, *v.*—To diminish the goodness, soundness, or value of; impair.

damageable, *a.* (dam'ej-e-bl).—That may be damaged.

damask, *n.* (dam'esk).—1. A rich silk fabric woven in elaborate patterns having a raised appearance. 2. A fine twilled table-linen.

damask, *v.*—To ornament (metal) with waving lines or with an inlaid pattern of another metal or other material.

damassé, *a.* (dah-mah-say').—Woven with a figured or flowery pattern, said of silk goods.

damsel, *n.* (dam'zel).—A young unmarried woman.

damson, *n.* (dam'zun).—A small oval purple plum.

danaide, *a.* (dan'e-ide).—A tub-wheel.

dance, *n.* (dans [*a* as in *ask*]).—A series of rhythmic bodily movements and steps.

dance, *v.*—To perform the steps or figures of, join in performing a dance.

dandelion, *n.* (dan'de-lai-un).—A perennial or biennial milky herb.

Danish, *a.* (dane'ish).—Of or pertaining to Denmark, the Danes, or their language.

Danish, *n.*—The language of Denmark, belonging to the Scandinavian branch of the Teutonic class of Aryan languages.

dare, *n.* (dare [*a* as in *fare*]).—A taunting defiance.

dare, *v.*—1. To have courage to undertake. 2. To terrify.

daring, *pp.* (dare'ing [*a* as in *fare*]).—Possessing or exhibiting resolute courage.

daring, *n.*—The quality of one who dares; bravery.

dastard, *a.* (das'terd).—Evincing cowardice; dastardly.

dastard, *n.*—One who meanly shrinks from danger.

data, *n.* (day'tu).—Facts given; facts either indubitably known or treated as such for the purposes of a particular discussion; premises.

daub, *n.* (dawb).—1. A viscious, sticky patch or application. 2. A cheap inferior mortar; mud-plastering.

daub, *v.*—To smear with some soft adhesive substance.

daughter, *n.* (daw'ter).—A female child, or a

woman considered in relation to either or both of her parents.

daunt, *v.* (dahnt [or dawnt]).—To check or subdue by exciting fear.

dauphin, *n.* (daw'fin).—The eldest son of a French king.

dauphine, *n.* (daw'fene).—The wife of a dauphin.

deacon, *n.* (dee'kn).—A subordinate minister or officer with duties variously defined in different Christian denominations.

deaf, *a.* (def).—1. Lacking or deficient in the sense of hearing. 2. Determined not to hear or be persuaded.

deafen, *v.* (def'n).—To make deaf; confuse or stun with noise or tumult.

dean, *n.* (dene).—An ecclesiastical officer of the Anglican or Roman Catholic church.

deanery, *n.* (dene'er-i).—The office of a dean.

debauch, *n.* de-bawch').—A carouse.

debacle, *n.* (de-bak' [or *bahk*] 1).—1. Any resistless rush. 2. A breaking up of a government.

debauch, *v.*—To corrupt in morals or principles.

debauchee, *n.* (deb-u-shee').—A dissipated person.

debauchery, *n.* (de-bawch'e-ri).—In general, corrupting the fidelity of.

debenture, *n.* (de-ben'choor [*oo* as in *foot*]).—An instrument in the nature of a bond.

debilitate, *v.* (de-bil'i-tate).—To make feeble.

debonair, *a.* (deb-o-nare' [*a* as in *fare*]).—Affable; cheery; winsome.

debouch, *v.* (de-boosh' [*oo* as in *food*]).—To open into a wider space or passage.

debouché, *n.* (de-boo-shay').—An opening, especially in military works, for the passage of troops.

debris, *n.* (day-bree').—Fragments, rubbish, ruins.

début, *n.* (de-biu' [Fr., day-bu; French *u*]).—First appearance.

decade, decad, *n.* (dek'ad).—A period of ten years; any group or arrangement of ten.

decadence, *n.* (de-kay'dens).—Deterioration, decay.

decadent, *a.* (de-kay'dent).—Falling away.

decalogue, *n.* (dek'u-log).—The ten commandments; the moral law.

decamp, *v.* (de-kamp').—To depart secretly and suddenly.

decant, *v.* (de-kant').—To pour off gently; pour from one vessel into another.

decanter, *n.* (de-kant'er).—An ornamental glass bottle.

decemvir, *n.* (de-sem'vir).—A member of any one of various bodies of magistrates composed of ten men.

decemviral, *a.* (de-sem'vi-rel).—Pertaining to decemvirs.

decemvirate, *n.* (de-sem'vi-rate).—A body of ten men in authority.

decern, *v.* (de-sern').—To decide; decree; adjudge.

deciare, *n.* (des'i-are [*a* as in *farc*]).—One-tenth of an acre.

decima, *n.* (des'i-mu).—A Spanish coin.

decimate, *v.* (des'i-mate).—To put to death every tenth man, as, to decimate an army; loosely, any great number destroyed.

decime, *n.* (day-seme').—A French coin.

decimeter, *n.* (des'i-mee-ter).—In the metric system, a length of one-tenth of a metre.

declamation (dek-li-may'shun).—A full and formal style of utterance.

declamatory, *a.* (de-klam'u-tu-ri).—Of the nature of a declamation.

declarative, *a.* (de-klar'a-tiv).—Of or containing a declaration.

declare, *v.* (de-klare' [*a* as in *fare*]).—To make known, manifest, or clear.

declinate, *a.* (dek'li-nate).—Bent or bending downward.

declination, *n.* (dek-li-nay'shun).—Descent.

declinator, *n.* (dek'li-nay-tor).—An instrument to determine declination.

declive, *a.* (de-klive').—Sloping downward.

declivity, *n.* (de-kliv'i-ti).—A downward slope, as the descending surface between the crest and base on one side of a range of hills.

décollettage, *n.* (day-kol-e-tahzh').—The outline of the bodice of a dress cut low in the neck.

décolleté, *a.* (day-kol-e-tay').—Cut low in the neck; having the neck and shoulders bare.

decompose, *v.* (dee-kom-poze').—To resolve into constituent parts; to decay.

decomposite, *a.* (dee-kom-poz'it).—Compounded of compounds.

decomposite, *n.*—Anything compounded of things already composite.

decomposition, *n.* (dee-kom-pu-zish'un).—The act, process, or result of decomposing.

decorous, *a.* (de-kowe'rus).—In good taste; formally polite and proper in speech and conduct.

decorum, *n.* (de-kowe'rum).—Propriety, formal politeness.

decoy, *v.* (de-koi').—To allure or entice.

decrease, *n.* (dee'krese).—The act, process, or state of decreasing or being decreased.

decrease, *v.* (de-krese').—To cause to grow less.

decrement, *n.* (dek're-ment).—The act, process, or state of decreasing.

decrepit, *a.* (de-krep'it).—Broken down, especially from age.

decrepitude, *n.* (de-krep'i-tude).—The state of being decrepit.

decretal, *a.* (de-kree'tel).—Of or pertaining to a decree.

decretal, *n.*—An authoritative decree, or a letter containing such a decree.

decretory, *a.* (dek're-tu-ri).—Judicial; settled.

decry, *v.* (de-krai').—To disparage; to censure as faulty.

dedicate, *v.* (ded'i-kate).—To set apart solemnly for some sacred purpose, as a church.

dedication, *n.* (ded-i-kay'shun).—The act or process of dedicating.

dedicatory, *a.* (ded'i-ku-tu-ri).—Of the nature of a dedication.

deduce, *v.* (de-duse').—To derive; to draw as a necessary conclusion.

defalcate, *v.* (de-fal'kate).—1. To curtail; reduce. 2. To embezzle.

defalcation, *n.* (def-el [or dee-fal] -kay'shun).—Fraudulent deficiency in money matters.

defalcator, *n.* (def-el [or dee-fal] -kay'ter).—A defaulter.

defamation, *n.* (def-a-may'shun).—The act or practice of defaming.

defamatory, *a.* (de-fam'a-tu-ri).—Tending to defame; slanderous.

defame, *v.* (de-fame').—To slander.

default, *n.* (de-fawlt').—A failure in the performance or fulfillment of an obligation.

default, *v.*—To make default in; neglect; pass by.

defeasance, *n.* (de-fee'zens).—A making void; an annulment.

defecate, *v.* (def'e-kate).—To render clear; make free from.

defect, *n.* (de-fekt').—Lack or absence of something essential.

defection, *n.* (de-fek'shun).—Abandonment of allegiance to duty.

defer, *v.* (de-fer').—To leave to another's judgment; also, to postpone.

deference, *n.* (def'er-ens).—The act of deferring to another.

deferential, *a.* (def-or-en'shul).—Respectful in manner.

defiance, *n.* (de-fai'ens).—Audacity; opposition.

defiant, *a.* (de-fai'ent).—Audacious; opposing.

deficiency, *n.* (de-fish'en-si).—Lack or insufficiency; failure.

deficient, *a.* (de-fish'ent).—Lacking; insufficient.

deficit, *n.* (def'i-sit).—Deficiency, especially a financial shortage.

definable, *a.* (de-fine'a-bl).—Capable of being defined.

definitive, *a.* (de-fin'i-tiv).—Positive, final.

definitude, *n.* (de-fin'i-tude).—Precision; exactitude.

deflection, *n.* (de-flek'shun).—A turning from the true or right course.

deforestation, *n.* (de-for-es-tay'shun).—The cutting away of forests.

deformation, *n.* (def-or- [or dee-for-] may'-shun).—Change of form.

defray, *v.* (de-fray').—To meet the expenses of.

deft, *a.* (deft).—Dexterous; skillful.

defunct, *a.* (de-fungt').—Dead; extinct.

deglutition, *n.* (deg-loo- [often dee-gloo-] tish'-un).—The process of swallowing.

delocalize, *v.* (de-lowe'kel-ize).—To widen the scope or interest of.

delusory, *a.* (de-liu'su-ri).—Deceptive, beguiling.

déjeuner, *n.* (day-zhe-nay' [*e* as in *err*]).—The first formal daily meal of the French, corresponding in time and character to the English luncheon.

de jure, *a.* (dee joo'ree [*oo* as in *food*]).—By right of law or legally.

delectable, *a.* (de-lek'tu-bl).—Delightful, especially to any one of the senses.

delectation, *n.* (dee-lek-tay'shun).—Great delight.

delegate, *n.* (del'e-gate).—A person sent to act for another.

delegate, *v.*—To send as a representative with authority to act.

deleterious, *a.* (del-e-tee'ri-us).—Hurtful; pernicious.

delineament, *n.* (de-lin'e-u-ment).—A graphic sketch; a picture.

delineator, *n.* (de-lin'e-ay-ter).—One who sketches or delineates.

delinquency, *n.* (de-ling'kwen-si).—Neglect of or failure in duty.

delinquent, *a.* (de-ling'kwent).—Neglectful of duty.

delinquent, *n.*—One who neglects or fails to perform a duty, or who commits a fault or misdemeanor.

delirious, *a.* (de-lir'i-us).—Suffering from delirium.

delirium, *n.* (de-lir'i-um).—Wandering of the mind.

Delphian, *a.* (del'fi-en).—Relating to Delphi, a Greek town.

Delphian, *n.*—A native or inhabitant of Delphi

delphic, *a.* (del'fik).—Ambiguous; capable of more than one interpretation.

delude, *v.* (de-lude').—To mislead the mind or judgment of; beguile.

deluge, *n.* (del'uje).—A great overflowing of the land by water.

deluge, *v.*—To overwhelm with a flood of water.

delusion, *n.* (de-liu'zhun).—The state of being deceived or led astray.

delusive, *a.* (de-liu'siv).—Misleading; deceptive.

delve, *v.* (delv).—To dig, to make research.

demagogue, *n.* (dem'a-gog).—A political agitator; generally applicable to an unprincipled, popular orator.

demarcate, *v.* (de-mahr'kate [or dee'mahr-kate]).—To mark off the boundaries of.

demarcation, *n.* (dee-mahr-kay'shun).—Determining the relative limits of anything.

demean, *v.* (de-mene').—To behave; carry.

demeanor, *n.* (de-mene'er).—Behavior; carriage.

dement, *v.* (de-ment').—To impair or destroy the mental powers of.

demented, *a.* (de-ment'ed).—Of unsound mind.

dementia, *n.* (de-men'shi-u).—Stuporous insanity.

demerit, *v.* (de-mer'it).—To take from; not to deserve.

demesne, *n.* (de-mane' [or mene']).—In feudal law, lands held in one's own power, as distinguished from feudal lands held by a superior.

demise, *n.* (de-mize').—Death, used especially of persons of note.

demise, *v.*—To leave or bestow by will; bequeath.

democracy, *n.* (de-mok'ru-si).—The political system in which government is exercised or controlled by the people collectively; government by the people as distinguished from aristocracy.

democratic, *a.* (dem-u-krat'ik).—Of the people; broad-minded.

demoiselle, *n.* (dem-wah-zel').—An unmarried woman.

demolition, *n.* (dem-u-lish'un).—Destruction.

demonetize, *v.* (de-mun' [or *mon'*] e-tize).—To divest of the character of standard money.

demoniac, *a.* (de-mowe'ni-ak).—Of, like, or befitting a demon or evil spirit.

demoniac, *n.*—One possessed of a demon.

demoniacal, *a.* (dee-mu-nai'u-kel).—Same as **demoniac.**

demonic, *a.* (de-mon'ik).—Of or like a demon.

demonstrable, *a.* (de-mon'stri-bl).—Capable of being demonstrated.

demonstrableness, *n.* (de-mon'stru-bl-nes).—The quality of being demonstrative.

demonstrate, *v.* (dem'un-strate).—To prove indubitably; to teach by exhibition or examples.

demonstration, *n.* (dem-un-stray'shun).—An exhibition or expression; manifestation.

demonstrative, *a.* (de-mon'stru-tiv).—1. Same as demonstrable. 2. Inclined to strong exhibition or expression of feeling.

demonstrativeness, *n.* (de-mon'stru-tiv-nes).—The state of being demonstrative.

demonstrator, *n.* (dem'un-stray-ter). — One who demonstrates.

demur, *v.* (de-mer').—To object irresolutely.

demure, *a.* (de-mure').—Staid, grave; sometimes, affectedly decorous.

denationalize, *v.* (dee-nash'un-al-ize).—To deprive of national character or rights.

denaturalize, *n.* (dee-nach'oo-ral-ize; *oo* as in *foot*).—1. To render unnatural. 2. To deprive of naturalization or citizenship.

denature, *v.* (dee-nay'choor [*oo* as in *foot*]).—To adulterate a substance, such as alcohol, tea, etc.

denizen, *n.* (den'e-zen).—An inhabitant.

denomination, *n.* (de-nom-i-nay'shun).—1. The process of embodying and fixing concepts and classes in language. 2. A sect or school having a distinguishing name.

dénouement, *n.* (day-noo'mahn [often day-noo-mahn'; *n,* nasalized; *oo* as in *food*]).—The outcome, issue; the unraveling of a plot.

denudate, *a.* (de-niu'date [or den'yu-date]).—Naked; stripped.

denudation, *n.* (den-yu- [or dee-niu-] day'-shun).—The act of denuding or the state of being denuded.

denude, *v.* (de-nude').—To strip the covering from; make naked; also, used figuratively.

denunciation, *n.* (de-nun-si-ay'shun). — Arraignment; accusation.

denunciatory, *a.* (de-nun'si-u-tu-ri).—Containing denunciation; threatening.

depict, *v.* (de-pikt').—To portray.

deplete, *v.* (de-plete').—To reduce or exhaust.

depletion, *n.* (de-plee'shun).—The act of depleting.

depletive, *a.* (de-plee'tiv).—Inducing or causing depletion.

depletive, *n.*—That which depletes, as a course of medicine or medical treatment.

deploitation, *n.* (de-ploi-tay'shun).—Exploitation.

deponent, *n.* (de-powe'nent).—One who testifies, usually under oath.

deport, *v.* (de-porte').—To carry off or away; transport.

deportation, *n.* (dee-por- [or dep-or-] tay'-shun).—Transportation; banishment.

depose, *v.* (de-poze').—To deprive of high position.

deposit, *n.* (de-poz'it).—That which is placed somewhere.

deposit, *v.*—To place on or in some place or receptacle.

depositary, *n.* (de-poz'i-te-ri).—1. A person entrusted with anything. 2. A storehouse.

deposition, *n.* (dep-u-zish'un).—The act of depositing.

depositive, *a.* (de-poz'i-tiv).—Tending to deposit.

depositor, *n.* (de-poz'i-ter).—1. One who makes

a deposit. 2. That which deposits a substance.

depository, *n.* (de-poz'i-tu-ri).—A place where anything is deposited, stored, or kept in safety.

deprecate, *v.* (dep're-kate).—To beg or plead earnestly against.

deprecatingly, *adv.* (dep're-kate-ing-li).—In a disapproving manner.

deprecation, *n.* (dep-re-kay'shun).—A pleading against; disapproval.

deprecatory, *a.* (dep're-ku-tu-ri).—In its most frequent use, apologetic; also, tending to avert an evil by prayer.

depreciate, *v.* (de-pree'shi-ate).—To lessen in value.

depreciation, *n.* (de-pree-shi-ay'shun).—The act of depreciating.

depreciatory, *a.* (de-pree'shi-u-to-ri).—Lessening the value of.

depurate, *v.* (dep'yu-rate).—To purify.

deputation, *n.* (dep-yu-tay'shun).—A person or a body of persons appointed to act.

depute, *v.* (de-pute').—To appoint as an agent or deputy, or as a delegation or commission.

deputize, *v.* (dep'yu-tize).—To appoint as a deputy or agent.

deputy, *n.* (dep'yu-ti).—A person appointed to act for another.

derange, *v.* (de-ranje').—To disturb the normal action of.

derelict, *a.* (der'e-likt).—Neglectful of duties.

derelict, *n.*—One outside of the pale of respectability.

dereliction, *n.* (der-e-lik'shun).—Failure in duty.

deride, *v.* (de-ride').—To ridicule.

derision, *n.* (de-rizh'un).—The act of deriding.

derisive, *a.* (de-rai'siv).—Shocking, scornful.

derivate, *v.* (der'i-vate).—To derive.

derivation, *n.* (der-i-vay'shun).—The act of deriving.

derivative, *a.* (de-riv'u-tiv).—Acquired from some origin.

derivative, *n.*—That which is received or obtained as from a natural or cognate source.

derive, *v.* (de-rive').—To obtain by regular and orderly process.

derogate, *v.* (der'u-gate).—To withdraw something; detract.

derogation, *n.* (der-u-gay'shun).—Detraction; depreciation.

derogatory, *a.* (de-rog'u-tu-ri).—Lessening in good repute; detracting from value.

descant, *n.* (des'kant).—1. The act of descanting. 2. A varied melody or song.

descant, *v.* (des-kant').—To discourse at length or in detail.

descry, *v.* (de-skrai').—To discover with the eye.

desecrate, *v.* (des'e-krate).—To divert from a sacred to a common use.

desecration, *n.* (des-e-kray'shun).—The act of desecrating.

desert, *a.* (dez'ert).—Like a desert; barren; waste.

desert, *n.*—A region wholly or approximately without vegetation.

desert, *v.* (de-zert').—To leave permanently.

desertion, *n.* (de-zer'shun).—The act of deserting.

dessicate, *v.* (des'i-kate).—To bring into a dry state.

dessication, *n.* (des-i-kay'shun).—The act of dessicating.

dessicator, *n.* (des'i-kay-ter).—1. One who or that which dessicates.

design, *n.* (de-zine').—1. An arrangement of forms or colors. 2. Something planned or mapped out in the mind.

design, *v.*—To plan or map out.

designate, *v.* (des'ig-nate).—To point out.

designation, *n.* (des-ig-nay'shun).—That which designates.

despicable, *a.* (des'pi-ku-bl).—Deserving or fit to be despised; contemptible.

despoil, *v.* (de-spoil').—To seize the possessions of as spoil.

despot, *n.* (des'put).—One who rules without restraint.

despotic, *a.* (des-pot'ik).—Characteristic of a despot.

despotism, *n.* (des'put-izm).—Unlimited authority; power not restricted by laws or constitution.

dessert, *n.* (de-zert').—A service of sweetmeats or fruits, etc., at the close of a repast.

destine, *v.* (des'tin).—To settle or choose the future position or use of.

destiny, *n.* (des'ti-ni).—That which is destined to be.

destitute, *a.* (des'ti-tute).—Bereft of or entirely lacking.

destitution, *n.* (des-ti-tiu'shun).—The state or condition of being destitute.

destroy, *v.* (de-stroi').—To bring to ruin or demolish in any way.

destructible, *a.* (de-struk'ti-bl).—Liable to destruction.

destruction, *n.* (de-struk'shun).—The act of destroying; ruin.

destructive, *a.* (de-struk'tiv).—Tending to destroy.

desuetude, *n.* (des'we-tude).—Disuse.

desultory, *a.* (des'ul-tu-ri).—At random.

detail, *n.* (de-tale').—Separate or minute particulars.

detach, *v.* (de-tach').—To disjoin.

detachment, *n.* (de-tach'ment).—The act of disjoining or separating.

deter, *v.* (de-ter').—To prevent from acting.

deteriorate, *v.* (de-tee'ri-u-rate).—To make worse.

deterioration, *n.* (de-tee-ri-u-ray'shun).—The process of deteriorating.

determinable, *a.* (de-ter'mi-nu-bl).—That may be accurately found out, or decided.

determination, *n.* (de-ter-mi-nay'shun).—Fixed purpose.

determinism, *n.* (de-ter'min-izm).—1. The doctrine that volition is necessarily decided

by antecedent causes acting by necessity; fatalism. 2. The doctrine that motives certainly decide volition, though the decision is voluntary or without compulsion, and by its adherents held not to be fatalistic.

deterrent, *a.* (de-ter'ent).—That which prevents.

detestation, *n.* (dee-tes- [or det-es] tay'shun).—Extreme dislike or hatred.

detonate, *v.* (det'u-nate).—To explode suddenly with a loud report.

detonation, *n.* (det-u-nay'shun).—An explosion or sudden report.

detonize, *v.* (det'u-nize).—To detonate.

detour, *n.* (de-toor' [*oo* as in *food*]).—A roundabout way.

detriment, *n.* (det'ri-ment).—Anything that injures.

detrition, *n.* (de-trish'un).—A wearing down.

detritus, *n.* (de-trai'tus).—Loose fragments or particles of rock.

de trop (de-trowe).—Not wanted.

devastate, *v.* (dev'es-tate).—To lay waste.

devastation, *n.* (dev-es-tay'shun).—Ravage; waste.

deviate, *n.* (dee'vi-ate).—To diverge; to turn aside.

deviation, *n.* (dee-vi-ay'shun).—Variation.

device, *n.* (de-vise').—Something invented and constructed for a special purpose.

devious, *a.* (dee'vi-us).—Out of the direct way; straying from the path of rectitude.

devise, *v.* (de-vize′).—To form in the mind by new combinations or ideas.

devoir, *n.* (de-vwahr′).—Service or duty; hence, respectful notice due to another.

devote, *v.* (de-vote′).—To direct or apply oneself to something.

devotee, *n.* (dev-u-tee′).—A votary; an extravagantly devout person.

devotion, *n.* (de-vowe′shun).—The state of being devoted.

dew, *n.* (diu).—Moisture.

dew, *v.*—To bedew; to soothe; refresh.

dewy, *a.* (diu′i).—Moist with dew.

dexterity, *n.* (deks-ter′i-ti).—Manual skill; ease in physical activity; mental quickness.

dexterous, *a.* (deks′ter-us).—Skilful or adroit.

diabetes, *n.* (dai-u-bee′teze).—A disease.

diabetic, *a.* (dai-u-bet′ik).—Pertaining to diabetes.

dialectic, *a.* (dai-u-lek′tik). — Pertaining to logic; argumentative.

dialectic, *n.*—Logic in general; the logic of disputations; argument.

dialectician, *n.* (dai-a-lek-tish′en).—One skilled in logic; in disputation.

diacritical, *a.* (dai-u-krit′i-kel).—Marking a difference; distinguishing.

diagram, *n.* (dai′u-gram).—A line-drawing, mechanical plan, or outline, as distinguished from a perspective drawing.

diagram, *v.*—To illustrate by a general scheme or figure.

dialogue, *n.* (dai'u-log).—A formal conversation; discussion.

dialogism, *n.* (dai-al'u-jizm).—A dialogue or discussion; also a soliloquy.

dialytic, *a.* (dai-u-lit'ik).—Having the power or property of separating.

diamond, *n.* (dai'u-mund).—A mineral remarkable for its hardness.

diapason, *n.* (dai-u-pay'sun [or *zun*]).—The basal melodic tone of a pipe-organ; or the stop producing it.

diaphanous, *a.* (dai-af'u-nus).—Transparent.

diaphragm, *n.* (dai'u-fram).—1. A dividing membrane or thin partition. 2. The muscle that separates the chest from the abdomen.

diarchy, *n.* (dai'ahr-ki).—A form of government in which two persons are jointly invested with supreme power.

diaries, *n.* (dai'u-riz).—Pl. of **diary.**

diary, *n.* (dai'u-ri).—A record of daily events.

diastole, *n.* (dai-as'tu-lee).—The regular expansion or dilatation of the heart and of the arteries in beating.

diastyle, *n.* (dai'u-stile).—Characterized by wide intercolumniations.

diatomic, *a.* (dai-u-tom'ik).—Containing only two atoms.

diatribe, *n.* (dai'u-tribe).—A bitter and violent criticism.

diaulos, *n.* (dai-aw'los).—A double flute joined at the mouthpiece.

dictate, *v.* (dik'tate).—1. To declare with direc-

tive authority. 2. To communicate orally.

dictation, *n.* (dik-tay'shun).—1. Arbitrary direction. 2. The act of dictating to a copyist, as to a stenographer or in a school exercise.

dictator, *n.* (dik-tay'ter).—1. A person having absolute powers of government. 2. One who dictates or prescribes.

dictionary, *n.* (dik'shun-e-ri).—A book in which words are alphabetically arranged and explained.

diction, *n.* (dik'shun).—The use of words or the manner of using them either in literature, oratory, or song; the manner in which anything is expressed in words. It includes articulation, pronunciation, intonation, declination, and punctuation.

didactic, *a.* (dai-dak'tik).—Pertaining to or of the nature of teaching.

dieresis, *n.* (dai-er'e-sis).—Two dots placed over the second of two adjacent vowels to be pronounced separately.

diesis, *n.* (dai'e-sis).—The difference in tone between a major and a minor semitone.

dietary, *a.* (dai'et-e-ri).—Of or pertaining to diet.

dietary, *n.*—A system of diet.

differentiate, *v.* (dif-er-en'shi-ate).—To distinguish from.

differentiation, *n.* (dif-er-en-shi-ay'shun).—The process of making or becoming different.

diffident, *a.* (dif'i-dent).—Shy; not confident.

diffuse, *a.* (di-fuse′).—Lacking conciseness; widely spread out.

diffuse, *v.* (di-fuze′).—To spread in all directions.

diffusion, *n.* (di-fiu′zhun).—The act or process of diffusing.

diffusive, *a.* (di-fiu′siv).—Tending to diffuse.

digest, *n.* (dai′jest).—An arrangement of literary or other writings in brief systematic form; abridgement; compilation.

digest, *v.* (di-jest′).—1. To assimilate. 2. To arrange in methodical order in the mind.

digestion, *n.* (di-jes′chun).—1. Congestion of food into chyme. 2. Gradual solution.

digit, *n.* (dij′it).—1. A finger. 2. A degree of measurement.

digitalis, *n.* (dij-i-tay′lis).—The dried leaves of foxglove, or a powder, tincture, or the like prepared from them.

digraph, *a.* (dai′graf [*a* as in *ask*]).—Consisting of two letters which represent only one sound.

digress, *v.* (di- [often *dai-*] gres′).—To turn aside.

digression, *n.* (di-]often *dai-*] gresh′un).—The act of digressing.

dihedron, *n.* (dai-hee′drun).—A figure with two sides or surfaces.

dilapidate, *v.* (di-lap′i-date).—To cause to fall into partial ruin.

dilapidation, *n.* (di-lap-i-day′shun).—Partial ruin from misuse or neglect; decay.

dilatable, *a.* (di- [often *dai*] late′u-bl).—Capable of dilating; expansible.

dilatation, *n.* (dil-u- [or dai-lu-] tay'shun).—A spreading or extending in all directions; expansion.

dilate, *v.* (di- [often *daī-*] late').—To expand; to enlarge upon.

dilation, *n.* (di- [or *dai-*] lay'shun).—Same as **dilatation.**

dilatory, *a.* (dil'u-tu-ri).—Given to or characterized by delay.

dilemma, *n.* (di- [often *dai-*] lem'u).—State in which the alternatives appear equally undesirable.

dilettant, *n.* (dil-e-tant').—Same as **dilettante.**

dilettante, *n.* (dil-e-tan'te).—An admirer or lover of the fine arts, science, or letters; also an amateur; one who pursues art or literature desultorily and for amusement.

dilettantism, *n.* (dil-e-tan'tizm).—The quality characteristic of a dilettante.

dilute, *a.* (di- [or *dai-*] lute').—To make thinner, by admixture with something.

dilution, *n.* (di- [or *dai-*] liu'shun).—The act of diluting, or the state of being diluted.

dimetric, *a.* (dai-met'rik).—Tetragonal.

diminution, *n.* (dim-i-niu'shun).—Lessening.

diminutive, *a.* (di-min'iu-tiv).—Little; contracted.

dimple, *n.* (dim'pl).—A slight natural depression in the cheek or chin.

diocesan, *a.* (dai-os'e-san [or dai'u-see-sen]).—Of or pertaining to a diocese.

diocesan, *n.*—One having authority over a diocese; a bishop.

diocese, *n.* (dai'u-sese).—The territory or the churches under a bishop's jurisdiction.

Dionysian, *n.* (dai-u-nysh'un [or nys'i-un]).—Relating to or characteristic of Dionysius the Elder or the Younger.

Dionysius, *n.* (dai-u-nysh'i-us).—A masculine personal name.

diorama, *n.* (dai-u-rah'mu).—1. A painting seen from a distance through a large opening. 2. A building for such an exhibition.

diphtheria, *n.* (dif-thee'ri-u).—An epidemic disease of the throat.

diphthong, *n.* (dif'thawng).—The sound produced by combining two vowels into a single syllable or running together their sounds.

diplex, *a.* (dai'pleks).—Pertaining to the transmission of two simultaneous messages over one wire in the same direction.

diploma, *n.* (di-plowe'mu).—A deed of privilege; a certificate of a literary degree.

diplomacy, *n.* (di-plowe'mu-si).—Diplomatic negotiations.

diplomat, *n.* (dip'lu-mat).—A representative of one sovereign state at the capital or court of another, or other officer employed in conducting intercourse between governments.

diplomatic, *a.* (dip-lu-mat'ik).—Of or the nature of a diplomat.

diplomatist, *n.* (di-plowe'mu-tist).—One engaged, experienced, or versed in diplomacy.

dire, *a.* (dire).—Ill-boding; terrible.

direct, *v.* (di-rekt′).—1. To determine the direction of; especially, to cause to point or to go straight toward a thing. 2. To govern.

direct, *a.*—Straight.

direction, *n.* (di-rek′shun).—The position of one point in relation to another without reference to the amount of intervening distance.

directive, *a.* (di-rek′tiv). — That directs or points out, as a course or way.

director, *n.* (di-rek′ter).—1. One who directs. 2. A member of a governing body, as of a club or corporation.

directory, *n.* (di-rek′tu-ri).—1. A collection of directions. 2. A book of the names and residences of the inhabitants of any place. 3. A body of directors.

dirigible, *a.* (dir′i-ji-bl).—That may be directed, governed or steered.

disable, *v.* (dis-ay′bl).—To render incapable of proper or effective action.

disable, *a.*—Unable; incompetent.

disabuse, *v.* (dis-u-buze′).—To rid of a false conception; undeceive.

disadvantage, *n.* (dis-ad-van′tej).—That which hinders, prevents, or is prejudicial to success.

disadvantageous, *a.* (dis-ad-van-tay′jus). — Prejudicial to some interest.

disarm, *v.* (dis-ahrm′).—To cause to lay down or surrender arms; deprive of weapons.

disaster, *n.* (diz-as'ter).—Crushing misfortune; a terrible accident.

disastrous, *a.* (diz-as'trus).—Occasioning or accompanied by disaster; calamitous.

disburse, *v.* (dis-bers').—To give out in payment.

discern, *v.* (di-zern').—Distinguish with the eye; to recognize.

discernment, *n.* (di-zern'ment).—The act, operation, or process of discerning.

disciplinary, *a.* (dis'i-pli-ne-ri).—Promoting orderly conduct.

discipline, *n.* (dis'i-plin).—Systematic training or subjection to authority.

discipline, *v.*—To train to obedience, subjection, or effectiveness.

discomfiture, *n.* (dis-kum'fi-choor [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Disappointment; defeat.

discomfort, *n.* (dis-kum'fert).—Disturbance of comfort.

discomfort, *v.*—To afflict with discomfort.

disconcert, *v.* (dis-kun'sert).—To confuse; to disturb the composure of.

discord, *n.* (dis'kawrd).—Lack of concord; contention.

discord, *v.*—To be out of accord or harmony; disagree.

discordant, *a.* (dis-kawrd'ent).—Inharmonious.

discourage, *v.* (dis-cur'ej).—To destroy the courage or depress in spirits; lessen the self-confidence of.

discourse, *n.* (dis-korse').—Connected communication of thought.

discourse, *v.*—To give expression to; utter.

discourteous, *a.* (dis-ker'te-us). — Impolite; rude.

discourtesy, *n.* (dis-ker'te-si).—Rude behavior or speech.

discover, *v.* (dis-kuv'er).—To get first sight or knowledge of, as something previously unknown or unperceived.

discoverture, *n.* (dis-kuv'er-choor [*oo* as in *foot*]).—The unmarried state; freedom from coverture; applied to a woman.

discrepancy, *n.* (dis-krep'en-si).—A disagreement or difference between contrasted things, or between things that it is expected would correspond; difference.

discrepant, *a.* (dis-krep'ent).—Inharmoniously different; opposite; contrary.

discrete, *a.* (dis-krete').—Not connected with others; distinct or separate.

discretion, *n.* (dis-kresh'un).—The ability and tendency to choose or act with prudence; instinctive perception of what is wise or proper, united with caution.

discriminate, *v.* (dis-krim'i-nate).—To discern differences; differentiate between.

discrimination, *n.* (dis-krim-i-nay'shun).—Noting differences, distinguishing accurately.

discursive, *a.* (dis-ker'siv).—Passing from one subject to another.

disdain, *n.* (dis-dane').—A feeling of superiority and dislike, as at that which is considered unworthy of one's position or character.

disdain, *v.*—To consider unworthy of regard or notice.

disease, *n.* (diz-eze′).—A morbid condition of the body; sickness.

disease, *v.*—To produce disease in.

disgorge, *v.* (dis-gawrj′).—1. To emit, discharge—generally with violence. 2. To make restitution; as of stolen goods.

dishabille, *n.* (dis-u-bele′).—Negligent dress.

disheveled, *a.* (di-shev′eld).—Disordered; disarranged, as *disheveled* locks.

disparage, *v.* (dis-par′ej).—To undervalue; to vilify.

disparity, *n.* (dis-par′i-ti).—Essential difference, too unlike for comparison.

dispassionate, *n.* (dis-pash′u-net).—Cool; calm; free from prejudice.

disperse, *v.* (dis-pers′).—To cause to scatter or depart in all or many directions.

dispersion, *n.* (dis-per′shun).—The act of dispersing.

disport, *v.* (dis-porte′).—To play; move in gayety, without restraint.

disputable, *a.* (dis′piu-tu-bl [or dis-piu′tu-bl]).—That may be disputed.

disputation, *n.* (dis-piu-tay′shun).—A discourse.

disputatious, *a.* (dis-piu-tay′shus).—Given to controversy.

dispute, *n.* (dis-pute′).—An earnest controversial discussion; a contest in words.

dispute, *v.*—To question or deny the truth, genuineness, or lawfulness of.

disquisition, *n.* (dis-kwi-zish′un).—A formal

presentation of the steps and results of an inquiry; essay.

disreputable, *a.* (dis-rep'yu-tu-bl).—Dishonorable; disgraceful.

disrepute, *n.* (dis-re-pute').—Loss of reputation; discredit.

disrupt, *v.* (dis-rupt').—To break up.

disseminate, *v.* (di-sem'i-nate).—To spread.

dissension, *n.* (di-sen'shun).—Discord; strife.

dissertation, *n.* (dis-er-tay'shun).—A written treatise; an elaborate discourse.

dissidence, *n.* (dis'i-dens).—Separation or difference in opinion.

dissident, *a.* (dis'i-dent).—Disagreeing in opinion.

dissimilitude, *n.* (dis-si-mil'i-tude).—The state of being dissimilar.

dissimulate, *v.* (dis-sim'yu-late).—To feign, to pretend; or, to conceal by feigning.

dissociate, *v.* (di-sowe'shi-ate).—To break the association of.

dissociation, *n.* (di-sowe-shi-ay'shun).—A state of separation; disunion.

dissolute, *a.* (dis'u-lute).—Loose in behavior; devoted to pleasure and dissipation.

dissolve, *v.* (di-zolv').—1. To change from a solid into a fluid condition by the absorbing and disintegrating power of a liquid. 2. To destroy the power of; break the control of.

dissonance, *n.* (dis'u-nens).—Discord.

dissuade, *v.* (di-swade').—To divert by argument or appeal.

dissuasion, *n.* (di-sway'zhun).—The act of dissuading.

dissuasive, *a.* (di-swa'siv).—Dissuading.

dissuasive, *n.*—Any dissuading argument or consideration.

dissyllable, *a.* (dis-sil'u-bl).—A word of two syllables.

distaff, *n.* (dis'taf [*a* as in *ask*]).—A stick or staff used to hold the thread in hand-spinning.

distance, *n.* (dis'tens).—Length of space between two points.

distance, *v.*—To outrun in a race; to excel; outstrip.

distich, *n.* (dis'tik).—A two-line stanza making complete sense.

distil, *v.* (dis-til').—To extract or produce by vaporization or condensation.

distrait, *a.* (dis-tray').—Absent-minded.

distraught, *a.* (dis-trawt').—Confused; bewildered.

distributive, *a.* (dis-trib'yu-tiv).—Serving or tending to distribute.

distributive, *n.*—A distributive pronoun, adjective, or numeral.

distributively, *adv.* (dis-trib'yu-tiv-li).—In a distributive manner.

disuse, *n.* (dis-yoos').—The act of disusing, or the state of being disused.

disuse, *v.* (dis-yooz').—To cease to use or practise.

diurnal, *a.* (dai-er'nel).—Daily.

diurnal, *n.*—A Roman-Catholic service-book.

diva, *n.* (dee'vu).—A prima donna.

divan, *n.* (di-van′).—1. An Oriental governmental council. 2. A room of state; council-chamber. 3. A cushioned or pillowed place for reclining.

diverge, *v.* (di-verj′).—To deviate; to turn from.

divers, *a.* (dai′verz).—More than one, indefinitely; several.

diverse, *a.* (di-vers′).—Different.

diversion, *n.* (di-ver′shun).—The act of diverting.

divertisement, *n.* (di-ver′tiz-ment).—Amusement; recreation.

divorce, *v.* (di-vorse′).—To dissolve marriage by legal process; to separate.

divorce, *n.*—Legal dissolution of a marriage contract.

divulge, *v.* (di-vulj′).—To disclose; to make public.

docile, *a.* (dos′il).—Amiable.

doctrinaire, *n.* (dok-tri-nare′ [*a* as in *fare*]). Theoretical; visionary.

doctrinaire, *n.*—An impractical theorist.

dog, *n.* (dawg).—A domesticated animal.

doge, *n.* (doje).—The elective chief magistrate, holding princely rank, in the republics of Venice and Genoa.

doggerel, *a.* (dawg′er-el).—Having a weak and trivial character or construction; said of verse.

doggerel, *n.*—Trivial verse.

dogma, *n.* (dawg′mu).—A settled opinion.

dogmatic, *a.* (dog-mat′ik).—Inclined to express positive opinions in an arrogant

manner or without producing convincing evidence.

dogmatism, *n.* (dawg'ma-tizm).—Positive or arrogant assertions of what one believes to be true.

dolorous, *a.* (dol'u-rus).—Expressing or causing sorrow or pain; distressful.

dolt, *n.* (dolte).—A stupid person; block-head; dunce.

doltish, *a.* (dolte'ish).—Stupid.

domain, *n.* (do-mane').—A sphere of action.

domesticity, *n.* (do-mes-tis'i-ti).—Fondness for one's home and family.

domical, *a.* (dowe'mi-kel).—Dome-shaped.

domicile, *n.* (dom'i-sil).—The place where one lives, as distinguished from the place where one stays temporarily; home.

domicile, *v.*—To provide with a home or abode.

dominant, *a.* (dom'i-nent).—Ruling; governing.

dominant, *n.*—The fifth tone of a diatonic scale.

dominie, *n.* (dom'i-ni).—A schoolmaster.

dominion, *n.* (do-min'yun).—Sovereign or supreme authority.

donative, *a.* (don'u-tiv).—Vested or vesting absolutely by a deed or donation.

donative, *n.*—A benefice bestowed by a patron or founder without the ecclesiastical investment of the beneficiary.

donjon, *n.* (don'jun).—The principal tower of a medieval castle or fortress.

donkey, *n.* (dong' [or *dung'*] ki).—1. An ass. 2. A stupid or stubborn person.

donor, *n.* (dowe'nor).—One who makes a gift to another person, or to an institution.

Dorian, *a.* (dowe'ri-en).—Relating to or characteristic of the Doric race.

Dorian, *n.*—A native of Doris.

Doric, *n.* (dor'ik).—1. The Doric dialect. 2. A harsh, provincial English or Scottish dialect.

dormant, *a.* (dor'ment).—Sleeping; inactive; hibernating.

dormitory, *n.* (dor'mi-tu-ri).—A school or college building in which students study and sleep and sometimes board.

dotage, *n.* (dowe'tej).—Feebleness of mind arising from old age; senility.

dotard, *n.* (dowe'terd).—One who is in his dotage.

douche, *n.* (doosh [*oo* as in *food*]).—A current of water or vapor suddenly directed upon the body.

douche, *v.*—To give or take a douche.

doughty, *a.* (dou'ti).—Brave; valiant.

drachma, *n.* (drak'mu).—A modern and an ancient Greek coin.

draconic, *a.* (dra-kon'ik).—Rigorous; inflexible.

draft, *n.* (draft [*a* as in *ask*]).—A current of air.

draft, *v.*—1. To outline in writing; to make a sketch of. 2. To select for particular service, as to levy or conscript for military service.

dragoon, *v.* (dra-goon' [*oo* as in *food*]).—To coerce; threaten into submission.

drama, *n.* (drah'mu).—A composition, in either prose or poetry, to be acted on the stage.

dramatic, *a.* (dra-mat'ik).—Of or pertaining to the drama.

dramatist, *n.* (dram'a-tist).—One who writes dramas.

dramaturgic, *a.* (dram-u-ter'jik [*e* as in *err*]).—Pertaining to dramaturgy.

dramaturgy, *n.* (dram'u-ter-ji).—Dramatic composition and representation.

drastic, *a.* (dras'tik).—Powerful; forceful.

droll, *a.* (drole).—Laughable; comical; funny.

drollery, *n.* (drole'er-i).—Comical speech or ways.

dromedary, *n.* (drum' [or *drom'*] e-de-ri).—One of the fleet, elegant breed of camels, usually the one-humped Arabian camel, used expressly for riding.

drone, *n.* (drone).—1. An idler. 2. A dull, monotonous sound.

drone, *v.*—To read in a slow, dull manner.

drought, drouth, *n.* (drout, drouth [*th* as in *think*]).—Long continued dry weather.

dubious, *a.* (diu-bi-us).—Doubtful.

ductile, *a.* (duk-til).—Capable of being drawn out, as into wire or a thread.

dudgeon, *a.* (dudj'un).—1. Sullen displeasure; indignation. 2. The wood of the box-tree root.

due, *a.* (dieu).—Owing and demandable.

due, *n.*—That which is owed and should be paid, rendered, or done.

duel, *n.* (diu'el).—A deadly combat of "honor" between two persons.

duke, *n.* (duke).—An English temporal peer of the highest rank.

dulcet, *a.* (dul'set).—Sweet; harmonious.

dullard, *a.* (dul'erd).—Stupid; slow to perceive.

Duma, *n.* (doo'mah.—[Rus.] An elective state council or national assembly, without whose consent no law can come into effect.

dungeon, *n.* (dun'jun).—A dark underground chamber or cell for close confinement.

duomo, *n.* (dwowe'mu).—A cathedral.

duplicity, *n.* (diu-plis'i-ti).—Double dealing.

durable, *a.* (diu'ru-bl).—Able to continue long in the same state.

durance, *n.* (diu'rens).—Personal restraint; imprisonment.

duress, *n.* (diu'res [or diu-res']).—Compulsion.

dynamic, *a.* (dai-nam'ik).—Pertaining to dynamics; causal; effective; involving motion or change; often used vaguely, as meaning effectively forceful; producing or involving action or activity; motive.

dynamics, *n.*—The mathematical theory of force; the moving moral or physical forces, or the laws that relate to them.

dynasty, *n.* (dai'nas-ti).—A succession of sovereigns or rulers in one line of family descent, or derived from the same ancestral stock, governing the same country.

E.

ebullient, *a.* (e-bul'yent).—In a bubbling or boiling condition; hence, overflowing with enthusiasm or exhilaration; over-demonstrative.

ecarté, *n.* (ay-kahr-tay').—A game of cards played by two persons.

eccentric, *a.* (ek-sen'trik).—Odd; extreme; peculiar.

eccentricity, *n.* (ek-sen-tris'i-ti).—Oddity; peculiarity.

ecclesiastic, *a.* (e-klee-zi-as'tik).—One officially set apart for the service of the Church.

ecclesiastical, *a.* (e-klee-zi-as'ti-kel).—Of or pertaining to the Church, especially considered as an organized and governing power.

éclat, *n.* (ay-klah').—Brilliant effect; renown.

eclipse, *n.* (e-klips').—Darkening or hiding, as of one heavenly body another.

eclipse, *v.*—To cause to eclipse.

ecliptic (e-klip'tik).—

eclogue, *n.* (ek'log).—A poem containing discourses or dialogs, with shepherds as principal speakers.

economic, *a.* (ek-u- [or ee-ku-] nom'ik).—Saving; thrifty: relating to the science of economics.

economics, *n.*—The science of household affairs, of income and expenditure; also, the science that treats of the wealth of a country, its production and distribution.

economical, *a.* (ek-u- [or ee-ku] nom'i-kel).—Careful and provident in management.

economist, *n.* (e-kon'u-mist).—One who studies or is proficient in economics or political economy.

economy, *n.* (e-kon'u-mi).—Without waste.

écru, *a.* (ay-kru'; French u [or ek'roo; *oo* as in *foot*]).—Unbleached.

ecstatic, *a.* (ek-stat'ik).—Rapturous; overpowering.

eczema, *n.* (ek'ze-mu).—An inflammatory disease of the skin attended by intense itching.

edelweiss, *n.* (ay'del-vise).—A small perennial herb.

edema, *n.* (e-dee'mu).—Dropsy.

edible, *a.* (ed'i-bl).—Suitable to be eaten.

edible, *n.*—Something that may be eaten for food.

edict, *n.* (ee'dikt).—A public command or a law proclaimed by an absolute authority.

edification, *n.* (ed-i-fi-kay'shun).—Instruction; most frequently used to express moral and religious improvement.

educe, *v.* (e-duse').—To bring out; to evolve.

efface, *v.* (e-fase').—To obliterate; to remain inconspicuous.

effect, *n.* (e-fekt').—The result or product of some efficient cause or agency; a consequence; an outcome.

effect, *v.*—To be the cause or producer of; bring about.

effectual, *a.* (e-fek'choo-el).—Effective; productive.

effervesce, *v.* (ef-er-ves').—To foam; bubble.

effete, *a.* (e-fete').—Worn out.

efficacious, *a.* (ef-i-kay'shus).—Producing the effect intended.

efficacy, *n.* (ef'i-ku-si).—Effectiveness.

efficiency, *n.* (e-fish'en-si).—Adequate skill in a given calling.

effigy, *n.* (ef'i-ji).—An image of a person or object. It is popularly applied to figures of persons obnoxious to the public; as, to hang a man in effigy.

efflux, *n.* (ef'luks).—An issuing forth; a flowing out.

effulgence, *n.* (e-ful'jens).—Great luster or brightness; splendor.

effulgent, *a.* (e-ful'jent).—Shining brilliantly; dazzling.

effusion, *n.* (e-fiu'zhun).—Pouring out, literally or figuratively; specifically, used disparagingly of a literary effort.

effusive, *a.* (e-fiu'siv).—Overflowing with sentiment; demonstrative.

ego, *n.* (ee'gowe).—The I which thinks, feels, or acts.*

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*In Standard, *e* in *ego,* and in the words that are formed from it, is also pronounced like *e* in *end,* with *o* slighted, precedence being given to this sound. Century's pronunciation [ee'-gowe] is the one used by the best speakers.

egoism, *n.* (ee'gu-izm).—Excessive thought of self; regarding one's self as the center of interest; selfishness.

egoist, *n.* (ee'gu-ist).—One whose thoughts center on self.

egoistic, *a.* (ee-gu-is'tik).—Characterized by the vice of egoism; absorbed in self.

egotism, *n.* (ee'gu-tism).—The practice of putting forward and dwelling upon one's self; the habit of talking and writing too much.

egregious, *a.* (e-gree'jus).—Greatly exceeding others of the same class; hence, remarkably distinguished.

egress, *n.* (ee'gres).—A going, issuing, or passing out or forth, as from a building; exit; issue.

either, *a.*, pron., conj. (ee'ther [or ai'ther]; *th* as in *that*).—One or the other of two, indeterminately or indifferently.

electrometer, *n.* (ee-lek-trom'e-ter).—An instrument for measuring electric potential or the difference of such potential between two points.

electromotor, *n.* (e-lek'tru-mowe-ter).—A motive machine that transforms electrical into mechanical energy.

elegiac, *a.* (e-lee'ji-ak [or el-e-jai'ek]).—Of the nature of an elegy, or mournful poem; hence, sad or plaintive.

elegiac, *n.*—1. A poet who writes in the tone or in the meter of the elegy. 2. Verse composed in the elegiac spirit or form.

elegiacal, *a.* (el-e-jai'e-kel).—Same as **elegiac.**

elemental, *a.* (el-e-men'tel).—Rudimentary, pertaining to the first principles; also, to the four elements of the material world.

elephantine, *a.* (el-e-fan'tin).—Elephant-like; heavy or clumsy.

elite, *n.* (ay-lete').—Choice body; the flower; as the *elite* of society.

elixir, *n.* (e-lik'ser).—Anything that invigorates.

elucidate, *v.* (e-liu'si-date).—To make lucid; throw light upon or clear up; illustrate.

elusion, *n.* (e-liu'zhun).—The act of eluding.

elusive, *a.* (e-liu'siv).—Tending to slip away or escape.

Elysian, *a.* (e-liz'i-en [or e-lizh'en]).—Belonging or relating to Elysium; hence, supremely blessed or happy; delightful.

Elysium, *n.* (e-liz' [or lizh'] i-um).—The Greek paradise or abode of the blessed dead, variously represented as in midair, or in the sun, or in the center of the earth next to Tartarus, or in the Islands of the Blest.

emanate, *v.* (em'e-nate).—To flow out.

emanation, *n.* (em-e-nay'shun).—That which emanates.

emasculate, *v.* (e-mas'ku-late).—To weaken; to destroy the power of.

embellish, *v.* (em-bel'ish).—To adorn.

embrasure, *n.* (em-bray'zhoor [*oo* as in *foot*]).—An enfolding.

embryo, *n.* (em'bri-u).—The beginning or first

state of anything. It is used chiefly in the phrase *in embryo*, meaning incipient as, a plan conceived but not yet executed.

embryonic, *a.* (em-bri-on'ik).—Rudimentary.

emerge, *v.* (e-merj').—To rise up from something.

emergency, *n.* (e-mer'jen-si).—An occurrence or a condition calling for immediate action.

emeritus, *a.* (e-mer'i-tus).—Honorably discharged after long years of faithful service, but retained on the rolls.

emersion, *n.* (e-mer'shun).—The act or process of emerging, coming forth, or rising out of or from behind something.

emissary, *n.* (em'i-se-ri).—A person sent on a mission. Now commonly used in a contemptuous sense and implying secrecy or chicanery.

emolument, *n.* (e-mol'yu-ment).—Profits arising from an office or employment.

empiric, *a.* (em-pere'ik).—Pertaining to empericism.

empiricism, *n.* (em-pere'i-sizm).—Knowledge based on experience or observation.

empyreal, *a.* (em-pere'e-el).—Of or pertaining to the highest region of heaven.

empyrean, *n.* (em-pi-ree'en).—The supposed region of pure fire; the highest heaven.

emulate, *v.* (em'yu-late).—To strive to equal or excel.

emulation, *n.* (em-yu-lay'shun).—Effort or ambition to equal or excel another.

enchantment, *n.* (en-chant'ment [*a* as in *ask*]).—The act of influencing by magic arts.

encircle, *v.* (en-sir'kl).—To surround as with a ring or girdle.

encomium, *n.* (en-kowe'mi-um).—High praise.

endemic, *a.* (en-dem'ik).—Peculiar to a particular locality or people.

enervate, *v.* (en'er-vate [or e-ner'vate]).—To weaken.

en famille, *a.* (on-fu-mee'yu [or English *meel*]; *n*, nasalized).—Domestically with one's family.

enfranchise, *v.* (en-fran'chiz [or *chize*]).—To set free; to naturalize; to invest with political and civil privileges.

enfranchisement, *n.* (en-fran'chiz-ment).—The act of enfranchising.

English, *n.* (ing'glish).—The natives of England.

engross, *v.* (en-grose').—1. To write or copy in a bold, round hand. 2. To occupy completely.

enhance, *v.* (en-hans' [*a* as in *ask*]).—To make greater.

enigma, *n.* (e-nig'mu).—An ambiguous saying; a puzzling act, process or phenomenon.

enigmatic, *a.* (ee-nig-mat'ik).—Ambiguous; puzzling.

enigmatical, *a.* (ee-nig-mat'i-kel).—Same as **enigmatic.**

en masse (on mas [*n*, nasalized]).—As a body, all together.

enmity, *n.* (en'mi-ti).—Ill-will; hatred.

ennui, *n.* (on-nwee' [*n* in *on*, nasalized]).—Being bored; tedium.

enough, *a.* (e-nuf').—Sufficient.

enough, *n.*—Sufficiency.

en rapport (on ra-pore' [*n*, nasalized]).—In a connection of mutual understanding or sympathy.

en règle (on ray'gl [*n*, nasalized]).—According to rule.

enroute (on root [*n*, nasalized]).—On the way.

ensconce, *v.* (en-skons').—To fix securely or comfortably in some place or position; settle; often reflexive.

ensemble, *n.* (on-sahn'bl (*n* in both syllables nasalized]).—All the parts of a thing taken together; specifically, the general effect of a work of art, piece of music, etc.

ensign, *n.* (en'sine [usually pronounced ***en'sin*** by good speakers]).—A distinguishing flag or banner; especially, a national standard or naval flag, or the colors of a regiment. 2. A military or naval officer. (In the United States navy, a commissioned officer of the lowest grade ranking with a second lieutenant in the army.)

ensign, *v.*—To distinguish by a mark or sign placed above, as a crown or coronet; said of a charge.

ensue, *v.* (en-siu').—To follow after something else.

en suite (on sweet' [*n*, nasalized]).—In a series or set.

entail, *n.* (en-tale').—An estate in fee limited

entail, *v.*—To leave or fix, as if by entail, upon to a particular class of heirs.

entente (on-tahnt' [*n* in both syllables nasalized]).—An understanding. Used adjectively in the sense of fixed in purpose. [In the phrase, "*entente* forces," it means allied in a common cause.]

entente cordiale (kor-di-al').—In politics, cordial relations existing between one government and another.

enthusiasm, *n.* (en-thiu'zi-azm).—Intense and rapturous feeling felt or displayed; earnestness; fervor.

entourage, *n.* (on-too-razh' [*n*, nasalized]).—Associates or followers, collectively.

entr'acte (on'tr-akt [*n*, nasalized]).—Variously, the interval between two acts of a play or opera, music performed during such interval, or a musical composition suitable for such use.

entrance, *n.* (en'trens).—1. The act of entering; a passage way.

entrance, *v.* (en-trans' [*a* as in *ask*]).—To put into a state of ecstasy; fascinate; charm.

entre nous (on'tr-noo (*n*, nasalized]).—Between ourselves; confidentially.

entrée (on-tray' [*n*, nasalized]).—Entrance; the privilege of entering as a visitor; ad-

mission. (Also, a subordinate dish between courses; a side-dish brought with, or preceding a more important dish).

enumeration, *n.* (e-niu-mer-ay'shun).—Detailed mention of things in succession; hence, a list or catalog.

enunciation, *n.* (e-nun-si- [often *shi*] ay'shun).—The utterance or mode of utterances vocal sounds; articulation.

envelop, envelope, *n.* (en-vel'up [or en've-lope]).—A case or wrapper, for mailing purposes.

envelope, *v.* (en-vel'up).—To surround about; enwrap or enshroud.

environment, *n.* (en-vai'run-ment).—One surroundings, collectively.

envisage, *v.* (en-viz'ej).—To look into the countenance of; have direct visual apprehension of; view.

envoy, *n.* (en'voi).—A diplomatic agent; a diplomatic representative of the second class ranking next below an ambassador.

epaulet, *n.* (ep'u-let).—An ornamental badge worn on the shoulder as a part of full-dress uniform by commissioned officers in most of the navies of the world, by army officers of rank, and by some subordinate officers. In the U. S. army it is confined to general officers.

ephemeral, *a.* (e-fem'e-rel).—Short-lived.

epicene, *n.* (ep'i-sene).—Of common gender; a term that includes both sexes.

epicure, *n.* (ep'i-kure).—One who cultivates a delicate taste for eating and drinking.

epicurean, *n.* (ep-i-kiu-ree'en).—One addicted to pleasures of the senses, especially to eating and drinking.

epigraph, *n.* (ep'i-graf [*a* as in *ask*]).—An inscription carved in stone, metal, or other hard material.

epilogue, *n.* (ep'i-log).—1. The conclusion or peroration of an argument, speech, or discourse, normally consisting of a recapitulation and an exhortation. 2. The close of a narrative or dramatice poem; specif., a concluding speech to the audience by one of the actors.

episode, *n.* (ep'i-sode).—An incident or action occurring as a break in the regular course of events.

epistle, *n.* (e-pis'l).—A written communication [more formal than letter].

epistolary, *a.* (e-pis'tu-le-ri).—Relating to letters.

epitaph, *n.* (ep'i'taf [*a* as in *ask*]).—An inscription on a tomb of the dead.

epitasis, *n.* (e-pit'e-sis).—The main action of a play, wherein the plot develops, leading on to the catastrophe.

epithalamium, *n.* (ep-i-thu-lay'mi-um). — A nuptial poem or song; a lyric poem in celebration of a marriage.

epitome, *n.* (e-pit'u-mee).—A brief summary of the main points of a larger work. Hence, anything which represents an-

other or others in a condensed or comprehensive form.

epitomize *v.* (e-pit'u-mize).—To make a condensed representation of something.

epoch, *n.* (ep'uk).—A point in the onward course of history from which succeeding years are counted.

epochal, *a.* (ep'u-kel).—Of or pertaining to an epoch; eventful.

equable, *a.* (ee' [often e'] kwu-bl).—Varying but little; even; steady.

equalize, *v.* (ee'kwu-lize).—To make equal.

equanimity, *n.* (ee-kwa-nim'i-ti).—Evenness of mind and temper.

equation, *n.* (e-kway'shun).—A making equal; proposition asserting the equality of two quantities.

equator, *n.* (e-kway'ter).—A great circle on the earth's surface, everywhere equally distant from the two poles.

equatorial, *a.* (ee-kwu-towe'ri-el).—Relating to the equator.

equerry, *n.* (ek'wer-i [or e-kwer'i]).—An officer having charge of the horses of a prince or nobleman; at the English court, an officer in the department of the Master of the Horse.

equestrian, *a.* (e-kwes'tri-en).—Pertaining to horses.

equestrian, *n.* A rider on horseback; one skilled in horsemanship.

equilibrium, *n.* (ee-kwi-lib'ri-um).—A state of poise.

equine, *n.* (ee'kwine [or *kwin*]).—Of, pertaining to, or like a horse.

equinox, *n.* (ee'kwi-noks).—One of the two opposite points in the heavens at which the celestial equator intersects the ecliptic.

equipage, *n.* (ek'wi-pej).—An equipment; retinue; especially a coach with the horse, liveries, etc.

equipoise, *n.* (ee'kwi-poiz).—Equality or equal distribution of weight, power, or force; even balance.

equity, *n.* (ek'wi-ti).—Equal or impartial justice.

equivalent, *a.* (e-kwiv'u-lent).—Equal in value, force, meaning or the like.

equivalent, *n.* An equal in value, force, measure, meaning, or the like.

equivocal, *a.* (e-kwiv'u-kel). — Ambiguous; doubtful; suspicious; of double meaning.

equivocate, *v.* (e-kwiv'u-kate).—To use words of doubtful significance; to prevaricate.

equivocation, *n.* (e-kwiv-u-kay'shun).—Prevarication.

era, *n.* (ee'ru).—A historical period or reckoning of years, dating from some important event or fixed point of time.

eradicate, *v.* (e-rad'i-kate).—To pull up by the roots; to destroy thoroughly.

ergo, *adv.* (er'gu).—Therefore.

erotic, *a.* (e-rot'ik).—Treating of love, amatory.

errant, *a.* (er'ent).—Roving; erring.

errantry, *n.* (er'ent-ri).—A wandering, specially in search of adventure.

erratic, *a.* (e-rat'ik).—Moving; roving; eccentric.

erudite, *a.* (er'oo-dite [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Learned; deeply read.

erudition, *n.* (er-oo-dish'un [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Knowledge gained by study.

esoteric, *a.* (es-u-ter'ik).—Literally, inner; hence, profound.

espionage, *n.* (es'pi-u-nej [Fr.—es-pee-u-nahzh']).—The practice of spying; offensive surveillance.

esprit, *n.* (es-pree').—Spirit, wit, aptitude, especially of comprehension and expression.

espirit de corps (es-pree'de kor).—The common spirit developed among men in association, as in a military company.

espy, *v.* (es-pai').—To see suddenly; to catch sight of.

essay, *n.* (es'ay).—A written disquisition.

essay, *v.* (e-say').—To attempt.

essential, *n.* (e-sen'shel).—That which is most important in a thing.

esthetic, esthetically.—See **aesthetic, aesthetically.**

etch, *v.* (ech).—Specifically, to engrave by the use of an acid; also, to sketch, delineate.

ethereal, *a.* (e-thee're-el).—Heavenly celestial, spiritual; light; intangible.

ethical, *a.* (eth'i-kel).—Pertaining to ethics.

ethics, *n.* (eth'iks).—The science of right conduct and of duty to others; moral obligation.

eugenics, *n.* (iu-jen'iks).—The science of generative or procreative development.

eulogistic, *a.* (iu-lu-jis'tik).—High or extravagant praise.

euphemism, *n.* (iu'fe-mizm).—A figure by which a more agreeable word is substituted for one offensive or indelicate.

euphuism, *n.* (iu'fiu-izm).—An affectation of elegance in writing.

eurhythmics *n.* (iu-rith'miks [*th* as in think]).—A term expressing the principle, and the method of embodying it, of the Jacques Dalcroze system of elementary musical training by means of movements.

eurthmy, *n.* (iu-rith'mi).—In the fine arts, harmony, orderliness and elegance of proportion.

evacuate, *v.* (e-vak'yu-ate).—To vacate.

evade, *n.* (e-vade').—To elude by artifice or sophistry.

evanescent, *a.* (ev-u-nes'ent).—Vanishing; fleeting.

evaporate, *v.* (e-vap'u-rate).—To pass off in vapor, as a fluid. Figuratively, to escape without effect; be wasted.

evasion, *n.* (e-vay'zhun).—Subterfuge of evading.

evasive, *a.* (e-vay'siv).—Avoiding by artifice.

eventuality, *n.* (e-ven-choo-al'i-ti [*oo* as in *foot*]).—A possible occurrence or event.

eventuate, *v.* (e-ven'choo-ate [*oo* as in *foot*]).—To culminate.

eviction, *n.* (e-vik'shun).—Forcible expulsion.

evince, *v.* (e-vins').—To manifest.

eviscerate, *v.* (e-vis'e-rate).—To remove the viscera; figuratively, remove that which is vital from anything.

evocation, *n.* (ev-u-kay'shun).—A calling forth.

evoke, *v.* (e-voke').—To call forth.

evolve, *v.* (e-volv').—To unfold; become developed.

exacerbate, *v.* (egs-as'er-bate).—To aggravate; exasperate.

exaction, *n.* (egz-ak'shun).—Compulsory or arbitrary demand.

exactitude, *n.* (egz-ak'ti-tude).—Exactness; accuracy.

exaltation, *n.* (egs-awl-tay'shun).—Elevation as to power.

excerpt, *n.* (ek-serpt').—An extract from written or printed matter.

excerpt, *v.*—To cull out; to cite.

exchequer, *n.* (eks-chek'er).—The treasury of the state, and hence, colloquially, pecuniary resources.

exclaim, *v.* (eks-klame').—To make an outcry.

exclamation, *n.* (eks-klu-may'shun).—The act of exclaiming.

exclamatory, *a.* (eks-klam'u-tu-ri).—Using exclamation.

excoriate, *v.* (eks-kowe'ri-ate).—To strip off the skin or covering of.

excrescence, *n.* (eks-kres'ens.)—An abnormal superficial growth.

excruciating, *a.* (eks-kroo'shi-a-ting). — Torturing.

execrable, *a.* (eks-e-kru-bl).—Outrageous.

execrate, *v.* (eks'e-krate).—To imprecate evil upon; hence, to detest utterly, abominate.

execratory, *a.* (eks'e-kru-tu-ri). — Denunciatory; abusive.

executant, *n.* (egz-ek'yu-tent).—One who executes or performs.

executive, *a.* (egz-ek'yu-tiv).—Concerned with performing.

executive, *n.*—A person entrusted with the performance of something.

executor, *n.* (egz-ek'yu-tor).—A person nominated and appointed by another to execute his will.

execute, *v.* (eks'e-kute).—1. To carry through; to finish. 2. To make legal or valid by fulfilling all the requirements of the law. 3. To put to death, especially in accordance with legal sentence.

execution, *n.* (eks-e-kiu'shun).—The act of executing or carrying into effect.

executrix, *n.* (egs-ek'yu-triks).—A woman executor.

exegesis, *n.* (eks-e-jee'sis).—The exposition or interpretation of any literary production or passage.

exempt, *v.* (egz-empt').—To grant immunity or release.

exeunt, *v.* (eks'e-unt).—A word used in the text of plays to indicate the retirement of actors.

exfoliate, *v.* (eks-fowe'le-ate).—To peel off.

exfoliating, *pp.* (eks-fowe'le-ate-ing).—Peeling off in thin fragments.

exhale, *v.* (eks-hale').—To emit an effluence of.

exhaust, *n.* (egz-awst').—The motive fluid discharged or escaping from the cylinder of any motive engine after doing mechanical work.

exhaust, *v.*—To expend or remove entirely as by draining or other gradual process.

exhaustive, *a.* (egz-aws'tiv).—Thorough; tending to exhaust. Specifically applied to a disquisition, etc., treated in such manner that nothing remains to be examined.

exhibit, *n.* (egz-ib'it).—Any object or collection of objects placed on show.

exhibit, *v.*—To set forth for display.

exhibition, *n.* (eks-i-bish'un).—Manifestation; display.

exhilarate, *v.* (egz-il'e-rate).—To make cheerful; enliven.

exhilaration, *n.* (egz-il-e-ray'shun).—Elevation of spirits.

exhortation, *n.* (egz-or-tay'shun).—1. Incitement by means of appeal, argument, admonition. 2. The appeal so made.

exhumation, *n.* (eks-hiu-may'shun).—Exhuming or disinterring that which has been buried.

exigency. *n.* (eks'i-jen-si).—A pressing necessity.

exigent, *a.* (eks'i-jent).—Urgently requiring; exacting.

exiguous, *a.* (egz-ig'yu-us).—Diminutive.

exile, *n.* (eks' [or *egz'*] ile).—Banishment from one's home or native land by civil authority.

exile, *v.*—To banish.

exit, *n.* (eks'it).—A way or passage out.

exodus, *n.* (eks'u-dus).—A going out.

ex officio, (eks-o-fish'i-u).—By virtue of office (and without other especial authority); also used adjectively.

exonerate, *v.* (egz-on'e-rate).—To relieve of a charge as of blame resting on one.

exorable, *a.* (eks'u-ru-bl).—Capable of being persuaded or moved by entreaty.

exorbitant, *a.* (egz-awr'bi-tent).—Inordinate; excessive.

exorcise, *v.* (eks'or-size).—To expel by religious or magical agencies.

exorcism, *a.* (eks'or-sizm).—Expelling evil spirits by conjuration.

exorcist, *n.* (eks'or-sist).—One who practises exorcism.

exordium, *n.* (egz-awr'de-um).—The beginning of anything; specifically, the introductory part of a discourse.

exoteric, *a.* (eks-u-ter'ik).—Expressing ideas fit

for popular understanding but not the deeper or higher meaning.

exoteric, *n.*—One of the uninitiated; one of the public.

exotic, *a.* (eks-ot'ik).—Of foreign origin or character; extraneous.

ex parte (eks-pahr'te).—With reference to or in connection with only one of the persons or parties concerned.

expatiate, *v.* (eks-pay'shi-ate).—To enlarge in discourse.

expatriate, *v.* (eks-pay'tri-ate).—To banish.

expatriation, *n.* (eks-pay-tri-ay'shun).—Banishment.

expediency, *n.* (eks-pee'di-en-si).—The quality of being expedient.

expedient, *a.* (eks-pee'di-ent).—To accomplish to an end; suitable.

expedite, *v.* (eks'pe-dite).—To hasten; quicken.

expeditious, *a.* (eks-pee-dish'us).—Performed with celerity; speedy.

expenditure, *n.* (eks-pen'di-cher).—The act of expending or making an outlay of anything, as money or time.

experiment, *n.* (eks-per'i-ment).—An act or operation designed to discover, test, or illustrate some truth, principle, or effect.

experiment, *v.*—To make a test or trial.

experimentalism, *n.* (eks-per-i-men'tel-izm).—That philosophy which regards observation of fact as affording the only assurance of positive truth as distinguished from mere mathematical truth. Experi-

mental research in some branch of science.

experimentation, *n.* (eks-per-i-men-tay'shun).—The act or process of experimenting.

expiable, *a.* (eks'pi-u-bl).—Capable of being atoned for.

expiate, *v.* (eks'pi-ate).—To atone for; make satisfaction of.

expiation, *n.* (eks-pi-ay'shun).—Reparation.

expiatory, *a.* (eks'pi-u-tu-ri).—Offered in expiation.

expiration, *n.* (eks-pi-ray'shun).—Termination.

expiratory, *a.* (ex-pire'u-tu-ri).—Pertaining to the expiration of breath.

explanatory, *a.* (eks-plan'u-tu-ri).—Serving to explain.

expletive, *n.* (eks'ple-tiv).—1. Something to fill up. 2. An exclamatory imprecation.

expletory, *a.* (eks'ple-tu-ri).—Superfluous.

explicable, *a.* (eks'pli-cu-bl).—Capable of explanation or solution.

explicative, *a.* (eks'pli-ku-tiv).—Serving to explain.

explicit, *a.* (eks-plis'it).—Plain, clear.

exploit, *v.* (eks-ploit').—To make use of, usually selfishly. Also, to make research or experiment.

exploitation, *n.* (eks-ploi-tay'shun).—The process of exploiting.

exploiter, *n.* (eks-ploi'ter).—One who exploits.

exponent, *n.* (eks-powe'nent).—One who expounds or explains; standing as an index.

export, *n.* (eks'port).—That which is exported.

export, *v.* (eks-port').—To carry or send out or away; especially for trade from one country to another.

exposé, **n.** (eks-pu-zay').—An exposure; specifically one undesired or undesirable.

expository, *a.* (eks-poz'i-tu-ri).—Pertaining to exposition.

exposure, *n.* (eks-powe'zhoor [*oo* as in *foot*]).—The act or process of exposing.

expostulate, *v.* (eks-pos'chu-late).—To remonstrate with another.

expostulation, *n.* (eks-pos-chu-lay'shun).—Remonstrance with a person.

expound, *v.* (eks-pound').—To set forth the significance of.

expropriate, *v.* (eks-prowe'pri-ate).—To put out of one's own possession.

expugnable, *a.* (eks-pug'nu-bl).—Capable of being taken by storm.

expunge, *v.* (eks-punj').—To mark or blot out; to efface.

expurgate, *v.* (eks'per-gate).—To cleanse.

expurgatory, *a.* (ex-per'gu-tu-ri).—Serving or tending to expurgate.

exquisite, *a.* (eks'kwi-zit). — Exceedingly choice, elegant, fine or dainty.

extant, *a.* (eks'tent [or eks-tant']).—Still existing.

extemporaneous, *a.* (eks-tem-pu-ray'ne-us).—Unpremeditated.

extempore, (eks-tem'pu-re).—On the spur of the moment, offhand.

extemporize, *v.* (eks-tem'pu-rize).—To prepare or compose without premeditation.

extenuate, *v.* (eks-ten'yu-ate).—To make smaller in degree, to mitigate, alliate.

exteriority, *n.* (eks-tee-ri-or'i-ti).—Outward circumstance.

exterminate, *v.* (eks-ter'mi-nate).—To bring to an end.

extern, *n.* (eks-tern').—A pupil who does not live at the school he attends; a day-scholar.

externalism, *n.* (eks-ter'nu-lizm).—The doctrine that only things which are the objects of sense-perception have reality, or at least can be known to have it.

externality, *n.* (eks-ter-nal'i-ti).—Location on the outside.

externalities, *n.* (eks-ter'nal-i-tiz).—Pl. of **externality**.

extirpate, *v.* (eks'ter-pate).—To pull up by the roots.

extol, *v.* (eks-tole' [or *tol'*]).—To speak in laudatory terms of; eulogize.

extortion, *n.* (eks-towr'shun).—The wresting something from a person by undue exercise or power; menace; illegal action.

extortionate, *a.* (eks-tawr'shun-et).—Excessive.

extract, *v.* (eks-trakt').—To draw or pull out.

extract, *n.* (eks'trakt).—That which is drawn out.

extraditable, *a.* (ex-tru-dite'u-bl).—**1.** Liable to be extradited. 2. Warranting extradition.

extradite, *v.* (eks'tru-dite).—1. To deliver or give to another nation, as to extradite a criminal. 2. To project in perception by a psychological process (a sensation) to a distance from the body, as when we strike on the ground with a cane and we seem to feel the blow at the farthest end of the cane—that is, we extradite the sensation to that point. (Recent).

extradition, *n.* (eks-tru-dish'un).—1. The surrender by a government of a preson accused or convicted of crime to the justice of another government within whose jurisdiction the crime was committed. 2. The projection, in the act of perception, of a sensation to a distance from the body.

extraneous, *a.* (eks-tray'ne-us).—Not belonging to a thing; not essential though attached.

extravagance, *n.* (eks-trav'u-gens).—Excess.

extravagant, *a.* (eks-trav'u-gent).—Exceeding just or ordinary limits.

extravaganza, *n.* (eks-trav-u-gan'zu).—Something out of rule as in music or drama; an extravagant flight of feeling or language.

extremism, *n.* (eks-treme'izm).—A tendency to extremes; radicalism.

extremist, *n.* (eks-treme'ist).—One who supports extreme measures or holds extreme views.

extremity, *n.* (eks-trem'i-ti).—The extreme point.

extricate, *v.* (eks'tri-kate).—To liberate from entanglement.

extrinsic, *a.* (eks-trin'sik).—Outward; foreign; not inherent of or included in a thing.

extrude, *v.* (eks-troode').—To force, thrust, or push out; expel.

exuberance, *n.* (eks-yoo'ber-ens).—Exceeding abundance.

exuberant, *a.* (eks-yoo'ber-ent).—Marked by great plentifulness.

exude, *v.* (eks-yoode').—To give out gradually, as moisture or any fluid matter.

exulcerate, *v.* (egz-ul'ser-ate).—To cause an ulcer or ulcers to grow upon.

exult, *v.* (egs-ult').—To rejoice.

exultation, *n.* (egs-ul-tay'shun).—Rejoicing.

F

Fabian, *a.* (fay'bi-en).—1. Delaying; dilatory; avoiding battle. 2. Designating a variety or school of socialism more flexible and opportunist than the socialism of Marx and of the International, and laying emphasis on municipal experiments in public ownership.

Fabian, *n.*—A member of the Fabian school or society.

fabric, *n.* (fab'rik).—A structure of any kind; texture; tissue.

fabricate, *v.* (fab'ri-kate).—To construct or devise falsely.

fabrication, *n.* (fab-ri-kay'shun).—The act of fabricating.

fabricator, *n.* (fab'ri-kay-ter).—One who constructs or makes.

fabulist, *n.* (fab'yu-list).—A composer of fables.

fabulous, *a.* (fab'yu-lus).—Exceeding the bounds of probability.

facade, *n.* (fah-sahd').—The front or chief face of a building.

facet, *n.* (fas'et).—One of the many variously shaped segments or faces into which the surface of a gem is broken in order to increase its brilliancy.

facetious, *a.* (fa-see'shus).—Characterized by pleasantry; witty.

facetiousness, *n.* (fa-see'shusnes).—The quality of being facetious.

facial, *a.* (fay'shul).—Of, pertaining to, or affecting the face.

facile, *a.* (fas'il).—Easy.

facilitate, *v.* (fa-sil'i-tate).—To make easy.

facility, n. (fa-sil'i-ti).—Freedom from difficulty.

facilities, (fa-sil'i-tiz).—pl. of **facility.**

facsimile, *n.* (fak-sim'i-lee).—An exact copy or counterpart.

faction, *n.* (fak'shun).—A party of persons having a common end in view, often using subversive methods; tumult; dissention.

factional, *a.* (fak'shun-el).—Pertaining to or characterized by faction.

factionalism, *n.* (fak'shun-el-izm). — Party spirit.

factious, *a.* (fak'shus).—Dissentious, promoting partisan views by perverse or irregular means.

factitious, *a.* (fak-tish'us).—Artificial, conventional.

factor, *n.* (fak'ter).—One of several circumstances, elements, or influences which tend to the production of a given result.

factotum, *n.* (fak-towe'tum).—One who does everything; specifically one called upon to do all kinds of work for another.

factual, *a.* (fak'choo-el [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Pertaining to facts.

faculty, *n.* (fak'ul-ti).—Specific power, mental or physical. A body of men to whom any specific right or privilege is granted.

faddist, *n.* (fad'ist).—One who has fads or whims.

faex populi, *n.* (feks pop'yu-lai).—The dregs of the people.

fain, *a.* (fane).—Glad; content or willing, followed by an infinitive; to acquiesce in; accept with reluctance.

faineant, *n.* (fay-nay-ahn' [*n,* nasalized]).—An idler; a do-nothing.

faineant, *a.*—Lazy, useless.

fairy, *n.* (fare'i [*a* as in *fare*]).—A non-human being.

faker, *n.* (fake'er).—A vender of fakes or notions.

fakir, *n.* (fa-kere' [or fay'kir).—1. A Mohammedan ascetic, religious mendicant.

falchion, *n.* (fawl'chun).—A sword with a broad and slightly curved blade, used in the middle ages; hence, poetically, any sword.

falcon, *n.* (faw'kn [or fal'kun]).—A diurnal bird of prey used by falconers.

fallacious, *a.* (fa-lay'shus).—Deceptively erroneous or misleading.

fallacy, *n.* (fal'u-si).—Deception; false reasoning.

fallible, *a.* (fal'i-bl).—Liable to err or be deceived.

fallow, *a.* (fal'u).—Uncultivated.

falsetoo, *n.* (fawl-set'u).—The highest or smallest register or quality in the voice; unnaturally high pitched.

falsification, *n.* (fawl-si-fi-kay'shun).—False representation.

faisifier, *n.* (fawl'si-fai-er).—One who or that which falsifies.

falsify, *v.* (fawl'si-fai).—To deceive.

falsity, *n.* (fawl'si-ti).—Falseness; a falsehood.

familiar, *a.* (fa-mil'yer).—1. Well acquainted. 2. Forward; intrusive.

familiarity, *n.* (fa-mil-i-ar'i-ti [or *iar* like *yar*]).—The state of being familiar in any sense of that word; an unusual liberty in act or speech.

familiarize, *v.* (fa-mil'yer-ize).—To make familiar; render conversant by customary use.

familism, *n.* (fam'il-izm).—The tendency to live in families.

fanatic, *a.* (fa-nat'ik).—Wild and extravagant in opinion.

fanatic, *n.*—One given to wild and extravagant notions.

fanatical, *a.* (fa-nat'i-kel).—Same as **fanatic.**

fanaticism, *n.* (fa-nat'i-sizm).—Inordinate zeal or bigotry.

fanciful, *a.* (fan'si-fool [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Whimsical.

fancy, *n.* (fan'si).—1. The power or act of forming pleasing, graceful, whimsical, or odd mental images or of combining them with little regard to rational processes of construction. 2. A baseless or visionary idea; notion; impression.

fantastic, *a.* (fan-tas'tik).—Grotesquely fanciful.

fantasy, phantasy, *n.* (fan'ti-si).—Erratic fancy in thought or action; vagary.

fantasies, phantasies, *n.* (fan'ti-siz).—Pl. of **fantasy, phantasy.**

farce, *n.* (fars).—Low comedy; sham.

farcical, *a.* (far'si-kel).—Droll; ridiculous; absurd.

farina, *n.* (fa-ree'nu).—A coarse meal of white Indian corn.

farinaceous, *a.* (far-i-nay'shus).—Consisting or made of meal or flour.

faro, *n.* (fare'u; *a* as in *fare* [or fay'ru]).—A game of cards.

faro, *n.* (fah'ru).—A beer brewed in Belgium.

fashion, *n.* (fash'un).—The prevailing mode.

fasten, *v.* (fas'n [*a* as in *ask*]).—To secure in place.

fastidious, *a.* (fas-tid'i-us).—Difficult to please.

fastidiousness, *n.* (fas-tid'i-us-nes).—Overniceness.

fatal, *a.* (fay'tel).—Bringing destruction; disastrous.

fatalism, *n.* (fay'tel-izm).—1. The doctrine that all events are absolutely predetermined, or fixed by fate. 2. A disposition to accept every event or condition as preordained or controlled by destiny.

fatalist, *n.* (fay'tu-list).—One who believes that all events and conditions of life proceed or lead to an inevitable fate.

fatalistic, *a.* (fay-tu-lis'tik).—Pertaining to that which is fatal.

fatality, *n.* (fa-tal'i-ti).—The quality of being fatal.

Fata Morgana, *n.* (fah'tu-mor-gah'nu).—A name given to the mirage on the coasts of Italy and Sicily; hence, by extension, something illusory.

fated, *a.* (fay'ted).—Doomed; destined.

fathom, *v.* (fath'um [*th* as in *them*]).—To sound; try the depth of.

fate, *n.* (fate).—A condition or state preordained.

fathomless, *a.* (fath'um-les).—Measureless.

fatigue, *n.* (fa-tege').—Exhaustion of strength.

fatigue, *v.*—To weary with exercise.

fatuitous, *a.* (fa-tiu'i-tus).—Foolish; fatuous.

fatuity, *n.* (fa-tiu'i-ti).—Morbid perversity of judgment.

fatuous, *a.* (fat'yu-us).—1. Conceitedly foolish; stupid; stubbornly blind or foolish. 2. Based on foolish conceit; illusory; inane.

fatuousness, *n.* (fat'yu-us-nes).—Foolish conceit.

faucal, *a.* (faw'kel).—Of or pertaining to the fauces; deeply guttural.

faucet, *n.* (faw'set).—A spout.

faux pas, *n.* (fowe-pah').—A false step; a mistake; especially a breach of good manners.

favor, *n.* (fay'ver).—A kindness.

favor, *v.*—To look upon or behave toward with favor or kindness.

favorable, *a.* (fay'ver-a-bl).—Convenient; advantageous.

favorite, *a.* (fay'ver-it).—Preferred.

favorite, *n.*—A person or thing favored.

favoritism, favouritism, *n.* (fay'ver-i-tizm).—The disposition to favor one person or class to the neglect of others having equal claims.

fealty, *n.* (fee'el-ti).—Fidelity in general.

fearsome, *a.* (fere'sum).—Causing fear; fearful.

feasibility, *n.* (fee-zi-bil'i-ti).—Practicability.

feasible, *a.* (fee'zi-bl).—Practically possible.

feat, *n.* (fete).—A notable act, deed, or performance of endurance or daring.

feature, *n.* (fee'cher).—The form or any part

of the face; the distinct part of anything.

feature, *v.*—To make a feature of; special attraction of.

febrile, *a.* (feb'ril [or fee'bril]).—Of or pertaining to fever.

February, *n.* (feb'roo-e-ri [*oo* as in *foot*]).—The second month in the year.

feculence, *n.* (fek-yu-lens).—Foulness due to dregs or extraneous sediments; muddiness.

feculent, *a.* (fek'yu-lent).—Muddy; filthy.

fecund, *a.* (fek'und [often fee'kund]).—Prolific, fruitful.

fecundity, *n.* (fe-kun'di-ti).—Fruitfulness.

federalism, *n.* (fed'er-el-izm).—The system of federal union in government.

federation, *n.* (fed-er-ay'shun).—A league.

federative, *a.* (fed'er-u-tiv).—Pertaining to a federation.

fedora, *n.* (fe-dowe'ru).—A low hat.

feign, *v.* (fane).—To simulate; dissemble.

feint, *n.* (faynt).—A pretense of doing something.

felicific, *a.* (fe-li-sif'ik).—Producing happiness.

felicitate, *v.* (fe-lis'i-tate).—To wish joy or happiness to, especially in view of a coming event; congratulate.

felicitation, *n.* (fe-lis-i-tay'shun).—Expression of joy for another's happiness or good fortune.

felicitous, *a.* (fe-lis'i-tus).—Highly pleasing.

felicity, *n.* (fe-lis'i-ti).—Skilful turn; that which produces happiness.

feline, *a.* (fee'line).—Pertaining to cats.

fellness, *n.* (fel'nes).—Fierceness; ruthlessness.

felon, *n.* (fel'un).—One who has committed a felony.

felonius, *a.* (fe-lowe'ni-us).—Showing criminal or evil purposes.

felony, *n.* (fel'u-ni).—In law, a high crime.

feminine, *a.* (fem'i-nin).—Pertaining to women; destitute of manly qualities.

femininity, *n.* (fem-i-nin'i-ti).—Women collectively.

feminism, *n.* (fem'i-nizm).—Female character. Also the assertiveness of women in their individualism.

feminist, *n.* (fem'i-nist).—An advocate of the claims of women as the equals of men in the realms of literature and art as well as in the sociological world. One who devotes himself to the study of women.

femoral, *a.* (fem'u-rel).—Of or pertaining to the femur or thigh.

femur, *n.* (fee'mer).—The long bone that forms the skeleton of the thigh.

feoff, *v.* (fef).—To give or grant (one) any corporeal hereditament by delivery or possession; to endow.

ferment, *v.* (fer-ment').—To produce fermentation in.

fermentable, *a.* (fer-men'tu-bl).—Capable of fermentation.

fermentation, *n.* (fer-men-tay'shun).—A gentle boiling or ebullition; figuratively, an agitation.

fermentative, *a.* (fer-men'tu-tiv).—Causing fermentation.

fermentive, *a.* (fer-men'tiv).—Same as fermentative.

ferocious, *a.* (fe-rowe'shus).—Of a wild, fierce, or savage nature.

ferocity, *n.* (fe-ros'i-ti).—Violent cruelty; fierceness.

ferret, *n.* (fer'et).—An animal of the weasel kind.

ferret, *v.*—To pursue into and drive out of a hidden retreat, as a ferret does a rat.

ferrule, *n.* (fer'il [or *ool*; *oo* as in *foot*]).—A metal ring or cap on the end of a cane, handle of a tool, post, or the like, to strengthen or protect it.

fertile, *a.* (fer'til).—Producing abundance.

fervent, *a.* (fer'vent).—Ardent in feeling.

fervor, *n.* (fer'ver).—Great earnestness.

fete, *n.* (fate).—A festival or feast; holiday.

fete, *v.*—To honor with festivities.

fetid, *a.* (fet'id).—Having an offensive smell.

fetish, *n.* (fee'tish).—Any material object regarded with awe as having mysterious powers residing in it; an object of blind devotion.

fetishism, *n.* (fee'tish-izm).—The practice of worshiping a fetish.

feuilleton, *n.* (fe-ye-ton' [first *e* as in *err*; *n*, nasalized]).—That part of one or more pages (the bottom) in French newspapers which is devoted to light literature.

feuilletonism, *n.* (fee'ye-ton-izm).—Such literary and scientific qualities as find expression in the feuilleton; an ephemeral, superficial and showy quality in scholarship or literature.

feuilletonist, *n.* (fe'ye-ton-ist).—One who writes for the feuilleton of a French newspaper.

feuilletonistic, *a.* (fe-ye-ton-is'tik).—Of the nature of a feuilleton.

fiancé, fiancée, *n.* (fee-ahn-say' [*n*, nasalized]). An affianced person.

fiancée.—Fem. of **fiancé.**

fiasco, *n.* (fi-as'ku).—A complete or humiliating failure.

fiat, *n.* (fai'et).—An effective command, as from an irresistible or divine authority.

fibrin, *n.* (fai'brin).—A peculiar organic compound found in animals and vegetables.

fictitious, *a.* (fik-tish'us).—Created by the imagination.

fiduciary, *a.* (fi-diu'shi-e-ri).—Having the nature of a trust; especially a financial trust.

fief, *n.* (fefe).—A landed estate held under feudal tenure; a feud.

fiend, *n.* (feend [often mispronounced as two

syllables]).—An extremely wicked person.

fiendish, *a.* (feend'ish).—Extremely wicked.

figment, *n.* (fig'ment).—Something invented, imagined, or feigned.

figurative, *a.* (fig'yoor-u-tiv [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Used in a sense not literal.

figure, *n.* (fig'yoor [*oo* as in *foot*]).—The visible form of any person or thing.

filial, *a.* (fil'yel).—Of or pertaining to a son or daughter.

filibuster, *v.* (fil'i-buster).—To obstruct legislation by undue use of the technicalities of parliamentary law.

finale, *n.* (fee-nah'lay).—Any conclusion or concluding performance; end.

finality, *n.* (fi-nal'i-ti).—1. The state of being final. 2. That which is conclusive. 3. The doctrine of final causes.

finance, *n.* (fi-nans').—Resources of money; the science of monetary business or affairs.

finance, *v.*—To manage financial affairs.

financial, *a.* (fi-nan'shel).—Pertaining to finance.

financier, *n.* (fin-an-sere').—One skilled in or occupied with financial affairs or operations.

finesse, *n.* (fi-nes').—Artifice; delicate; stratagem; also that quality of mind or character which leads to subtile action.

finical, *a.* (fin'i-kel).—Unduly particular about trifles.

finicality, *n.* (fin-i-kal'i-ti).—The state or quality of being finical.

finis, *n.* (fai'nis).—The end.

finite, *a.* (fai'nite).—Subject to limitations.

fiord, fijord, *n.* (fyord).—A long and narrow arm of the sea, having usually high rocky banks.

fiscal, *a.* (fis'kel).—Pertaining to the financial operation of a government; of or pertaining to financial matters in general.

fistula, *n.* (fis'choo- [or *tiu-*] lu; *oo* as in *foot*).—Any abnormal opening into a natural canal or hollow organ.

fixity, *n.* (fiks'i-ti).—Stability.

fixture, *n.* (fiks'cher).—Anything firmly fixed.

flaccid, *a.* (flak'sid).—Flabby.

flagellate, *v.* (flaj'e-late).—To beat with a rod.

flageolet, *n.* (flaj'o-let).—A musical instrument resembling the flute.

flagon, *n.* (flag'un).—A vessel with a handle and a narrow mouth or spout.

flagrancy, *n.* (flay'gren-si).—Atrocity.

flagrant, *a.* (flay'grent).—Openly scandalous.

flamboyant, *a.* (flam-boi'ent).—Flaming; showy.

flamingo, *n.* (fla-ming'gu).—A bird of a bright red color.

flatulence, n. (flach'oo-lens [*oo* as in *foot*]).—The state of being flatulent or full of gas.

flatulent, *a.* (flach'oo-lent [*oo* as in *foot*]).—

Affected with wind in the stomach and bowels; full of gas.

fleck, *n.* (flek).—A dot or streak of color.

fleck, *v.*—To streak or stripe.

fleur-de-lis, *n.* (flĕr-de-lee').—1. The iris. 2. Royal arms of France.

florist, *n.* (flowe'rist).—A grower of or dealer in flowers.

flotsam and jetsam, *n.* (flot'sĕm; jet'sem).—*Flotsam* means goods cast or swept from a vessel into the sea, and found floating. *Jetsam* means goods sunk into the sea to lighten the vessel, especially goods that remain under water as distinguished from flotsam.

flourish, *v.* (flur'ish).—To swing, fling, or whirl about while holding in the hand.

foment, *v.* (fo-ment').—To apply warm lotions; figuratively, to encourage; to abet.

fomentation, *n.* (fo-men-tay'shun).—The act of heating; incitement; instigation.

forage, *n.* (for-ij).—Any food suitable for horses or cattle.

forage, *v.*—To overrun for the purpose of obtaining food.

foray, *n.* (for'ay).—The act of foraying.

foray, *v.*—To ravage; pillage.

forceps, *n.* (fore'seps).—Pincers.

forecast, *n.* (fore'cast [*a* as in *ask*]).—A calculation regarding the future.

forecast, *v.*—To apprehend a future event.

forehead, *n.* (for'ed).—The upper part of the face.

forest, *n.* (for'est).—A large tract of land covered with a natural growth of trees and underbrush.

forfeit, *n.* (fore'fit).—A thing lost by way of penalty.

forfeit, *v.*—To lose title to or possession of by failure to fulfill some obligation or condition.

forge, *n.* (forje).—An open fireplace or hearth with forced draft for heating iron, steel, etc.

forge, *v.*—1. To shape with a hammer or machine. 2. To force or impel forward.

forgery, *n.* (fore'jer-i).—The act of falsely making or materially altering, with intent to defraud, any writing which, if genuine, might be of legal efficacy or the foundation of a legal liability.

formalism (fore'mel-ism).—Strict adherence to form, rule, style, etiquette; excessive attachment to conventional usage or,—especially in religion, to external forms and observances; hence, artificiality or cold stiffness of manner or behavior: as, judicial *formalism*; *formalism* in art; the *formalism* of pedantry or of court life; cold *formalism* in public worship. 2. In philosophy (a) the system which denies the existence of matter and recognizes form only; phenomenal idealism. (b) A belief in the sufficiency of formal

logic, especially of the traditional syllogistic, for the purpose of human thought.

formalist, *n.* (fore'mel-ist).—One who adheres to the canons of formalism.

formality, *n.* (for-mal'i-ti).—The state or character of being formal.

formalities, *n.* (for-mal'i-tiz).—Pl. of **formality.**

formative, *a.* (form'a-tiv).—Giving form or shape.

formulate, *v.* (fore'miu-late).—To reduce to a formula.

formulation, *n.* (fore-miu-lay'shun).—The result of producing something into a systematic form.

formulism, *n.* (fore'miu-lizm).—Adherence to or systematic use of formulas.

fortitude, *n.* (fore'ti-tude).—Patient and constant courage.

fortnight, *n.* (forte'nite [or *nit*]).—A period of two weeks.

fortuitous, *a.* (for-tiu'i-tus).—Accidental; casual.

fortuity, *n.* (for-tiu'i-ti).—Accident; chance.

forum, *n.* (fowe'rum).—A tribunal; a court.

forward, *a.* (fore'werd).—Location at or near the front or fore part of anything.

forward, *a.*—A player, as in football, basketball, hockey, polo, etc., who plays the aggressive in advance of other members of the team to which he belongs.

fountain, *n.* (foun'tin).—A natural spring of water.

foyer, *n.* (fwah'yay [often foy'er]).—In the theatre, a public room at or near the entrance.

fracas, *n.* (fray'kes [Fr.—frah-kah']).—A disorderly disturbance.

fractious, *a.* (frak'shus).—Violently restive; unruly.

fragile, *a.* (fraj'el).—Easily destroyed.

fragment, *n.* (frag'ment).—A part broken off or otherwise detached from that which is intended or supposed to be complete and entire.

fragmentary, *a.* (frag'men-te-ri).—Broken; disconnected.

fragrance, *n.* (fray'grens).—The state or quality of being fragrant.

fragrant, *a.* (fray'grent).—Having a grateful or agreeable smell.

frailty, *n.* (frale'ti).—The state or condition of being frail.

franc, *n.* (frank).—A silver coin weighing five grams, of the value of 19.3 cents.

franchise, *n.* (fran'chiz [or *chize*]).—The privilige of voting; a privilege granted by the government, as a corporate franchise,—the right to be and act as a corporation.

franchisement, (fran'chiz-ment).—The act of franchize.

frappe, *n.* (fra-pay').—A mixture or beverage, of various flavors, frozen soft, and served in glasses, as water-ice.

fraudulence, *n.* (fraud'yoo-lens [*oo* as in *foot*]).—The quality of being fraudulent.

fraudulent, *a.* (fraud'yoo-lent [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Of the nature of fraud.

fraternity, *n.* (fra-ter'ni-ti).—A brotherhood.

fraternize, *v.* (frat'er-nize).—To hold fellowship as brothers.

freebooter, *n.* (free'booter).—A plunderer.

fricassee, *n.* (frik-u-see').—A dish of rabbit, chicken, or other meat, cut into pieces, stewed or fried, and served with a gravy.

frond, *n.* (frond).—A leaf of a palm or a fern; a leafy branch.

front, *n.* (frunt).—The foremost or forward part of anything.

front, *a.*—Situated at the front.

frontier, *n.* (frun-tere'.—The part of a nation's territory that abuts upon another country; the border.

frontispiece, *n.* (fron'tis-pese).—An illustration in the front of a book facing the title-page.

frost, *n.* (frawst).—Minute crystals of ice formed directly from atmospheric water-vapor.

fugue, *n.* (fuge).—A composition in the strictest polyphonic style, in which a theme introduced by one part is repeated and imitated by others in succession.

fulcrum, *n.* (ful'krum).—The support on or against which a lever rests, or the point or pivot about which it turns.

fulfil, fulfil, *v.* (fool-fil' [*oo* as in *foot*]).—To cause to correspond in execution or effect, with that which has been promised or foretold.

fulminate, *v.* (ful'mi-nate).—To lighten; flash with detonation. Figuratively, to issue threats; denunciations.

fulmination, *n.* (ful-mi-nay'shun).—The act of fulminating; a thundering.

fulminatory, *a.* (ful'mi-nu-tu-ri).—Uttering fulminations; striking terror.

fulsome, *a.* (ful'sum).—Offensive from excess as of praise or demonstrative affection.

fulsomeness, *n.* (ful'sum-nes).—The quality of being fulsome.

function, *n.* (fungk'shun).—The use to which something is put.

functionality, *n.* (fungk-shun-al'i-ti).—The state of having or being a function.

fundamental, *a.* (fun-du-men'tel).—Basic.

fungus, *n.* (fung'gus).—An order of plants.

furbish, *v.* (fer'bish).—To make bright by rubbing.

fusil, *n.* (fiu'zil).—1. A flint-lock musket. 2. A steel for igniting timber. 3. A narrow lozenge.

fusillade, *n.* (fiu-zi-lade').—A continuous discharge of musketry; also used figuratively.

fusion, *n.* (fiu'zhun).—The act or process of changing, or the state of being in course of change, from a solid into a liquid by the agency of heat; melting.

fustian, *n.* (fus'chun).—A bombastic or inflated style of writing or speaking.

fustian, *a.*—Pompous, bombastic.

futile, *a.* (fiu'til).—Useless.

futility, *n.* (fiu-til'i-ti).—Uselessness.

futurity, *n.* (fiu-tiu'ri-ti).—The future, especially, the distant future.

G

Gaelic, *a.* (gale'ik).—Belonging or relating to the Celtic Gaels, or Highland Scotch.

Gaelic, *n.*—The Celtic language of the Highland Scotch.

gaff, *n.* (gaf).—A strong pointed iron hook at the end of a short pole or handle.

gage, gauge, *n.* (gaje).—An instrument for measuring.

gage, gauge, *v.*—To determine by measurement.

gainsay, *v.* (gane-say').—To contradict.

gala, *a.* (gay'lu).—Festive.

gallant, *a.* (ga-lant').—Showing distinguished courtesy and polite deference; also used in a bad sense.

gallant, *n.* (gal'ent).—A man of fashion; a beau.

gallantry, *n.* (gal'en-tri).—Bravery; courtliness (in a bad sense profligacy).

gallon, *n.* (gal'un).—A liquid measure.

gallows, *n.* (gal'uz).—An executionary framework.

galosh, *n.* (ga-losh').—A kind of overshoe.

gamboge, *n.* (gam-boje' [or gam-boojé]).—A brownish gum resin.

gambol, *v.* (gam'bul).—To frisk and leap in play.

gamin, *n.* (gam'in).—A street arab.

gamut, *n.* (gam'ut).—1. The diatonic scale. 2. Figuratively, the whole range of sequence; as, the entire *gamut* of theology.

ganglion, *n.* (gang'gli-un).—A collection of nerve cells from which nerve fibers proceed.

gangrene, *n.* (gan'grene).—The first stage of mortification.

gape, *n.* (gahp [or *gape*]).—The act of gapping; a yawn.

garage, *n.* (ga-rahzh).—A place where automobiles are stored, repaired, or hired.

garbage, *n.* (gahr'bej).—Animal refuse; hence, kitchen waste, or loosely, waste of any kind.

garble, *v.* (gahr'bl).—To mutilate.

garbler, *n.* (gahr'bler).—One who garbles or mutilates.

garden, *n.* (gahr'dn).—A place for the cultivation of flowers, plants, fruits, etc.

garish, *a.* (gare'ish [*a* as in *fare*]).—Marked by a dazzling or blinding glare.

garnish, *v.* (gar'nish).—To decorate.

garrot, *n.* (gar'ut).—A compressing bandage formed of a band and a twisting stick.

garrulity, *n.* (ga-roo'li-ti [*oo* as in *food*]).—Talkativeness.

garrulous, *a.* (gar'oo-lus [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Talkative; given to minute detail and repetition of narration.

gasoline, *n.* (gas'u-lín [or *lene*]).—A colorless, volatile, inflammable product of the distillation of crude petroleum.

gasometer, *n.* (gas-om'e-ter).—A tank for storing gas.

gastritis, *n.* (gas-trai'tis).—Inflammation of the stomach.

gauche, *a.* (goshe).—Left-handed; clumsy.

gaucherie, *n.* (goshe-ree').—Clumsiness.

gaunt, *a.* (gahnt).—Characterized by wretchedness; wasted.

gauntlet, *n.* (gahnt'let).—In modern attire, a glove with long wrist-extension.

gaut.—Variant spelling of *ghat* or *ghaut.* See *ghat.*

gavage, *n.* (ga-vahzh').—A method of fattening poultry for the market by forcing them to swallow a prepared food.

gavel, *n.* (gav'el).—A mason's setting-maul. 2. A mallet used to call an assembly to order, and the like.

gavelock, *n.* (gav'el-ok).—An iron crow-bar.

gavot, gavotte, *n.* (gav'ut [or ga-vot']).—A difinified though vivacious French dance, resembling the minuet.

gazel, gazelle, *n.* (ga-zel').—A small delicately formed antelope.

gazel, *n.* (gaz'el).—A poem or piece of music.

gazette, *n.* (ga-zet').—A newspaper, or printed account of current events issued periodically.

gazetteer, *n.* (gaz-e-tere').—1. A dictionary of geographical names. 2. A news-writer.

geest, *n.* (gaste).—High, gravelly land.

gelatin, gelatine, *n.* (jel'a-tin).—A substance obtained from animal tissue, as skin, hoof, horns.

gemot, *n.* (ge-mote').—A public meeting or assembly.

gendarme, *n.* (jen-dahrm' [or Fr. zhan-dahrm'; *n*, nasalized]).—In continental Europe, particularly in France, a uniformed and armed policeman.

gendarmerie, gendarmery, *n.* (jen-dahrm'er-i).—The whole force of gendarmes.

genealogic, *a.* (jen-e-u-loj'ik).—Pertaining to genealogy.

genealogical, *a.* (jen-e-u-loj'ik-el).—Same as **genealogic.**

genealogist *n.* (jen-e-al'u-jist).—One who is versed in or studies genealogy.

genealogy, *n.* (jen-e-al'u-ji).—An account or history of the descent of a person or a family from an ancestor; an enumeration of ancestors and their descendants in the natural order of their succession.

generality, *n.* (jen-e-ral'i-ti).—The state or condition of being general.

generally, *adv.* (jen'er-al-i).—For the most part; in general.

generative, *n.* (jen'er-e-tiv).—Pertaining to generation or propagation.

geerator, *n.* (jen'er-ay-ter).—One who or that which generates, produces or originates.

generatrix, *n.* (jen'er-ay-triks).—A line, point,

or figure that generates another figure by its motion.

generic, *a.* (je-ner'ik).—Pertaining to a genus, or group of similar things; opposed to specific.

genesis, *n.* (jen'e-sis).—The act of producing anything; formation; production.

genethliac, *a.* (je-neth'li-ek).—Relating to nativities or their calculation.

genethliac, *n.*—A birthday poem.

genetic, *a.* (je-net'ik).—Of, pertaining to, dealing with, or based upon genesis.

genial, *a.* (jene'i-el).—Sympathetically cheerful and cheering.

geniality, *n.* (jene-i-al'i-ti).—The quality of being genial.

genista, *n.* (je-nis'tu).—A large widely distributed genius of shrubs of the bean family.

genius, *n.* (jene'yus).—1. Distinguished mental superiority; uncommon intellectual power of invention or origination of any kind. 2. A person endowed with uncommon vigor of mind, and possessed of superior intellectual faculties; a good or an evil spirit. 3. Peculiar character or animating spirit, as of a nation or a language.

genre, *n.* (zhahn'r [*n*, nasalized]).—A genus, sort, or style; specifically, a style of painting or other art illustrative of common life.

gens, *n.* (jens).—In primitive society, a body

of blood-kindred, descended from a common ancestor, having a common gentile name, and distinguished by a totem or crest.

gentes, *n.* (jen'teze).—Pl. of **gens.**

gentian, *n.* (jen'shun).—Any herb of the genus Gentiana.

genuine, *a.* (jen'yu-in).—Belonging to the original or pure stock; not false, spurious, adulterated.

genus, *n.* (jee'nus).— A classificatory group of animals or plants embracing one or more species.

geode, *n.* (jee'ode).—A concretionary or nodular stone having a capacity lined with crystals.

geodesy, *n.* (je-od'e-si).—The science and art of measuring portions of the earth's surface by triangulation and astronomical observation.

geography, *n.* (je-og'ru-fi).—The science that describes the surface of the earth, with its various peoples, animals, and natural products.

geomancy, *n.* (jee'u-man-si).—Divination by means of some aspect of the earth.

geometry, *n.* (je-om'e-tri).—That branch of mathematics which treats of solids, surfaces, lines, and angles.

geranium, *n.* (je-ray'ni-um).—A familiar cultivated plant of many species and varieties.

germane, *a.* (jer-mane').—Closely allied; fitting.

germinate, *v.* (jer'mi-nate).—To create.

gerrymander, *n.* (ger'ri-man-der).—An unnatural and arbitrary redistricting of a state or a county, involving such changes in the political map as are unfair to a party or a candidate.

gerundive, *n.* (je-run'div).—The adjective formed of the gerund.

gesso, *n.* (jes'su).—A ground of prepared plaster for painting.

gestic, *a.* (jes'tik).—Pertaining to deeds or feats of arms; relating to bodily motion, such as dancing, consisting of gestures.

gesticulate, *v.* (jes-tik'yu-late).—To make gestures.

gesticulation. *n.* (jes-tik-yu-lay'shun).—Pertaining to gesture.

gewgaw, *n.* (giu'gaw).—A gaudy trifle.

geyser, *n.* (gai-ser).—A hot spring from which water or mud is periodically or irregularly ejected in a fountain-like column, sometimes to the height of 200 feet.

geyseric, *a.* (gai'ser-ik).—Pertaining to a geyser.

geyserite, *n.* (gai'ser-ite).—A kind of opaline quartz.

ghastly, *a.* (gast'li [*a* as in *ask*]).—Death-like.

ghat, ghaut, [also *gaut*]. *n.* (gawt).—A mountain pass or a way of descent from a mountain range or a table-land; a stairway or path on a river bank.

ghawazee, ghawazi, *n.* (gah-wah'zee).—A low caste or class of street performers in Egypt who dance anywhere in public for money.

gherkin, *n.* (ger'kin).—A small prickly cucumber.

ghoul, *n.* (gool [*oo* as in *food*]).—An evil spirit supposed to rob graves or prey on human bodies; an ogre.

giaour, *n.* (jour).—An infidel; the name applied by Moslems to all who do not believe in the Mohammedan religion, especially to Christians and Persians.

giardinetto, *n.* (jahr-dee-net'tu).—An imitation of a spray or bouquet of flowers in precious stones, arranged for a ring or jewel.

gibberish, *n.* (gib'er-ish).—Inarticulate talk.

gibbet, *n.* (jib'et).—A gallows.

gibe, jibe, *n.* (jibe).—A taunt.

gibe, *v.*—To deride.

giblet, *n.* (jib-let).—One of the internal edible parts of poultry, as the gizzard, liver, or heart, cut away from the rest of the body in its preparation for cooking.

gigantic, *a.* (jai-gan'tik).—Like a giant in dimensions; huge; colossal.

gild, guild, *n.* (gild).—A corporation or association of persons engaged in kindred pursuits for mutual protection and aid, known in England from the 7th century.

gill, *n.* (gil).—1. An organ for breathing the

air dissolved in water. 2. A narrow glen or ravine with a rivulet running through it. 3. A two-wheeled bodiless lumber wagon.

gill, *n.* (jil).—A liquid measure.

gillie, *n.* (gil'i).—A Scottish man or boy servant.

gimbal, *n.* (jim'bel).—A combination of rings for suspending anything, as a compass, so that it may keep a constant position.

gimlet, *n.* (gim'let).—A small boring-tool.

gingham, *n.* (ging'em).—Cotton dress-goods in checks or plaids.

giraffe, *n.* (ji-raf').—An African quadruped—the tallest of animals.

girandole, *n.* (jir'en-dole).—A branching chandelier, candelabra, or branching bracket-light.

Girondist, *n.* (ji-ron'dist).—A member of the Gironde, and an upholder of the new constitution in the French Revolution.

gist, *n.* (jist).—The main point; the pith of the matter.

glacé, *a.* (glah-say').—Iced; also, frozen or cooled; having a glossy surface resembling ice.

glace, *n.*—A thin, lustrous silk.

glacial, *a.* (glay'shel).—Pertaining to glaciers.

glacier, *n.* (glay'sher).—A field or stream of ice.

glad, *a.* (glad).—Having a feeling of joy; pleased; satisfied.

gladiator, *n.* (glad'i-ay-ter).—A Roman fighter.

gladiolus, *n.* (gla-dai'u-lus).—A genus of plants of the iris family.

glair, *n.* (glare [*a* as in *fare*]).—The white of an egg; used as a size in bookbinding.

glamor, glamour, *n.* (glam'er).—A charm which makes objects appear different from what they are.

gland, *n.* (gland).—A collection of cells, in animals or plants, secreting some peculiar substance.

glazier, *n.* (glay'zher).—One who cuts and fits panes of glass, as for windows.

globose, *a.* (glow'bose).—Globe-like.

globular, *a.* (glob'yu-ler).—Having the shape of a globe.

globule, *n.* (glob'yool [*oo* as in *foot*]).—A spherical particle.

globulous, *a.* (glob'yu-lus).—Spherical.

gloria, *n.* (glowe'ri-u).—A song praise.

glorify, *v.* (glowe'ri-fai).—To magnify and honor as in worship.

glorious, *a.* (glowe'ri-us).—Resplendent.

glorification, *n.* (glowe-ri-fi-kay'shun).—The act of glorifying.

glory, *n.* (glowe'ri).—Distinguished honor.

gloss, *n.* (glos).—1. The brightness or luster of a polished surface. 2. Deceptive show. 3. A note or comment, especially a marginal or interlinear note or a footnote explanatory of something obscure, obsolete, or foreign in the text.

glossary, *n.* (glos'e-ri).—A partial dictionary.

glottis, *n.* (glot'is).—The cleft or opening be-

tween the vocal cords at the upper orifice of the larynx.

glower, *n.* (glou'er).—A fierce or threatening stare.

glower, *v.*—To stare frowningly; look fierce or angry; scowl.

glycerin, glycerine, *n.* (glis'er-in).—A thick, oily liquid of commerce.

gneiss, *n.* (nise).—Rock consisting of quartz, feldspar, and mica.

gnome, *n.* (nome).—1. One of a fabulous race of dwarfs and misshapen earth-spirits or goblins reputed to be special guardians of mines and miners. 2. A short and pithy proverbial saying; maxim.

gnomic, *a.* (nowe'mik).—Dealing in, containing, or expressing gnomes.

gnomon, *n.* (nowe'mon).—The triangular piece whose shadow points out the time of day on a sun-dial.

gnomonic, *a.* (nowe-mon'ik).—Of the nature of a gnomon.

gnosis, *a.* (nowe'sis).—Having knowledge, possessing mystic or esoteric knowledge of spiritual things.

gnosis, *n.*—The higher knowledge of mysteries; philosophic insight.

gnostic, *a.* (nos'tik).—Possessing knowledge; claiming esoteric insight or wisdom.

Gnostic, *n.*—An adherent or advicate of Gnosticism.

gnu, *n.* (noo [*oo* as in *food*]).—A South African antelope.

gobelin, *n.* (gob'e-lin [or Fr.—gowe-be-lan'; *n,* nasalized]).—1. A variety of damask used for upholstery and made either of silk and wool in combination or of silk and cotton. 2. Pertaining to the French national factory called the Gobelins, or resembling what is made there. Gobelin tapestry is a tapestry made at the Gobelins in Paris or else a kind of fancy work made in imitation of such work.

God, *n.* (sound between *a* in *father* and *a* in *all*). —The one supreme Being, self-existent and eternal.

goddess, *n.*—A female deity or divinity; a woman surpassingly beautiful or good.

godfather, *n.*—A man who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism, and undertakes its religious training.

Godhead, *n.*—The essential nature of the Supreme Being.

godly, *a.*—Filled with reverence and love for God.

golden, *a.* (gold'en).—Consisting of or having the color or luster of gold.

golf, *n.* (golf [or gawf]).—A Scottish game played with a ball and clubs like hockey-sticks.

gondola, *n.* (gon'do-lu).—A boat used in Venice.

gondolier, *n.* (gon-du-lere').—A man who rows a gondola.

gooseberry, *n.* (gooz'ber-i [*oo* as in *food*]).—A kind of fruit.

Gordian, *a.* (gor'di-en).—Pertaining to Gordius, the first king of Phyrgia, or to an inextricable knot tied by him. (To cut the Gordian knot is to overcome a difficulty in a bold or violent way).

georgeous, *a.* (gore'jus).—Glittering with splendor; magnificent.

gorgon, *n.* (gore'gun).—In Greek Mythology, a frightful female monster.

gorilla, *n.* (go-ril'u).—A species of monkey.

gormand, gourmand, *n.* (gore'mend [or goor'-mend]).—A greedy or ravenous feeder; a glutton.

gormandize, *v.* (gore'men-dize).—To devour food like a gormand.

gorse, *n.* (gorse).—The common furze.

gossamer, *a.* (gos'u-mer).—Thin and light as gossamer; flimsy.

gossamer, *n.*—1. An exceedingly fine thread of spider's silk floating in the air. 2. A very thin, soft, strong gauze.

Gotham, *n.* (gowe'them [or goth'em]).—Nickname for New York City.

gouache, *n.* (gwahsh).—A method of water-color painting with opaque colors, mixed with water, honey, and gum.

gouge, *n.* (gouj).—A chisel having a curved cutting edge, for making a rounded groove, or for stamping out forms in leather and paper.

gourd, *n.* (gorde).—A melon, pumpkin, squash, or some similar fruit of the gourd family.

government, *n.* (guv'ern-ment).—The form or

system of administration by which a community is controlled.

governess, *n.* (guv'ern-es).—A woman who trains and instructs children.

governor, *n.* (guv'er-ner).—One who governs or controls.

gracious, *a.* (gray'shus).—Disposed to show or bestow grace, favor, or mercy, or full of grace, kindness or love.

grammar, *n.* (gram'er).—The science that treats of the principles that govern the correct use of language in either oral or written form.

granery, *n.* (gran'e-ri).—A storehouse for grain after it is thrashed.

grand, *a.* (grand).—Of imposing character or aspect; magnificent in proportion, extent, or belongings.

grandam, grandame, *n.* (gran'dam [or *dame*]). A grandmother; an old woman.

grandee, *n.* (gran-dee').—One of a privileged class of nobles in medieval and modern Spain.

grandeur, *n.* (gran'jer [or dure]).—The quality of being grand.

grandiloquence, *n.* (gran-dil'u-kwens).—Bombastic speech.

grandiloquent, *a.* (gran-dil'u-kwent).—Bombastic.

grandiose, *a.* (gran'di-ose).—1. Grand in effect; imposing. 2. Showy or flaunting.

grandioso, *a.* (gran-di-owe'su).—In music, in a grand and imposing manner.

grandma, *n.* (grand'mah).—Colloquially, a shortened form for grandmama.

grandmama, *n.* (grand'mu-mah [or mah-mu]).—A grandmother.

grandpa, *n.* (grand'pah).—Colloquially, a shortened form for grandpapa.

grandpapa, *n.* (grand'pu-pah [or pah-pu]).—A grandfather.

gran gusto, *n.* (grahn goos'tu [*oo* as in *food*]).—1. Some feature in a picture exciting surprise and pleasure. 2. In music, elevated taste and expression.

granule, *n.* (gran'yool [*oo* as in *food*]).—A small grain, particle, or pill.

granulose, *n.* (gran'yu-lose).—That portion of starch capable of being changed into sugar by certain ferments and of being turned blue by iodin; distinguished from cellulose, the other ingredient.

graphic, *a.* (graf'ik).—Concerned with writing; describing vividly.

grasp, *v.* (grasp [*a* as in *ask*]).—To seize or lay hold of with the hand.

gratis, *adv.* (gray'tis).— Without recompense; for nothing; freely.

gratuitous, *a.* (gra-tiu'i-tus).—Free; without charge.

gratuity, *n.* (gra-tiu'i-ti).—A free gift; a donation.

grease, *n.* (grēse).—Animal fat, especially when soft.

grease, *v.* (grēse).—To smear, rub, or daub with grease.

greaser, *n.* (grese'er).—One who or that which greases.

greasy, *a.* (grese'i).—Smeared, saturated, or spotted with grease, oil, or the like.

grebe, *n.* (grebe).—A 4-toed diving bird without tail-feathers and with the front toes lobed.

Grecian, *a.* (gree'shun).—Of or pertaining to Greece.

Grecian, *n.*—A native or citizen of Greece; a Greek scholar.

Grecism, *n.* (Gree'sizm).—A Greek idiom or form of expression.

gregarian, *a.* (gre-gay'ri-en).—Living in herds; gregarious.

gregarious, *a.* (gre-gay'ri-us).—Disposed to herd; to gather in companies.

gregariousness, *n.* (gre-gay'ri-us-nes).—The character of being gregarious.

grenade, *n.* (gre-nade').—An explosive shell.

grenadier, *n.* (gren-u-dere').—A member of a regiment composed of men of great stature.

grenadine, *n.* (gren-u-dene').—A gauzy silk or woolen dress-fabric.

gres, *n.* (gray).—1. Grit. 2. Sandstone. 3. Stoneware.

grewt, *n.* (groot [*oo* as in *food*]).—An earth of different color from that of the main deposit.

griddle, *n.* (grid'l).—A broad and shallow frying pan.

gridiron, *n.* (grid'ai-ern).—A grated utensil for broiling.

grievous, *a.* (greve'us).—Causing grief.

grille, *n.* (gril).—A grated gate.

grimace, *n.* (gri-mase').—An affected facial distortion.

grimace, *v.*—To distort the face.

grimy, *a.* (grai'mi).—Full of grime; dirty; filthy.

grise, *n.* (grise).—A pig. A young boar.

griseous, *a.* (gris'e-us).—Bluish-gray.

grisette, *n.* (gri-zet').—A French girl of the lower class.

grisly, *a.* (griz'li).—Savage-looking; fear-inspiring.

groat, *n.* (grote).—An English silver coin, familiarly applied to fourpence as a unit of account.

grommet, *n.* (grom'et).—A metallic eyelet, as for a sail or a mail-bag.

gros, *a.* (growe).—Having a strong or well-marked tint, as a pigment.

gros, *n.*—An old silver coin of France or England.

grotesque, *a.* (gro-tesk').—Of a fantastic character.

grotto, *n.* (grot'u).—A small cavern.

grouse, *n.* (grous).—A stout-legged bird, highly prized for food.

gruel, *n.* (groo'el [*oo* as in *food*]).—A light semi-liquid food.

gruesome, grewsome, *a.* (groo'sum [*oo* as in *food*]).—Horribly repulsive.

guano, *n.* (gwah'nu).—Excrement of certain sea-fowls.

guarantee, *n.* (gar-an-tee').—The person to whom a guaranty is given; the correlative to guarantor.

guarantee, *v.*—To warrant.

guarantor, *n.* (gar'an-tawr).—One who makes a guaranty.

guaranty, *n.* (gar'en-ti).—An undertaking to answer for the payment of some debt.

guaranties, *n.* (gar'en-tiz).—Pl. of **guaranty.**

gubernatorial, *a.* (giu-ber-nu-towe'ri-el).—Of or pertaining to a governor or the office of a governor.

gudgeon, *n.* (guj'un).—A small fresh-water fish.

guerdon, *n.* (ger'dun).—A reward given as an honor; recompense.

guerilla, guerrilla, *n.* (ger-ril'u).—A member of an irregular band of partizan warriors, usually mounted, who assemble to carry out ambuscades, raids, and the like.

guillotine, *n.* (gil'u-tene).—A beheading machine.

guimpe, *n.* (gimp).—A chemisette, worn with a low-necked dress.

guinea, *n.* (gin'e).—An English monetary unit equal to 21 shillings or about $5.00.

guipure, *n.* (gee-pure').—A kind of lace work.

gules, *n.* (giulze).—Tincture of red. In representations without color, it is indicated by vertical lines drawn close together.

gurgle, *v.* (ger'gl).—To flow with a broken,

bubbling, irregular, noisy current, as from a bottle or on a stony bottom.

gymnasium, *n.* (jim-nay'zi-um).—A building or room for the practice of gymnastic exercises.

gyrate, *v.* (jai'rate).—To rotate.

gyration, *n.* (jai-ray'shun).—A rotation.

gyroscope, *n.* (jai'ru-skope).—A rotating instrument.

gyve, *n.* (jive).—A fetter or shackle, commonly used in the plural.

H

habeas corpus, *n.* (hay'be-us core'pus).—A writ having for its object to bring a person before a court or judge.

habiliment, *n.* (ha-bil'i-ment).—An article of clothing; a garment.

habituate, *v.* (ha-bich'u-ate).—To become accustomed to something.

habituation, *n.* (ha-bich-u-ay'shun).—Becoming habituated.

habitue, *n.* (ha-bich-u-ay').—A frequenter of any place.

haddock, *n.* (had'uk).—A food fish.

hadj, hajj, *n.* (haj).—A Moslem term for pilgrimage.

hadji- hajji, *n.* (haj'ee).—A Moslem title.

haft, *n.* (haft [*a* as in *ask*]).—A handle; a hilt.

haggard, *a.* (hag'erd).—Worn and gaunt in appearance.

haggis, haggess, *n.* (hag'is).—A Scotch pudding.

hakim, *n.* (hah-keme').—In Mohammedan countries, a governor.

halcyon, *a.* (hal'si-un).—Happy; undisturbed.

halcyon, *n.*—A kingfisher.

half, *n.* (haf [*a* as in *ask*]).—One of the two equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided.

halibut, *n.* (hol'i-but).—A large flatfish.

halleluiah, hallelujah, *n.* (hal-e-loo'yu [*oo* as in *food*]).—Praise ye the Lord; praise be to God.

hallo, halloo, *interj.* (ha-lowe' [or *loo*; *oo* as in *food*]).—An exclamation to attract the attention of one not near by.

Halloween, *n.* (hal-u-ene').—The evening of October 31, as the vigil of All Saints Day.

hallucination, *n.* (ha-liu-si-nay'shun).—An unfounded notion.

halo, *n.* (hay'lu).—A circle of light, especially a circle around the sun or moon.

halve, *v.* (hav [*a* as in *ask*]).—To divide into two equal or nearly equal parts.

halves, *n.* (havz [*a* as in *ask*]).—Pl. of half.

halyard, *n.* (hal'yerd).—A rope for hoisting a sail; a yard or a flag.

hammock, *n.* (ham'uk).—A swinging couch.

handkerchief, *n.* (hang'ker-chif).—A small piece of cotton, silk or linen carried on the person.

handsome, *a.* (han'sum).—1. Highly pleasing in appearance. 2. Of liberal or generous proportions.

harangue, *n.* (ha-rang').—A vehement address.

harangue. *v.*—To deliver a harangue.

harass, *v.* (har'es).—To fatigue or wear out.

harbinger, *n.* (hahr'bin-jer).—A forerunner.

harbinger, *v.*—To precede.

hardware, *n.* (hahrd'ware [*a* in *ware* like *a* in *fare*]).—Manufactured articles of metal.

harem, *n.* (hay'rem).—1. In Mohammedan usage, the apartments assigned to the women, girls, and young children of a family; built around a private court, and guarded from intrusion. 2. The women living in such apartments, with their attendants.

haricot, *n.* (har'i-kowe).—A kind of ragout or stew of meat and beans or other vegetables.

harlequin, *a.* (harl'le-kwin).—Fantastic and surprising like a harlequin and his tricks.

harlequin, *n.*—A leading character in pantomime.

harmonica, *n.* (hahr-mon'i-ku).—Any one of several musical instruments: 1. A set of musical glasses. 2. A series of oblong pieces of glass or metal, played by striking with a small mallet. 3. A mouth-organ.

harmony, *n.* (hahr'mu-ni).—The quality of being pleasing to the ear.

harp, *n.* (hahrp).—A kind of stringed musical instrument.

harpoon, *n.* (hahr-poon' [*oo* as in *food*]).—A

missile weapon for capturing marine animals and large fish.

harquabus, arquebus, *n.* (hahr'kwe-bus).—A species of hand fire-arm of various forms, the predecessor of the musket, used in the 15th and 16th centuries.

harrow, *n.* (har'u).—A farm implement.

hartshorn, *n.* (hahrts'horn).—Preparation of ammonia.

harumscarum, *n.* (hare'um-skare-um [*a* as in *fare*]).—Giddy, wild.

haunch, *n.* (hahnch).—The fleshy part of the hip and buttock.

haunt, *v.* (hahnt).—1. To frequent. 2. To trouble or annoy by constantly recurring to the mind or memory.

hautboy, *n.* (howe'boi).—1. An Oboe [wood instrument]. 2. A species of strawberry.

hauteur, *n.* (howe-ter').—Haughty manner or spirit.

havelock, *n.* (hav'lok).—A white washable cover for a military cap.

hawse, *n.* (hawz).—The part of a vessel's bow where the hawse-holes are.

hazard, *n.* (haz'erd).—Exposure to the chance of loss or injury; risk.

hearth, *n.* (hahrth).—1. The floor of a fireplace. 2. Figuratively, the abode of the family; the home.

heaven, *n.* (hev'n).—The sky; the abode of God and of blest spirits. The supreme being. [In this latter sense capitalized.]

Hebraism, *n.* (hee'bru-izm).—Hebrew character or quality; Hebrew style.

Hebraist, *n.* (hee'bru-ist).—1. One versed in the Hebrew language. 2. One imbued with the Hebrew spirit.

Hebraistic, *a.* (hee-bru-is'tik).—Pertaining to or resembling the Hebrew thought, manners, or language.

hecatomb, *n.* (hek'u-toom [*oo* as in *food*]).—1. In Greek antiquity, a sacrifice, formerly of a hundred bulls, and later of a large indefinite number of victims. 2. Any great sacrifice or slaughter.

hectograph, *n.* (hek'to-graf [*a* as in *ask*]).—A gelatin pad used in duplicating writing or drawing.

hedonic, *a.* (he-don'ik).—Pertaining to or of the nature of pleasure.

hedonism, *n.* (hed'u- [or hee'du-] nizm).—The doctrine that regards pleasure or happiness as the highest good. The term **hedonism** is regarded by some writers as defamatory. Others distinguish between egoistic **hedonism,** which considers only the happiness of the individual, and altruistic **hedonism,** which considers the happiness of others.

hedonist, *n.* (hed'u- [or hee'du-] nist).—One who advocates or acts upon the theory of hedonism.

hedonistic, *a.* (hed-u- [or hee-du-] nis'tik).—Same as **hedonic.**

hegira.—Same as **hejira.**

heifer, *n.* (hef'er).—A young cow.

height, *n.* (hite).—Extent of elevation; altitude.

heinous, *a.* (hay'nus).—Odious.

heinousness, *n.* (hay'nus-nes).—Odiousness.

heir, *n.* (are [*a* as in *fare*]).—One who inherits.

hejira, *n.* (hej'i-ru [or he-jai'ru]).—Flight.

Helicon, *n.* (hel'i-kun).—A mountain range in southwestern Boeotia, celebrated as the favorite seat of Apollo and the Muses.

heliograph, *n.* (hee'li-u-graf [*a* as in *ask*]).—An instrument for taking photographs of the sun.

heliometer, *n.* (hee-li-om'e-ter).—An astronomical instrument of measure.

helioscope, *n.* (hee'li-u-skope).—A kind of telescope in which the eyes are protected from pain or injury while observing the sun.

heliostat, *n.* (hee'li-u-stat).—An instrument consisting principally of a mirror moved by clockwork so that the rays of the sun shall be reflected from it in a fixed direction.

heliotrope, *n.* (hee'li-u-trope).—A plant with very fragrant flowers.

heliotypy, *n.* (hee'li-u-tai-pi).—A process of photo-engraving.

Hellenic, *a.* (he-len'ik).—Pertaining to the Greeks.

Hellenicism, *n.* (he-len'i-sizm).—Hellenic character or quality; Hellenic style.

Hellenism, *n.* (hel'en-izm).—The spirit of the Greek race, historically considered.

Hellenist, *n.* (hel'e-nist).—An adopter of Greek customs, language, or usage; a Greek scholar.

Hellenistic, *a.* (hel-i-nis'tik).—Pertaining to Hellenists.

Helot, *n.* (hel'ut [or hee'lut]).—A bondsman subject to Sparta.

helotism, *n.* (hel'ut-izm [or hee'lut-ism]).—The Spartan system of serfdom or servile bondage.

hemistich, *n.* (hem'i-stik).—One of the two parts of a line of poetry into which it is divided by the cesura; an incomplete line.

hemorrhage, *n.* (hem'u-rej).—Discharge of blood from a ruptured or wounded blood-vessel; bleeding.

hempen, *a.* (hemp'en).—Of or pertaining to hemp.

hemstitch, *n.* (hem-stich).—Ornamental stitching.

hemstitch, *v.*—To work with a hemstitch.

heptameter, *n.* (hep-tam'e-ter).—A verse of seven feet.

heptarchy, *n.* (hep'tahr-ki).—A group of seven governments.

herald, *n.* (her'eld).—One who proclaims in advance.

herald, *v.*—To usher in; proclaim.

heraldic, *a.* (her-al'dik).—Belonging or relating to heralds or heraldry.

heraldry, *n.* (her'eld-ri).—Art, practice, or science of recording genealogies, and blazoning arms.

herbage, *n.* (herb'ej [or erb'ej]).—Herbs, collectively.

herbarium, *n.* (her-bay'ri-um).—A collection of dried plants scientifically arranged for study.

herbivorous, *a.* (her-biv'u-rus).—Feeding on herbs or other vegetable matter.

herculean, *a.* (her-kiu'le-en). — Resembling Hercules in strength; very strong.

hereafter, *adv.* (here-af'ter [*a* as in *ask*]).—At some future time.

hereditary, *a.* (he-red'i-te-ri).—1. Holding or deriving by inheritance.

heredity, *n.* (he-red'i-ti).—Transmission of physical or mental peculiarities, qualities, diseases, etc., from parent to offspring.

heresiarchy, *n.* (her'e-si-ahrk-i [or he-ree'si-ark-i]).—Arch-heresy; chief at heretics.

heresy, *n.* (her'e-si).—An opinion at variance with accepted doctrine or opinion.

heretic, *n.* (her'e-tik).—Pertaining to heresy.

heretic, *n.*—One who advocates heresy.

heretical, *a.* (he-ret'i-kel).—Same as **heretic.**

heritage, *n.* (her'i-tej).—That which is inherited, especially as a rightful possession.

Hermetic, *n.* (her-met'ik).—Belonging or relating to Hermes, the god of secrets and of occult philosophy.

hermetic, *n.*—Made impervious to air.

hermit, *n.* (her'mit).—A recluse.

hermitage, *n.* (her'mi-tej).—The retreat or cell of a hermit.

hernia, *n.* (her'ni-u).—Rupture.

hero, *n.* (hee'ru).—A man distinguished for valor, fortitude, or bold enterprise.

heroic, *a.* (he-rowe'ik).—Having the characteristics of a hero; brave.

heroic, *n.*—A heroic verse; also, sarcastically (in the plural) bombastic or extravagant language.

heroine, *n.* (her'u-in).—A woman of heroic character; a female hero.

heroism, *n.* (her'u-izm).—Of the quality of a hero.

herpes, *n.* (her'peze).—An inflammatory eruption of the skin.

herpetic, *a.* (her-pet'ik).—Relating to or of the nature of tetter.

hesitancy, *n.* (hez'i-ten-si).—The act of pausing to consider.

hesitation, *n.* (hez-i-tay'shun).—The act of hesitating.

heterodox, *a.* (het'er-u-doks).—Holding opinions at variance with standards.

heterodox, *n.*—Heterical opinion.

heterodoxy, *n.* (het'er-u-doks-i).—A departure from accepted belief.

heterogeneous, *a.* (het-er-u-jene'i-us).—Widely dissimilar; incongruous; opposed to homogeneous, which means composed of like qualities.

heterogeneousness, *n.* (het-er-u-jene'i-us-nes).—The state of being heterogeneous.

hexameter, *a.* (heks-am'e-ter).—Having six metrical feet in a verse, especially dactyls and spondees.

hexameter, *n.*—A verse of six feet, the first four either dactyls or spondees, the fifth almost invariably a dactyl, and the sixth usually a spondee.

hiatus, *n.* (hai-ay'tus).—A gap or opening; a chasm; hence, a break or vacancy, as in a manuscript or connected series, where something necessary to supply the connection is wanting.

hibernacle, *n.* (hai-ber'nu-kl).—A winter shelter.

hibernal, *a.* (hai-ber'nel).—Wintry.

hibernate, *v.* (hai'ber-nate).—To pass the winter in seclusion; figuratively, to remain in seclusion.

hibernation, *n.* (hai-ber-nay'shun).—The act of hibernating.

Hibernian, *a.* (hai-ber'ni-en).—Pertaining to Hibernia (Ireland).

Hibernian, *n.*—A native of Ireland.

Hibernicism, *n.* (hai-her'ni-sizm).—An idiom or a mode of speech peculiar to the Irich; especially, an Irish bull.

hiccup, hiccough, *n.* (hik'up).—A spasmodic and audible inspiration.

hic jacet, (hik jay'set).—Here lies.

hidalgo, *n.* (hi-dal'gu).—A man of gentle birth.

hideous, *n.* (hid'e-us).—Dreadful.

hierarch, *n.* (hai'er-ahrk).—An ecclesiastical chief ruler.

hierarchy, *n.* (hai'er-ar-ki).—1. The power or dominion of a hierarch. 2. Government by ecclesiastical rulers. 3. An order of holy beings regarded as employed in divine government. 4. A body of persons organized in ranks and orders for the exercise of rule over sacred things; hence, an organized body of ecclesiastics intrusted with government of either church or state; also, a similarly organized body of officials in other systems of governments; as, the Roman Catholic heirarchy.

hieroglyphic, *n.* (hai-er-u-glif'ik).—A picture-writing (literally a sacred writing), primarily designating, especially in the plural, the picture-writing of the ancient Egyptians.

hieron, *n.* (hai'e-ron).—Any holy or consecrated place or building.

hilarious, *a.* (hi- [often *hai-*] lay'ri-us).—Manifesting high spirits.

hilariousness, *n.* (hi- [often *hai-*] lay'ri-us-nes).—Boisterous of gleeful merriment.

hilarity, *n.* (hi-lar'i-ti).—Jollity.

Himalayan, *a.* (hi-maw'le-yen).—Of or pertaining to the Himalayas, a lofty range of mountains in British India.

Hinduism, *n.* (hin'doo-izm [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Brahmanism modified by admixture with Buddhism and other Indian beliefs

and philosophies, and in various forms embraced by the mass of the Hindu population.

hippodrome, *n.* (hip'u-drome).—A race-course for horses and chariots.

hirsute, *a.* (her-sute').—Having a hairy covering; shaggy.

historian, *n.* (his-towe'ri-en). — One who writes, compiles, or relates a history.

historic, *a.* (his-tor'ik).—1. Pertaining to history or historians; containing or conveying history. 2. Noted or famed in history.

historical, *a.* (his-tor'ik-el).—Same as historic with the following distinctions: when the meaning to be conveyed is "famous in history," historic is the required word; when the meaning is "mentioned in history," historical is the required word.

history, *n.* (his'tu-ri).—A systematic record of past events.

histrionic, *a.* (his-tri-on'ik).—Theatrical.

histrionics, *n.* (his'tri-on'iks).—Theatrical manners.

hoax, *n.* (hokes).—A practical joke.

hoiden, *n.* (hoi'den).—A rude, bold girl.

hoidenish, *a.* (hoi'den-ish).—Having the roughness of a hoiden.

holocaust, *n.* (hol'u-kawst).—A great slaughter or sacrifice of life by fire or other means.

holster, *n.* (hole'ster).—A leather pistol-case,

worn on the belt, or carried at the saddlebow.

homage, *n.* (hom'ej).—Respect or reverence.

homeopathic, *a.* (howe-me-u-path'ik).—Relating to the practice or conforming to the doctrines of homeopathy.

homeopathy, *n.* (home-me-op'e-thi).—A system of medicine.

homeric, *a.* (ho-mer'ik).—Pertaining to Homer.

homeward, *adv.* (home'werd).—Toward home.

homicidal, *a.* (hom'i-sai-del).—Relating or tending to homicide.

homicide, *n.* (hom'i-side).—The killing of any human being.

homiletic, *a.* (hom-i-let'ik).—In the nature of a homily or sermon.

homiletical, *a.* (hom-i-let'ik-el).—Same as **homiletic.**

homiletics, *n.* (hom-i-let'iks).—The art of preaching; that branch of theology which treats of the composition and the delivery of homilies or sermons and other religious discourses.

homiliarium, *n.* (hom-i-li-ay'ri-um).—A homiliary for the use of pastors.

homiliary, *n.* (hom'i-li-e-ri).—A book containing a collection of homilies or sermons to be read on Sundays or on other days.

homilist, *a.* (hom'i-list).—One who composes homilies; one who exhorts.

homily, *a.* (hom'i-li).—An expositary sermon, or one which interprets and applies a particular passage in Scripture rather

than elucidates a particular doctrine or theme.

homogeneous, *a.* (howe-me-jene'i-us).—Made up of similar parts; opposed to heterogeneous.

homonym, *n.* (hom'u-nim).—1. One word applied as a name to different things. 2. A word which agrees with another in sound and perhaps in spelling but is not the same in meaning.

honest, *a.* (on'est).—Disposed to act justly.

honesty, *n.* (on'es-ti).—The character of being honest.

honor, honour, *n.* (on'er).—Respectful regard; high esteem.

honorable, *a.* (on'er-u-bl).—Worthy of or conferring honor.

honorarium, *n.* (hon-u-ray'ri-um).—1. A fee or payment to a professional man for services on which custom requires that no fixed remuneration be placed. 2. Law. A fee or reward for services for which no remuneration can be collected by process of law. 3. A fee paid by students in some European universities for extra tuition.

honorary, *a.* (on'u-re-ri).—Conferring honor; holding a title or place conferred as an honor.

honorary, *n.*—Same as **honorarium.**

hoof, *n.* (hoof [*oo* as in *food*]).—The horny substance that covers or terminates the feet of certain animals.

hook, *n.* (hook [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Some hard material bent for catching or holding anything.

hooka, hookah, *n.* (hoo'ku [*oo* as in *food*]).—A Persian tobacco-pipe.

hoop, *n.* (hoop [*oo* as in *food*]).—1. A circular band of wood or metal, especially one used to confine the staves of tubs, barrels, etc. 2. A whoop; a shout.

hooping-cough, *n.* (hoop'ing-kawf [*oo* as in *food*]).—Same as **whooping-cough.**

horizon, *n.* (ho-rai'zen).—The line on the earth's surface that bounds the view.

hornet, *n.* (hor'net).—A large social wasp.

horologe, *n.* (hor'u-loje).—A timepiece of any kind.

horolog, horologue, *n.* (hor'u-log).—Destiny as indicated by the stars.

horology, *n.* (ho-rol'u-ji).—The science of time measurement, or of the construction of time-pieces.

horoscope, *n.* (hor'u-skope).—That part of the ecliptic which is on the eastern horizon at the instant of a nativity; the figure or diagram of the twelve houses of heaven, with the position of the planets, used by astrologers in calculating nativities and in answering horary questions.

horoscopy, *n.* (ho-ros'ku-pi).—The art of casting horoscopes or of determining the future from the positions of the heavenly-bodies.

horrible, *a.* (hor'i-bl).—Hideous; terrible.

horrid, *a.* (hor'id) —Dreadful.

horse, *n.* (horse).—A hoofed quadruped.

horse-radish, *n.* (horse'rad-ish).—A common garden herb.

hosier, *n.* (howe'zher).—One who deals in hose and other knit goods.

hosiery, *n.* (howe'zher-i).—Hosiers' wares, or the factory where they are woven.

hospitable, *a.* (hos'pi-tu-bl).—Disposed to treat strangers or guests with generous kindness.

hospital, *n.* (hos'pi-tel).—An institution for the reception, care, and medical treatment of the sick or wounded.

hostage, *n.* (hos'tej).—A person given as a pledge for the performance of conditions.

hostelry, *n.* (hos'tel-ri).—A house for lodging and entertainment; an inn.

hostile, *a.* (hos'til).—Having a spirit or enmity; showing ill will.

hostile, *n.*—An enemy.

hostility, *n.* (hos-til'i-ti).—Antagonism.

houri, *n.* (hou'ri [or hoo'ri; *oo* as in *food*]).—One of the beautiful damsels, who according to the Moslem faith, are to be companions of the faithful in paradise.

houseless, *n.* (hous'les).—Without a house.

housing, *n.* (houz'ing).—The act of providing with a house or shelter.

hovel, *n.* (hov' [or *huv'*] el).—A small, mean, or dilapidated cottage.

hovel, *v.*—Supply with poor accommodations.

hover, *v.* (huv'er).—1. To cover and spread

over with the wings, as a brooding hen. 2. To linger or move about threateningly, or expectantly. 3. To remain in an uncertain or irresolute state, as of suspense or agitation.

however, *adv.* (hou-ev'er).—In whatever manner, way, or state.

huckster, *n.* (huk'ster).—One who retails small wares, provisions or the like; a peddler.

human, *a.* (hiu'men).—Consisting of the flesh and blood of a man.

human, *n.*—A human being.

humane, *a.* (hiu-mane').—Sympathetic; compassionate.

humanics, *n.* (hiu-man'iks).—The doctrine or science of human nature or of matters relating to humanity .

humanism, *n.* (hiu'men-izm).—1. Human nature; humanity. 2. A system or code of thought in which human interests predominate, or any purely human element is made prominent. 3. The subjects of study called the humanities.

humanist, *n.* (hiu'men-ist).—1. One accomplished in literary and classical culture; especially, in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. 2. A student of human nature.

humanistic, *a.* (hiu-men-is'tik).—Pertaining to humanity or the humanities.

humanitarian, *a.* (hiu-man-i-tay'ri-un).—Philanthropic.

humanitarian, *n.*—A philanthropist.

humanitarianism, *n.* (hiu-man-i-tay'ri-un-izm).—In a broad sense, humanitarian principles.

humble, *a.* (hum'bl).—Submissive; meek; lowly.

humble, *v.*—To make humble or lowly in mind.

humid, *a.* (hiu'mid).—Damp.

humiliate, *v.* (hiu-mil'i-ate).—To cause to appear lower.

humility, *n.* (hiu-mil'i-ti).—Character of being humble.

humor, humour, *n.* (hiu'mer).—1. Moisture. 2. One's special condition of mind. 3. Witty, droll or jocose imagination, that quality in composition which is characterized by the predominance of the ludicrous in the treatment of a theme.

humorist, *n.* (hiu'mer-ist).—1. One easily moved by fancy. 2. One who possesses the faculty of humor.

humorous, *a.* (hiu'mer-us).—Characterized by humor.

hurrah, hurra, *interj.* (hoo-rah' [*oo* as in *food*]).—An exclamation expressing triumph, joy, encouragement, or applause.

hurricane, *n.* (hur'i-kane).—Originally, a violent cyclone, especially one in the West Indies; now, any gale of extreme and unusual violence.

husband, *a.* (huz'bend).—To economize.

hussar, *n.* (huz-zahr').—A light-horse trooper armed with saber and carbine, and formerly wearing a dolman and busby.

hussy, *n.* (huz'i).—A pert or forward girl; used either in reproach or playfully.

hyaline, *a.* (hai'a-lin).—Transparent.

hyaline, *n.*—A glassy surface; something transparent.

hybrid, *n.* (hai'brid).—A half-breed or cross-bred in the animal or plant world.

hydra, *n.* (hai'dru).—Myth. A water-serpent having many heads.

hydrant, *n.* (hai'drent).—A pipe at which water may be drawn from the mains of an aqueduct.

hydropathist, *n.* (hai-drop'u-thist).—One who believes in or practises hydropathy.

hydropathy, *n.* (hai-drop'u-thi).—The treatment of diseases by the use and application of water internally and externally; water-cure.

hygiene, *n.* (hai'ji-ene [often mispronounced as two syllables]).—The department of medical knowledge that pertains to the preservation of the health; sanitary science.

hygienic, *a.* (hai-ji-en'ik).—Pertaining to hygiene.

hygrometer, *n.* (hai-grom'e-ter).—An instrument for ascertaining the humidity or hygrometric state of the atmosphere.

hymeneal, *a.* (hai-mene'i-el).—Pertaining to marriage.

hyoid, *n.* (hai'oid)).—Having the form of the Greek letter upsilon (Y).

hyperbole, *n.* (hai-per'bo-lee).—An obvious exaggeration.

hyperbolic, *a* (hai-per-bol'ik).—Exaggerating.

hypercritical, *a* (hai-per-krit'i-kel). — Excessively critical.

hypochondria, *n.* (hai-pu- [or hip-u-] kon'-dri-u).—A morbid condition of the mind accompanied by extreme depression of the spirits.

hypochondriac, *a.* (hai-pu- [or hip-u-] kon'-dri-ak).—Suffering from hypochondria.

hypochondriac, *n.*—A person suffering with hypochondria.

hypocrisy, *n.* (hi-pok'ri-si).—Dissimulation; a feigning to be what one is not.

hypocrite, *n.* (hip'u-krit).—One who feigns to be what he is not.

hypocritical, *a.* (hip-u-krit'i-kel).—Characterized by hypocrisy.

hypodermic, *a.* (hip-u- [or hai-pu-] der'mik).—Of or pertaining to the area under the skin.

hypodermic, *n.*—A medicine used by injection into the cellular tissues directly under the skin.

hypotenuse, hypothenuse, *n.* (hai-pot'e-nuse). The side of a right-angled triangle opposite the right angle.

hypothecate, *v.* (hai-poth'e-kate). — 1. To pledge to a creditor in security for some debt or demand, but without giving the creditor corporeal control; mortgage, leaving owner in possession. 2. To put

in pledge by delivery, as stocks or effects of any kind, as security for a debt or other obligation.

hypothecation (hai-poth-e-kay'shun).—1. A contract lien given by a debtor to his creditor as security, without giving him possession of the property. 2. In French law, a lien on immovable property,—for security of a debt, without giving the creditor possession. 3. In American financial usage, a pledge; a lien on personal property, particularly on negotiable securities, given by a debtor by transferring possession, with evidence of title, to his creditor. In this use, the term always implies creation by contract, and that the securities hypothecated are put or supposed to be put beyond the control of the debtor until payment of his debt. 4. In modern commercial usage, the mortgage of a vessel or her cargo, as in the phrase *"hypothecation bond."*

hypoheses, *n.* (hai-poth'e-sis).—A statement of fact or theory which, without itself having been proved is taken for granted as a premise from which to test or discover an assured conclusion; a logical supposition.

hypothetic, *a.* (hai-pu-thet'ik).—Conjectural.

hypothetical, *a.* (hai-po-thet'ik-el).—Same as **hypothetic.**

hyssop, *n.* (his'up).—A plant, the leaves of which are aromatic and pungent.

hysteria, *n.* (his-tee'ri-u).—A nervous disease.

hysteric, *a.* (his-ter'ik).—Pertaining to hysterics.

hysterical, *a.* (his-ter'ik-el).—Same as **hysteric.**

hysterics, *n.* (his-ter'iks).—A fit of hysteria.

I

iambic, *a.* (ai-am'bik).—Composed of iambics.

iambic, *n.*—A verse, line or stanza composed of iambic feet; usually in the plural.

iambus, *n.* (ai-am'bus).—A foot of two syllables, a short followed by a long one.

ibex, *n.* (ai'beks).—One of various wild goats.

ibis, *n.* (ai-bis).—A bird which was regarded in ancient Egypt with a degree of respect bordering on adoration.

iceberg, *n.* (ise'berg).—A mountain of ice floating on the ocean.

iconoclasm, *n.* (ai-kon'u-klazm).—The destroying of images; hence, by extension, the destroying of cherished beliefs or traditional institutions, regarded as based on error; the doctrine or spirit of one who attacks.

iconoclast, *n.* (ai-kon'u-klast).—Breaker or destroyer of images.

iconoclastic, *a.* (ai-kon'u-klas-tik).—Pertaining to iconoclasm.

idea, *n.* (ai-dee'u).—Image or picture of any object whatever, whether sensible or

spiritual. 2. A notion, conception, or thought.

ideagenous, *a.* (ai-de-aj'e-nus).—Genealogy in giving rise to ideas.

ideal, *a.* (ai-dee'el).—1. Conceptional; mental. 2. Exceeding ordinary reality.

ideal, *n.*—That which is conceived or taken as a standard of excellence or ultimate object or attainment, whether a concrete object or a mere conception.

idealism (ai-dee'u-lism).—1. The metaphysical doctrine of the realism of the nature of thought; opposing the doctrine that all reality is in nature physical. 2. Pursuit of the ideal; the act or practice of idealizing; a striving after ideal beauty. 3. In art, the effort to realize the highest type of any natural object by eliminating all its imperfect elements and combining the perfect into a whole which represents nature, not as she is exhibited in any one example, but as she might be.

idealistic, *a.* (ai-de-u-lis'tik).—1. Pertaining to idealism or idealists.

ideality, *n.* (ai-de-al'i-ti).—The condition or quality of being ideal.

idealization, *n.* (ai-de-u-li-zay'shun).—The act of making ideal.

idealize, *v.* (ai-dee'u-lize).—To make ideal.

identical, *a.* (ai-den'ti-kel).—The same; absolutely undistinguishable; also loosely used of things differing in no essential points.

identification, *n.* (ai-den-ti-fi-kay'shun).—The act of identifying.

identify, *v.* (ai-den'ti-fai).—To prove to be the same.

ides, *n.* (idze).—The eighth day after the nones; the 15th of March, May, July and October, and the 13th of the other months.

idiological, *a.* (id-i-u-loj'i-kel).—Pertaining to ideas.

idiom, *n.* (id'i-um).—1. A mode of expression peculiar to a language; a phrase or form of words approved by the usage of a language other than its grammatical or logical one. 2. The genus or peculiar cast of a language; a peculiarity or variation of a language; a dialect.

idiomatic, *a.* (id-i-u-mat'ik).—Pertaining to an idiom.

idiomatical, *a.* (id-i-u-mat'ik-el).—Same as idiomatic.

idiosyncracy, *n.* (id-i-u-sin'kru-si).—The mental quality or habit peculiar to an individual.

idiotic, *a.* (id-i-ot'ik).—Foolish, stupid.

idiotical, *a.* (id-i-ot'ik-el).—Same as **idiotic.**

idolatry, *n.* (ai-dol'i-tri).—1. The worship of idols. 2. Admiration, bordering on adoration.

idolize, *v.* (ai'du-lize).—To worship as an idol.

idolizer, *n.* (ai'dul-ai-zer).—One who venerates or loves unduly.

idyl, idyll, *n.* (ai'dil).—A pastoral or rural poem.

idylist, *n.* (ai'dil-ist).—One who depicts pastoral subjects, as a painter.

idyllic, *a.* (ai-dil'ik).—1. Belonging to pastoral poetry. 2. In sympathy with what is moral; fit to be related or described in an idyllic.

igloo, *n.* (ig'loo [*oo* as in *food*]).—An Eskimo house, whether of snow or of more durable material.

igneous, *a.* (ig'ne-us).—1. Pertaining to, consisting of, having the nature of, or resembling fire.

ignus fatuus, *n.* (ig'nis fat'yu-us).—A meteoric light that sometimes appears in summer time or autumn nights and flits in the air a little above the surface of the earth, in marshy places or stagnant water or in churchyards.

ignitible, *a.* (ig-nai'ti-bl).—Capable of being set on fire.

ignobility, *n.* (ig-nu-bil'i-ti).—The quality of being ignoble.

ignoble, *a.* (ig-nowe'bl).—1. Of low birth or station. 2. Not honorable. 3. Lacking distinction.

ignominous, *a.* (ig-nu-min'i-us).—Incurring or attending disgrace or dishonor.

ignominy, *n.* (ig'nu-min-i).—Public disgrace or dishonor; degradation.

ignoramus, *n.* (ig-nu-ray'mus).—An ignorant person.

ignorance, *n.* (ig'nu-rens).—Lack of knowledge or absence of information in general.

ignorant, *a.* (ig'nu-rent).—Destitute of education or knowledge.

iguana, *n.* (i-gwaw'nu).—A lizard.

ilk, *n.* (ilk).—The same.

illegibility, *n.* (il-lej-i-bil'i-ti).—The state or quality of being illegible.

illegible, *a.* (il-lej'i-bl).—Not legible.

illegitimate, *a.* (il-le-jit'i-met).—Not in conformity with law, custom or usage.

illimitable, *a.* (il-lim'i-tu-bl).—Incapable of being limited.

illiteracy, *n.* (il-lit'e-re-si).—Absence of education; ignorance of letters.

illiterate, *a.* (il-lit'e-rit).—Ignorant of letters and broke.

illogical, *a.* (il-loj'i-kel).—Contrary to logic.

illogicalness, *n.* (il-loj'i-kel-nes).—Opposition to sound reasoning.

illuminate, *v.* (il-liu'mi-nate).—1. To give light; to enlighten. 2. To decorate or color by hand.

illumination, *n.* (il-liu-mi-nay'shun).—1. A supply of light. 2. Mental enlightment. 3. Pictorial ornamentation of books and manuscripts by hand, as practiced in the middle ages; as, the act of illumination. 4. A representation or design in an illuminated work; as, the illumination of a psalter.

illuminative, *a.* (il-liu'mi-ne-tiv).—Having the

power of producing or giving light; tending to inform.

illumine, *v.* (il-liu'min).—To throw light literally or figuratively.

illusion, *n.* (il-liu'zhun).—Deceptive appearance.

illusive, *a.* (il-liu'siv).—False; deceitful.

illusory, *a.* (il-liu'su-ri).—Deceiving by false appearance.

illustrate, *v.* (i-lus'trate [often il'us-trate]).—To display widely; to make clear or intelligible; to explain by means of pictures.

illustration, *n.* (il-lus-tray'shun).—The act of illustrating; elucidation; example.

illustrative, *a.* (il-lus'tru-tiv, often il'us-tray-tiv).—Explaining by example, comparison, or pictures.

illustrator, *n.* (i-lus'tray-ter [often il'us-tray-ter]).—One who illustrates.

illustrious, *a.* (il-lus'tri-us).—1. Distinguished by greatness of genius; renowned; as an illustrious author. 2. Brilliant; glorious.

illustriousness, *n.* (il-lus'tri-us-nes).—The condition of being illustrious.

image, *n.* (im'ej).—A visible representation of a person or thing.

imagery, *n.* (im'ej-ri).—1. Representation in an image or by images; formation of images by art; also images collectively. 2. Figurative description in speech.

imaginable, *a.* (i-maj'i-ne-bl).—Capable of being imagined.

imaginary, *a.* (i-maj'i-ne-ri).—Existing only in fancy.

imagination, *n.* (i-maj-i-nay'shun).—The act or faculty of forming a mental image of an object; an image of the mind; a formulated conception of ideas.

imaginative, *a.* (i-maj'i-ne-tiv).—Having imagination.

imbecile, *n.* (im'be-sil).—A person of feeble mind.

imbibe, *v.* (im-bibe').—To drink.

inbibition, *n.* (im-bi-bish'un).—The act of imbibing.

imbroglio, *n.* (im-browe'lyu).—1. An intricate or perplexing state of affairs; a misunderstanding of a complicated nature as between persons and natures; an entanglement. 2. An intricate or complicated plot as against a person; or of a romance or a drama. 3. In music, a passage in which the rhythms of different voice parts are conflicting or contradictory.

imbrue, *v.* (im-broo' [*oo* as in *food*]).—To wet or moisten.

imbue, *v.* (im-biu').—To tincture deeply; cause to become penetrative.

imitability, *n.* (im-i-tu-bil'i-ti).—The character of being imitable.

imitable, *a.* (im'i-tu-bl).—Capable of being imitated or copied.

imitative, *a.* (im'i-tay-tiv).—Formed after or presenting a similitude of a model, pattern, or original.

immaculate, *a.* (i-mak'yu-let).—Unspotted.

immanence, *n.* (im'a-nens).—An indwelling.

immanent, *a.* (im'a-nent).—Indwelling, inherent.

immaterial, *a.* (im-ma-tee'ri-el).—Unimportant, of no special significance.

immaterialism, *n.* (im-ma-tee'ri-el-izm).—1. The doctrine that immaterial or spiritual things exist or are possible. 2. The doctrine that there is no material world, but that all things exist in the mind; idealism.

immature, *a.* (im-ma-ture')—Not mature or ripe.

immediate, *a.* (i-mee'di-et).—Not separated from its object by space or time.

immemorial, *a.* (im-me-mowe'ri-el).—Existing time out of mind.

immensurable, *a.* (im-men'shur-u-bl).—Immeasurable.

immerge, *v.* (i-merj').—To plunge into; immerse; opposed to emerge, which means to come out of.

immersion, *n.* (i-mer'shun).—The act of plunging or dipping in water.

immigrant, *n.* (im'i-grent).—A person who enters a country to settle there; opposed to *imigrant*, which applies to a person who leaves his country to take up his abode elsewhere.

immigrate, *v.* (im'i-grate).—To move into a country from a former habitat.

imminence, *n.* (im'i-nens).—Nearness.

imminent, *a.* (im'i-nent).—Impending; dangerously close at hand.

immolation, *n.* (im-u-lay'shun).—Sacrifice, the killing or offering for sacrificial purpurposes.

immoral, *a.* (im-mor'el).—Violating the moral law.

immortal, *a.* (im-mort'el).—Having unending existence.

immortelle, *n.* (im-mor-tel').—A flower.

immune, *a.* (i-mune').—Exempt.

immure, *v.* (immure').—To shut up within or as within walls.

immutability, *n.* (im-miu-tu-bil'i-ti). — The state of being immutable.

immutable, *a.* (i-miu'tu-bl).—Not capable of change.

impact, *n.* (im'pakt).—The act of striking; the force of a stroke shown by change in velocity or direction.

impact, *v.* (im-pakt').—To press or drive closely together.

impalpability, *n.* (im-pal-pu-bil'i-ti).—The quality or state of being impalpable.

impalpable, *a.* (im-pal'pu-bl).—Imperceptible to the touch.

impartial, *a.* (im-par'shel).—Fair.

impartiality, *n.* (im-par-shi-al'i-ti).—Fairness.

impassible, *a.* (im-pas'u-bl).—That cannot be passed through or over.

impassioned, *a.* (im-pash'und).—Animated with ardor.

impassive, *a.* (im-pas'iv).—Immovable to suffering.

impassiveness, *n.* (im-pas-iv-nes).—Insensibility.

impassivity, *n.* (im-pa-siv'i-ti).—Same as *impassiveness.*

impeccability, *n.* (im-pek-u-bil'i-ti).—Exemption from ability to do wrong.

impeccable, *a.* (im-pek'u-bl).—Faultless.

impeccant, *a.* (im-pek'ent).—Blameless.

impecunious, *a.* (im-pe-kiu'ni-us).—Penniless; poor.

impediment, *n.* (im-ped'i-ment).—Hindrance.

impel, *v.* (impel').—To drive forward.

impend, *v.* (im-pend').—To hang over.

impenetrability, *n.* (im-pen-e-tru-bil'i-ti).—The quality of being impenetrable.

impenetrable, *a.* (im-pen'e-tru-bl).—Dense, incapable of being pierced.

imperative, *a.* (im-per'e-tiv).—Peremtory.

imperative, *n.*—Positive command.

imperativeness, *n.* (im-per'e-tiv-nes).—The character of being imperative.

imperceptible, *a.* (im-per-sep'ti-bl).—Undiscernible; indistinguishable.

imperfect, *a.* (im-per'fekt).—Characterized by defect or failure.

imperial, *a.* (im-pee'ri-el).—1. Of or pertaining to an empire or to a supreme authority. 2. Fit or suitable for an emperor; hence, of imposing size or excellence.

imperialism, *n.* (im-pee'ri-el-izm).—1. Imperial state or authority; the system of impe-

rial government. 2. The principle or spirit of empire; promotion of or devotion to imperial interests.

imperialist, *a.* (im-pee'ri-el-ist).—1. A subject or follower of an emperor; one who upholds the cause of an empire or an emperor; specifically, one of the partizans of the empire, or of the combatants for the imperial cause, as in the thirty years' war of Germany. 2. One who favors imperial government or government by an emperor; one who favors the establishment or maintenance of an empire.

imperialistic, *a.* (im-pee-ri-u-lis'tik).—Of or pertaining to imperialism or imperialists; favoring imperialism.

imperious, *a.* (im-pee're-us).—Powerful; of a domineering character.

imperiousness, *n.* (im-pee're-us-nes).—The quality of being imperious; haughtiness.

impermeable, *a.* (im-per'me-u-bl).—Not permitting passage, especially of fluids through its substance; impervious.

impersonal, *a.* (im-per'sun-el).—Not personal; not pertaining to any particular personality.

impersonate, *v.* (im-per'su-nate).—1. To invest with personality; to embody. 2. To assume the person or character of.

impertinence, *n.* (im-per'ti-nens).—The condition of not pertaining to the matter in hand.

impertinent, *a.* (im-per'ti-nent).—1. Rude. 2. Irrelevant.

imperturbability, *n.* (im-per-ter-bu-bil'i-ti).—Freedom from perturbation or mental agitation.

imperturbable, *a.* (im-per-ter'bu-bl).—Incapable of being disturbed or agitated.

impervious, *a.* (im-per'vi-us).—Impassible, impenetrable.

impetuosity, *n.* (im-pech-yu-os'i-ti).—Action characterized by sudden or violent energy or vehement rashness.

impetuous, *a.* (im-pech'u-us).—Characterized by spontaneous or inherent energy, passion, or feeling.

impinge, *v.* (im-pinj').—To strike, clash, dash, collide.

impious, *a.* (im'pi-us).—Profane, ungodly; characterized by irreverence.

implacable, *a.* (im-play'ku-bl).—Not capable of being reconciled.

implacability, *n.* (im-play-ku-bil'i-ti).—Severity.

implication, *n.* (im-pli-kay'shun).—The act of implying or deducing something properly to be inferred, though not directly stated.

implicative, *a.* (im'pli-ku-tiv).—Tending to implicate.

implicit, *a.* (im-plis'it).—Resulting from perfect faith; unquestioning.

imploration, *n.* (im-plu-ray'shun).—Earnest supplication.

imply, *v.* (im-plai').—To suggest indirectly.

impolitic, *a.* (im-pol'u-tik).—1. Not in accordance with good policy; unwise. 2. Adapted to injure the interested; imprudent.

import, *n.* (im'port).—1. The intrinsic meaning conveyed. 2. That which is imported from one country to another (usually in the plural). 3. Importance, consequence.

import, *v.* (im-port').—To bring from a foreign country into one's own country.

importunate, *a.* (im-por'choo-net [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Urgent; solicitous.

importune, *v.* (im-por-tune').—To urge by entreaty or with frequency.

importunity, *n.* (im-por-tiu'ni-ti).—The act of importuning; urgency of demand or request.

imposition, *n.* (im-pu-zish'un).—1. The act of taking advantage; trick or deception. 2. A task as a punishment. 3. That which is imposed by authority, as a tax, toll, or duty.

impost, *n.* (im'poste).—A tax or levy; customs duty.

impostor, *n.* (im-pos'ter).—A deceiver.

imposture, *n.* (im-pos'cher).—A deception.

impotence, *n.* (im'pu-tens).—Lack of power.

impotency, *n.* (im'pu-ten-si).—The state of being powerless.

impotent, *a.* (im'pu-tent).—Destitute of or lacking in power.

impoverish, *v.* (im-pov'er-ish).—To reduce to poverty.

impracticability, *n.* (im-prak-ti-ku-bil'i-ti).—The state of being impracticable.

impracticable, *a.* (im-prak'ti-ku-bl).—Incapable of being effected through lack of adequate means.

imprecate, *v.* (im'pre-kate).—To invoke a curse or evil upon some one.

imprecation, *n.* (im-pre-kay'shun).—The act of invoking a cure.

imprecatory, *a.* (im'pre-ku-tu-ri).—Of the nature of an imprecation.

impregnability, *n.* (im-preg-nu-bil'i-ti).—The state or quality of being impregnable.

impregnable, *a.* (im-preg'nu-bl).—Not reducible by force; incapable of being taken by attack. 2. Not to be overcome by trial or temptation.

impregnate, *v.* (im-preg'nate).—1. To render productive. 2. To infuse or saturate with another substance. 3. To inspirit or imbue with an active principle or element.

impresario, *n.* (im-pre-say'ri-owe [It.—eem-pray-zah'ree-owe]).—One who manages, conducts, or is responsible for an opera company or important public musical performance.

impress, *n.* (im'pres).—A mark or indentation made by pressure.

impress, *v.* (im-pres').—To make an impression upon.

impressionability, *n.* (im-presh-un-u-bil'i-ti).—Susceptibility to impressions.

impressionable, *a.* (im-presh'un-u-bl).—Capable of receiving impressions.

impressionism, *n.* (im-presh'un-izm).—The doctrines and methods of the impressionists.

impressionist (im-presh'un-ist).—Specifically, a painter who aims to reproduce his immediate and momentary impressions of natural objects; one who attempts to render only the larger facts of mass, color, and effect, without regard to exactness of form or completeness of detail and finish; also a writer who relies upon his immediate impressions to describe a scene in nature vividly and truthfully.

impressionistic, *a.* (im-presh-un-is'tik).—Characterized by impressionism.

impressive, *a.* (im-pres'iv).—Tending to make an impression.

imprint, *n.* (im'print).—1. A mark or character made by printing, stamping, or pressing. 2. The impression or effect of anything.

imprint, *v.* (im-print').—To leave an imprint.

improbity, *n.* (im-prob'i-ti).—Lack of probity; dishonesty.

impromptu, *a.* (im-promp'tiu).—Offhand; extemporized for the occasion.

impropriety, *n.* (im-pru-prai'e-ti).—The quality of being improper, or insatiable.

improvidence, *n.* (im-prov'i-dens).—Thriftlessness.

improvident, *a.* (im-prov'i-dent).—Thriftless.

improvisation, *n.* (im-prov-i-say'shun).—1. The act of unprovising.

improvise, *v.* (im-pru-vize').—To compose, recite, sing or sketch without previous study or preparation, said especially of political or musical composition.

impugn, *v.* (im-pune')—To attack by words or arguments; to contradict; assail; to call in question.

impulse, *n.* (im'puls).—An impelling force or act.

impulsion, *n.* (im-pul'shun).—The act of impelling, or the state of being impelled.

impunity, *n.* (im-piu'ni-ti).—Exemption from punishment or penalty.

imputable, *a.* (im-piu'tu-bl).—That which may be ascribed; attributable.

imputation, *n.* (im-piu-tay'shun).—The act of charging or ascribing something.

impute, *v.* (im-pute').—To charge; to ascribe.

inability, *n.* (in-u-bil'i-ti).—The state of being unable.

inaccessible, *a.* (in-ak-ses'i-bl).—Unapproachable; not to be reached.

inaccuracy, *n.* (in-ak'yu-re-si).—Error; blunder; mistake.

inadequacy, *n.* (in-ad'e-kwe-si).—Insufficiency.

inadequate, *a.* (in-ad'e-kwet).—Insufficient.

inadequateness, *n.* (in-ad'e-kwet-nes).—The state of being inadequate.

inadmissibility, *n.* (in-ad-mis-i-bil'i-ti).—Incapableness of being considered or received.

inadmissible, *a.* (in-ad-mis'i-bl).—Not to be considered or allowed.

inadvertence, *n.* (in-ad-ver'tens).—Oversight.

inadvertent, *a.* (in-ad-ver'tent).—Accidental.

inaffability, *n.* (in-af-u-bil'i-ti).—Discourtesy of manner.

inalienability, *n.* (in-ale-yen-a-bil'i-ti).—Untransferableness.

inalienable, *a.* (in-ale'yen-a-bl).—That cannot be rightfully or legally taken away.

inamorata, *n.* (in-am-u-rah'tu).—A woman with whom one is enamored.

inamorato, *n.* (in-am-u-rah'tu).—A man who is enamored.

inane, *a.* (in-ane').—Wanting in intellect or understanding; senseless; silly.

inanimate, *a.* (in-an'i-met).—Destitute of animal life; dull; lifeless.

inanition, *n.* (in-u-nish'un).—The state of being void or empty; specifically, in pathology, exhaustion from lack of nourishment, whether by absence of food or disorder of the nutritive system.

inanity, *n.* (in-an'i-ti).—The state of being empty.

inappeasable, *a.* (in-u-peze'u-bl).—Unsatisfiable.

inapplicability, *n.* (in-ap-li-ku-bil'i-ti).—Incapableness of being applied; unsuitableness.

inapplcable, *a.* (in-ap'li-ku-bl).—Incapable of

being applied; not suited nor suitable to the purpose.

inapposite, *a.* (in-ap'u-zit).—Unsuitable, as in purport, tenor, or character.

inappreciable, *a.* (in-u-pree'shi-u-bl). — Too small or insignificant to be perceived, taken into account, or estimated.

inapprehensible, *a.* (in-ap-re-hen'si-bl).—Incapable of being understood.

inapprehension, *n.* (in-ap-re-hen'shun).—Lack of understanding.

inappropriate, *a* (in-u-prowe'pri-et).—Unsuited to the time, place, or occasion; improper; unbecoming.

inapt, *a.* (in-apt').—Ill adapted to the purpose or occasion; awkward or slow.

inaptitude, *n.* (in-apt'i-tude).—Lack of adaptation; unfitness.

inaptness, *n.* (in-apt'nes).—Unreadiness; awkwardness.

inarticulate, *a.* (in-ar-tik'yu-let).—1. Not produced in distinct intelligible syllables by the organs of speech; indistinctly uttered. 2. Speechless; also, without distinctness of form or parts. 3. Not jointed or fitted together; broken apart.

inarticulateness, *n.* (in-ar-tik'yu-let-nes).—The state of being inarticulate.

inartificial, *a.* (in-ar-ti-fish'el).—Without reference to the principles of art; especially, constructed without rule, plan, or skill.

inaugural, *a.* (in-aw'giu-rel).—Pertaining to or associated with an inauguration.

inaugurate, *v.* (in-aw'giu-rate).—1. To induct into a place of trust with solemnity and suitable ceremonies. 2. To set in operation, motion, or progress.

inauguration, *n.* (in-aw-giu-ray'shun).—The act or ceremony of investing persons with public office.

inauguratory, *a.* (in-aw'giu-ru-tu-ri).—Suited to or relating to inauguration.

inauspicious, *a.* (in-aws-pish'us).—Ill-omened; unfortunate.

inauspiciousness, *n.* (in-aws-pish'us-nes).—The quality of being inauspicious; unfavorableness.

incalculable, *a.* (in-kal'kiu-lu-bl.)—That cannot be estimated; especially, too great or numerous for estimation.

incalculableness, *n.* (in-kal'kiu-lu-bl-nes).—The quality of being incalculable.

incandescent, *a.* (in-kan-des'ent).—Made luminous by heat; white or glowing with heat.

incantation, *n.* (in-kan-tay'shun).—The saying or singing of magical words for enchantment or exorcism.

incantatory, *a.* (in-kan'tu-tu-ri).—Dealing by enchantment; magical.

incapability, *n.* (in-kay-pu-bil'i-ti).—Want of power or capacity; inability.

incapable, *a.* (in-kay'pu-bl).—Lacking adequate power; incompetent; inefficient.

incapacious, *a.* (in-ku-pay'shus).—Lacking in

room, content, or compass; not large or spacious.

incapaciousness, *n.* (in-ku-pay'shus-nes).—The condition of being incapacious.

incapacitate, *v.* (in-ku-pas'i-tate).—To deprive of power or qualification.

incapacitation, *n.* (in-ku-pas-i-tay'shun).—The act of incapacitating.

incapacity, *n.* (in-ku-pas'i-ti).—Lack of capacity, mental or physical.

incarcerate, *v.* (in-kar'ser-ate).—To shut up in or as in a prison.

incarceration, *n.* (in-kar-se-ray'shun).—The state of being incarcerated.

incarnation, *n.* (in-kar-nay'shun).—The act of assuming a human body and human nature; embodiment of a quality, idea, principle, etc.

incautious, *a.* (in-kaw'shus).—Unwary; heedless.

incautiousness, *n.* (in-kaw'shus-nes).—Lack of foresight.

incendiarism, *n.* (in-sen'di-e-rizm).—The act of practice of an incendiary; malicious burning.

incendiary, *a.* (in-sen'di-e-ri).—Pertaining to a malicious burning tending to excite or inflame faction or passion.

incendiary, *n.*—One who commits arson.

incense. *n.* (in'sens).—An aromatic substance that exhales perfume during combustion.

incentive, *n.* (in-sen'tive).—That which incites to action.

inception, *n.* (in-sep'shun).—The initial period; the beginning.

incessant, *a.* (in-ses'ent).—Continued without interruption; unceasing.

inchoate, *a.* (in'ku-ate).—Existing in its elements, or in an incipient state; not completely formed or established.

inchoation, *n.* (in-ku-ay'shun).—The act of beginning; incipient.

inchoative, *a.* (in-kowe'u-tiv).—In the state of inception or formation; incipient.

incipient, *a.* (in-sip'i-ent).—Beginning.

incisive, *a.* (in-sai'siv).—Cutting, penetrating.

incitation, *n.* (in-si-tay'shun).—The act of inciting or rousing to action; incitement.

incitative, *n.* (in-sai'tu-tiv).—A provocative; a stimulant.

incite, *v.* (in-site').—To stir up.

inclemency, n. (in-klem'en-si).—Severity of climate or weather; harshness, unfriendliness.

inclement, *a.* (in-klem'ent).—Harsh, severe, adverse.

inclination, *n.* (in-kli-nay'shun).—The state of being inclined; a mental bent or tendency.

incline, *n.* (in-kline').—A sloping ascent or descent.

incline, *v.*—To cause to bend downward.

inclinometer, *n.* (in-kli-nom'e-ter).—A dipping-compass.

include, *v.* (in-klood' [*oo* as in *food*]).—To

comprise, comprehend, or embrace as a component part, item, or member.

inclusive, *a.* (in-kloo'siv).—Embracing; comprehensive.

incogent, *a.* (in-kowe'jent).—Not cogent.

incognito, *a.* (in-kog'ni-towe).—Unknown; disguised under an assumed name and character.

incognizability, *n.* (in-kog-ni- [or in-kon-i-] zu-bil'i-ti).—The state of being unknown.

incognizable, *a.* (in-kog'ni [or in-kon'i] zu-bl).—Such as no finite mind can know; not to be kown by man; not to be recognized.

incognizance, *n.* (in-kog'ni- [or in-kon'i-]zens). Failure to recognize, know, or apprehend.

incognizant, incognisant, *a.* (in-kog'ni [or in-kon'i-] zent.)—Not cognizant; not knowing, perceiving, or apprehending; failure to understand.

incognoscibility, *n.* (in-kog-nos-i-bil'i-ti).—Beyond being known.

incognoscible, *a.* (in-kog-nos'i-bl).—Such as cannot be known or recognized.

incoherence, *n.* (in-ku-here'ens).—Want of connection or agreement.

incoherency, *n.* (in-ku-here'en-si).—The state or quality of not holding or sticking together; looseness; separateness of parts.

incoherent, *a.* (in-ku-here'ent.)—Without coherence.

incombustible, *a.* (in-kum-bus'ti-bl). — That cannot be burned.

incommensurability, *n.* (in-ku-men-shoo-ru-bil'-i-ti).—The property of being incommensurable.

incommensurable, *a.* (in-ku-men'shoo-ru-bl).—Not measurable by the same factor or aliquot part; in arithmetic, having no common divisor except unity.

incommensurate, *a.* (in-ku-men'shoo-ret).—Not admitting of a common measure; not of equal measure or extent; not adequate.

incommode, *v.* (in-ku-mode').—To cause inconvenience.

incommodity, *n.* (in-ku-mod'i-ty).—Inconvenience; trouble; disadvantage.

incommunicability, *n.* (in-ku-mu-ni-ku-bil'i-ti).—The quality of being incommunicable, or incapable of being imparted to another.

incommunicable, *a.* (in-ku-miu'ni-ku-bl.)—That cannot be revealed or told to others.

incommunicative, *a.* (in-ku-miu'ni-ku-tiv).—Not disposed to impart to others as information or ideas; reserved.

incommunicativeness, *n.* (in-ku-miu'ni-ku-tiv-nes).—The quality of being incommunicative.

incommutability, *n.* (in-ku-miu-tu-bil'i-ti).—The condition or quality of being incommutable.

incommutable, *a.* (in-ku-miu'tu-bl).—Incapable

of being commuted or exchanged with another.

incompact, *a.* (in-kum-pakt').—Of loose consistence as to parts or texture; not solid.

incomparability, *n.* (in-kom-pu-ru-bil'i-ti).—The quality of being incomparable, or not admitting comparison; especially, unapproached excellence.

incomparable, *a.* (in-kom'pu-ru-bl).—Not possible to be compared; especially, not admitting of comparison, as being unapproachable, as in kind, character, or degree; peerless; matchless.

incompatibility, *n.* (in-kum-pat-i-bil'i-ti).—Incongruity; irreconcilableness.

incompatible, *a.* (in-kum-pat'i-bl).—Incapable of existing together in harmony; discordant; incongruous.

incompetence, *n.* (in-kom'pe-tens).—Lack of capacity or fitness for a particular purpose; insufficiency; inability.

incompetency, *n.* (in-kom'pe-ten-si).—Same as **incompetence**.

incompetent, *a.* (in-kom'pe-tent).—Not having the ability necessary for any purpose; unable to do properly what is required.

incompleteness, *n.* (in-kum-plete'nes).—Lack of some part or particular defect.

incompletion, *n.* (in-kum-plee'shun). — The state of being unfinished.

incompliance, *n.* (in-kum-plai'ens).—Refusal or failure to comply; an unyielding or unaccommodating disposition.

incompliant, *a.* (in-kum-plai'ent).—Not yielding to solicitation; not disposed to comply.

incomprehensibility, *n.* (in-kom-pre-hen-si-bil'-i-ti).—The character of being incomprehensible, in either sense of that word.

incomprehensible, *a.* (in-kom-pre-hen'si-bl).—Inconceivable; unintelligible.

incomprehension, *n.* (in-kom-pre-hen'shun).—Lack of understanding.

incomprehensive, *a.* (in-kom-pre-hen'siv).—Not including or comprising enough; unduly limited or restricted.

incompressibility, *n.* (in-kum-press-i-bil'i-ti).—The quality of being incompressible or of resisting compression.

incompressible, *a.* (in-kum-press'i-bl).—Incapable of being reduced in volume by pressure.

incomputable, *a.* (in-kum-piu'tu-bl).—Incapable of being computed or reckoned.

inconceivable, *a.* (in-kun-see'vu-bl).—Incapable of being realized in the imagination; incredible; inexplicable.

inconceivableness, *n.* (in-kun-see'vu-bl-nes).—The quality of being inconceivable.

inconclusive, *a.* (in-kun-kloo'siv).—Not reaching or affording any ultimate conclusion; indeterminate; indecisive.

inconclusiveness, *n.* (in-kun-kloo'siv-nes).—The condition or quality of being inconclusive.

inconcrete, *a.* (in-kun-krete').—Not concrete; abstract.

incongruence, *n.* (in-kong'gru-ens).—Having natures not well matched or fitted for each other; lack of agreement.

incongruent, *a.* (in-kong'gru-ent).—Unsuited or unsuitable; inharmonious.

incongruity, *n.* (in-kung-groo'i-ti).—Lack of harmony; fitness or adaptation, especially among things that should be well fitted or adapted to one another; inappropriateness; unsuitableness; inconsistency.

incongruous, *a.* (in-kong'gru-us).—Not fitting well together; out of place or character.

inconsecutive, *a.* (in-kun-sek'u-tiv).—Not succeeding in regular order; disconnected.

inconsecutiveness, *n.* (in-kun-sek'u-tiv-nes).—The quality of being inconsecutive, or without order.

inconsequence, *n.* (in-kon'se-kwens).—Want of proper or logical sequence; irrelevancy.

inconsequent, *a.* (in-kon'se-kwent).—Not resulting from what has preceded; out of proper relation; irrelevant.

inconsequential, *a.* (in-kon-se-kwen'shel).—Characterized by inconsequence; illogical; irrational.

inconsiderable, *a.* (in-kun-sid'er-u-bl).—Not worth considering; trivial.

inconsiderableness, *n.* (in-kun-sid'er-u-bl-nes).—The quality or condition of being inconsiderable or unimportant.

inconsiderate, *a.* (in-kun-sid'er-et).—Not guided by proper considerations; thoughtless; heedless.

inconsideration, *n.* (in-kun-sid-e-ray'shun).—Lack of consideration.

inconsistency, *n.* (in-kun-sis'ten-si).—Contradictory relation of parts or particulars; lack of uniformity or coherency in thought, belief, or conduct.

inconsistent, *a.* (in-kun-sis'tent).—Not consistent.

inconsolable, *a.* (in-kun-sowe'lu-bl).—That cannot be comforted.

inconsonance, *n.* (in-kon'su-nens).—Want of harmony; discordance.

inconsonant, *a.* (in-kon'su-nent).—Discordant.

inconspicuous, *a.* (in-kun-spik'iu-us).—Attracting slight notice.

inconspicuousness, *n.* (in-kun-spik'yu-us-nes). The state of being inconspicuous.

inconstancy, *n.* (in-kon'sten-si).—Instability of affection or temper; fickleness; inconsistency.

inconstant, *a.* (in-kon'stent).—Subject to change; capricious.

inconsumable, *a.* (in-kun-sume'u-bl).—Incapable of being consumed.

inconsummate, *a.* (in-kun-sum'et).—Unfinished; incomplete.

incontaminate, *a.* (in-kun-tam'i-nate).—Not adulterated; pure.

incontestable, *a.* (in-kun-tes'tu-bl).—Not ad-

mitting of dispute or debate; too clear to be controverted; indisputable.

incontestableness, *n.* (in-kun-tes-tu-bl-nes).—The quality of being incontestable.

incontiguous, *a.* (in-kun-tig'yu-us).—Not contiguous.

incontrovertability, *n.* (in-kon-tru-vert-u-bil'-i-ti).—The state of being incontroverted.

incontrovertible, *a.* (in-kon-tru-vert'i-bl).—Too clear or certain to admit of controversy; indisputable.

inconvertible, *a.* (in-kun-vert'i-bl).—Incapable of being converted into or exchanged for something else.

incorporate, *a.* (in-kor'pu-ret).—1. Not having a material body; not consisting of matter; not formed into a corporation. 2. Embodied.

incorporate, *v.* (in-kor'pu-rate).—To form into or unite with a body.

incorporeal, *a.* (in-kor-powe're-el).—Not having a material body; not appreciable by the sense; intangible.

incorporealism, *n.* (in-kor-powe're-el-izm).—Immateriality; incorporeal spiritual existence, or belief in such existence.

incorrigibility, *n.* (in-kor-i-ji-bil'i-ti).—Incapability of correction.

incorrigible, *a.* (in-kor'i-ji-bl).—1. Incapable of being amended or corrected. 2. Depraved beyond the possibility of reform.

incorruptibility, *n.* (in-ku-rup-ti-bil'i-ti).—Incapability of corruption or decay.

incorruptible, a. (in-ku-rup'ti-bl).—Incapable of corruption or decay.

increase, *n.* (in'krese).—A growing larger or greater, as in size, extent, or quantity.

increase, *v.* (in-krese').—To enlarge; extend.

incredible, *a.* (in-kred'i-bl).—Beyond or difficult of belief.

incredulity, *n.* (in-kre-diu'li-ti).—Skepticism; withholding belief.

incredulous, *a.* (in-kred'yu-lus).—Withholding or refusing belief; skeptical.

increment, *n.* (in'kre-ment).—Enlargement.

incriminate, *v.* (in-krim'i-nate).—To charge with a crime or fault.

incrimination, *n.* (in-krim-i-nay'shun).—The act of incriminating.

incubation, *n.* (in-kiu-bay'shun).—Brooding; hatching.

incubator, *n.* (in'kiu-bay-ter).—An apparatus for the artificial hatching of eggs.

incubatory, *a.* (in-ku'bu-tu-ri).—Serving for or pertaining to incubation.

incubus, *n.* (ing'kiu-bus).—Anything that tends to weigh down or prevent progress.

inculcate, *v.* (in-kul'kate).—To teach; instil; enforce.

inculcatory, *a.* (in-kul'ku-tu-ri).—Intended or fitted to inculcate.

inculpable, *a.* (in-kul'pu-bl.)—Not meriting blame.

inculpableness, *n.* (in-kul'pu-bl-nes).—Blamelessness.

incumbent, *a.* (in-kum'bent).—Resting upon one as a moral obligation.

incur, *v.* (in-ker').—To bring upon oneself, as an unpleasant or injurious consequence.

incursion, *n.* (in-ker'shun).—An inroad or invasion.

indecision, *n.* (in-de-sizh'un).—Want of settled purpose, decision, or resolution.

indecorous, *a.* (in-de-kowe' [often in-dek'u-] rus).—Violating propriety or good manners; unbecoming; unseemly, rude.

indecorousness, *a.* (in-de-kowe' [often in-dek'-u-] rus-nes).—The quality of being indecorous; violation of proprietary or good manners.

indecorum, *n.* (in-de-kowe'rum).—Same as **indecorousness.**

indefatigability, *n.* (in-de-fat-i-gu-bil'i-ti).—Unweariedness; persistency.

indefatigable, *a.* (in-de-fat'i-gu-bl).—Not yielding to fatigue.

indefeasibility, *n.* (in-de-fee-zi-bil'i-ti).—The quality or character of being indefeasible, or not liable to be made void.

indefeasible, *a.* (in-de-fee'zi-bl).—Incapable of being defeated, set aside or made void.

indefensible, *a.* (in-de-fen'si-bl).—That cannot be defended, maintained, or justified by either force or speech.

indefensibleness, *n.* (in-de-fen'si-bl-nes).—The state or quality of being indefensible.

indefinable, *a.* (in-de-fai'nu-bl).—That cannot be defined.

indefinableness, *n.* (in-de-fai'nu-bl-nes).—The state of being indefinable.

indefinite, *a.* (in-def'i-nit).—Without fixed boundaries or distinguishing characteristics.

indefiniteness, *n.* (in-def'i-nit-nes).—The character or quality or being indefinite.

indelibility, *n.* (in-del-i-bil'i-ti).—The quality of being indelible.

indelible, *a.* (in-del'i-bl).—That cannot be blotted out.

indelicacy, *n.* (in-del'i-ku-si).—Want of delicacy.

indelicate, *a.* (in-del'i-ket).—Offensive to refined sense or feeling.

indemnification, *n.* (in-dem-ni-fi-kay'shun).—the act of indemnifying.

indemnify, *v.* (in-dem'ni-fai).—To compensate for loss or damage.

indemnity, *n.* (in-dem'ni-ti).—That which is paid or given as compensation or reimbursement for a loss; security given against or exemption granted from damage, loss, injury, or punishment.

indemonstrability, *n.* (in-de-mon-stru-bil'i-ti).—The condition or quality or being indemonstrable.

indemonstrable, *a.* (in-de-mon'stru-bl).—Incapable of demonstration.

indention, *n.* (in-den'shun).—The setting in of a line or body of type by a blank space at the beginning or left hand, as in the

first line of a paragraph; also the space thus left blank.

indenture, *n.* (in-den'chur).—An instrument of contract under seal; a deed or sealed agreement between two or more parties.

indescribable, *a.* (in-de-skribe'u-bl).—Incapable of being described.

indeterminable, *a.* (in-de-ter'mi-nu-bl).—That cannot be determined.

indeterminableness, *n.* (in-de-ter'mi-nu-bl-nes).—The character of being indeterminable.

indeterminate, *a.* (in-de-ter'mi-net).—Not definite; uncertain.

indeterminateness, *n.* (in-de-ter'mi-net-nes).—Lack of settled limits; indefiniteness.

indicator, *n.* (in'di-kay-ter).—One who or that which indicates or points out.

indict, *v.* (in-dite').—1. To appoint publicly. 2. To find chargeable with a criminal offense, and in due forms of law to accuse of the same, as a means of bringing to trial; specifically said of the action of a grand jury.

indictable, *a.* (in-dai'tu-bl).—Capable of being indicted.

indictment, *n.* (in-dite'ment).—A formal written charge of crime, preferred at the suit of the government and presented by a grand jury on oath to the court in which it is impaneled, as the basis for trial of the accused; the legal document itself.

indigence, *n.* (in'di-jens).—Poverty; penury.

indigenous, *a.* (in-dij'e-nus).—Born or originated in a particular place or country; native; innate.

indigent, *a.* (in'di-jent).—Needy; poor; lacking.

indirection, *n.* (in-di-rek'shun).—Unfairness; deceitful action or proceeding.

indiscernible, *a.* (in-di-zer'ni-bl).—Incapable of being discerned; invisible.

indiscernibleness, *n.* (in-di-zer'ni-bl-nes).—Incapability of being discerned; invisibleness.

indiscretion, *n.* (in-dis-kresh'un).—Impudence; want of judgment.

indiscriminate, *a.* (in-dis-krim'i-net).—Indistinguishable; promiscuous.

indiscrimination, *n.* (in-dis-krim-i-nay'shun).—Want of distinction.

indiscriminative, *a.* (in-dis-krim'i-ne-tiv). —Making no distinction.

indispensability, *n.* (in-dis-pen-su-bil'i-ti). —The state or quality of being indispensable.

indispensable, *a.* (in-dis-pen'si-bl).—Necessary or requisite for the purpose.

indisposed, *a.* (in-dis-pozed').—Somewhat ill; disinclined; unfavorable; averse.

indisposition, *n.* (in-dis-po-zish'un).—A tendency to be ill; unwillingness; dislike.

indisputability, *n.* (in-dis-piu-tu-bil'i-ti).—The state or quality of being indisputable.

indisputable, *a.* (in-dis'piu-tu-bl).—Too evident to admit of dispute.

indissociable, *a.* (in-di-sowe'shi-u-bl).—Inseparable.

indissolubility, *n.* (in-di-sol-yu-bil'i-ti).—The quality of being indissoluble.

indissoluble, *a.* (in-dis'u-lu-bl).—Not dissoluble in force or obligation; perpetually binding or obligatory; firm.

indistinctive, *a.* (in-dis-tingk'tiv).—Not capable of distinguishing or making distinction.

indistinctness, *n.* (in-dis-tingkt'nes).—Lack of distinctness.

indistinguishable, *a.* (in-dis-ting'gwish-u-bl).—Incapable of being distinguished, separated or discriminated.

indite, *v.* (in-dite').—To put into words or writing; compose.

individualism, *n.* (in-di-vid'yu-el-izm).—Individuality or independence in action; that theory of government which favors the non-interference of the state in the affairs of the individual; opposed to socialism or collectivism.

individuality, *n.* (in-di-vid-yu-al'i-ti).—Separate or distinct existence; personality.

indocile, *a.* (in-dos'il).—Not easily instructed; intractable.

indoctrinate, *v.* (in-dok'tri-nate).—To instruct in doctrines or principles in general, or in those of some one branch of learning or system of belief; teach.

indoctrinization, *n.* (in-dok-tri-ni-zay'shun).—Instruction in doctrine.

indolence, *n.* (in'du-lens).—Indisposition to exertion, arising from a love of ease; habitual idleness; laziness.

indolent, *a.* (in'du-lent).—Aversion to exertion; habitually inactive or idle.

indomitable, *a.* (in-dom'i-tu-bl).—Not to be subdued; untamable; unconquerable.

indorsement, *n.* (in-dorse'ment).—The writing of one's name on the back of a note, bill or exchange, or other negotiable instrument; sanction; assurance; approval.

indubitable, *a.* (in-diu'bi-tu-bl).—Unquestionably true; certain.

induce, *v.* (in-duse').—To lead by persuasion or reasoning.

inducement, *n.* (in-duse'ment).—Incentive; motive.

induct, *v.* (in-dukt').—To put in enjoyment or possession; to introduce into possession of an office or benefice, with the customary ceremonies; install.

induction, *n.* (in-duk'shun).—The process of inducting or bringing in a conclusion or an event by some particular path or course of reasoning; any conclusion reached by inductive reasoning; in physics; the production of magnetization or electrification in a body by the mere proximity of magnetized or electrified bodies, or of an electric current in a con-

ductor by the variation of the magnetic field in its vicinity.

inductive, *a.* (in-duk'tiv).—Pertaining to or proceeding by induction; distinguished from dogmatic and apposed to deductive.

indurate, *v.* (in'diu-rate).—To make hard; hence, to harden in feeling or character.

indurate, *a.*—Hardened; unfeeling.

induration, *n.* (in-diu-ray'shun).—The act of hardening; or the process of growing hard; obduracy; want of pliancy.

indurative, *a.* (in'diu-ru-tiv).—Hardening.

industrial, *a.* (in-dus'tri-el).—Of or pertaining to industry or labor; denoting the processes or products of manufacture or commercial production in general.

industrialism, *n.* (in-dus'tri-el-izm).—The modern industrial system, especially with reference to manufacturing industries; the organization of industries; a condition of society in which the highest aim is success in peaceful industries; opposed to militancy.

industrious, *a.* (in-dus'tri-us).—Exhibiting assiduity in the pursuit of occupation.

industry, *n.* (in'dus-tri).—1. Earnest, steady, or constant application to business. 2. Labor employed in production, especially in manufacturing.

inebriacy, *n.* (in-ee'bri-u-si).—The habit of drunkenness.

inebriate, *n.* (in-ee'bri-ate).—A drunkard.

inebriate, *v.*—To make drunk.

inebriate, *a.*—Drunken.

ineffable, *a.* (in-ef'u-bl).—Incapable of being expressed in words.

ineffaceable, *a.* (in-ef-fase'u-bl).—That cannot be effaced; indelible.

ineffectiveness, *n.* (in-e-fek'tiv-nes). — The quality of being ineffective.

ineffectual, *a.* (in-e-fek'chu-el).—Not effectual.

ineffectuality, *n.* (in-e-fek-chu-al'i-ti).—Same as ineffectualness.

ineffectualness, *n.* (in-e-fek'chu-el-nes).—The condition of being ineffectual.

inefficacious, *a.* (in-ef-i-kay'shus).—Not efficacious; inadequate.

inefficacy, *n.* (in-ef'i-ku-si).—Lack of power.

inefficient, *a.* (in-e-fish'ent).—Not efficient.

inelastic, *a.* (in-e-las'tik).—Not elastic; unyielding.

ineligible, *a.* (in-eli-ji-bl).—Not eligible.

inept, *a.* (in-ept).—Not fit or suitable.

ineptness, *n.* (in-ept'nes).—Unfitness.

ineptitude, *n.* (in-ept'i-tude).—The quality of being inept.

inequitable, *a.* (in-ek'wi-tu-bl).—Unfair.

ineradicable, *a.* (in-e-rad'i-ku-bl).—That cannot be eradicated.

inert, *a.* (in-ert').—Inanimate; lifeless.

inertness, *n.* (in-ert'nes).—The state of being inert.

inertia, *n.* (in-er'shi-u).—1. The state of being inert; indisposition to move. 2. In physics, that property of matter by virtue of which it persists in its state of

rest or of uniform motion in a straight line unless some force changes that state; resistance to change of motion.

inescapable, *a.* (in-es-kay'pu-bl).—Not to be eluded; inevitable.

inestimable, *a.* (in-es'ti-mu-bl).—Not to be estimated.

inevitability, *n.* (in-ev-i-tu-bil'i-ti).—The state or character of being inevitable.

inevitable, *a.* (in-ev'i-tu-bl).—That cannot be avoided.

inexcusability, *n.* (in-eks-kuse-u-bil'i-ti).—The state of being inexcusable or unjustifiable.

inexcusable, *a.* (in-eks-kuse'u-bl).—Incapable of being excused or justified.

inexhaustibility, *n.* (in-egz-awst-i-bil'i-ti).—The state of being inexhaustible.

inexhaustible, *a.* (in-egz-awst'i-bl).—That cannot be exhausted; unfailing.

inexhaustive, *a.* (in-egz-aws'tiv).—Same as **inexhaustible.**

inexorability, *n.* (in-eks-u-ra-bil'i-ti). — The quality of being inexorable or unyielding to entreaty.

inexorable, *a.* (in-eks'u-ru-bl).—Unyielding; unrelenting.

inexorableness, *n.* (in-eks'u-ru-bl-nes).—The state of being inexorable.

inexpediency, *n.* (in-eks-pee'di-ensi). — The state of being inexpedient; inadvisability.

inexpedient, *a.* (in-eks-pee'di-ent).—Not advisable.

inexpiable, *a.* (in-eks'pi-u-bl).—So heinous as not to be atoned for.

inexplicability, *n.* (in-eks-pli-ku-bil'i-ti).—The state of being inexplicable.

inexplicable, *a.* (in-eks'pli-ku-bl).—Not explainable.

inexpressible, *a.* (in-eks-press'i-bl).—Not capable of being expressed.

inexpressive, *a.* (in-eks-pres'iv).—Not expressive.

in extremis, (in-eks-tree'mis).—In the last extremity—said of one in great danger.

infallibility, *n.* (in-fal-i-bil'i-ti).—The state of being infallible; entire exemption from liability to error.

infallible, *a.* (in-fal'i-bl).—Exemption from liability to error.

infamous, *a.* (in'fu-mus).—Notoriously wicked.

infamy, *n.* (in'fu-mi).—Depravity; wickedness.

infanta, *n.* (in-fan' [or *fahn'*] tu).—Any royal princess of Spain or Portugal.

infante, *n.* (in-fan'te [or fahn'tay]).—Any royal prince of Spain or Portugal.

infantile, *a.* (in'fen-til).—Of or pertaining to infants or infancy.

infatuate, *v.* (in-fach'yu-ate).—To excite to folly of feeling or action.

infatuation, *n.* (in-fach-yu-ay'shun).—The state of being infatuated.

infection, *n.* (in-fek'shun).—Communication of disease.

infectious, *a.* (in-fek'shus).—That may be communicated by infection.

infecund, *a.* (in-fek'und).—Unfruitful; barren.

infecundity, n. (in-fe-kun'di-ti).—Barrenness.

infelicitous, *a.* (in-fe-lis'i-tus).—Not felicitous or happy.

infelicity, *n.* (in-fe-lis'i-ti).—Unhappiness.

infer, *v.* (in-fer').—To conclude; to accept on the basis of evidence.

inferable, inferrible, *a.* (in-fer'u-bl).—Capable of being inferred or deducted.

inference, *n.* (in'fer-ens).—The act or process of inferring; conclusion; loosely, a conclusion or presumptive evidence.

inferential, *a.* (in-fer-en'shul).—Of the nature of an inference; deducible by inference.

inferior, *a.* (in-fee'ri-or).—Less important; minor.

inferiority, *n.* (in-fee-ri-or'i-ti).—The state or quality of being inferior.

infertile, *a.* (in-fer'til).—Not fertile or productive; barren.

infertility, *n.* (in-fer-til'i-ti).—The condition of being infertile; unproductiveness.

infinite, *a.* (in'fi-nit).—Limitless.

infiniteness, *n.* (in'fi-nit-nes).—The condition, state or quality of being infinite.

infinitestimal, *a.* (in-fin-i-tes'e-mel).—Infinitaly or indefinitely small.

infinitude, *n.* (in-fin'i-tude).—The quality of being infinite; infinity.

infinity, *n.* (in-fin'i-ti).—The quality or state of being infinite, in any sense.

inflammability, *n.* (in-flam-u-bil'i-ti). — The quality of being inflammable.

inflammable, *a.* (in-flam'u-bl).—Readily inflamed in any sense; easily excited.

inflammation, *n.* (in-flu-may'shun).—1. Pathol. A morbid process in some part of the body characterized in its simplest form and when affecting an external part, by heat, redness, swelling, and pain, accompanied by an escape of some of the constituents of the blood into the tissue of the part affected, or on its surface. 2. The act of inflaming, or state of being inflamed; a setting on fire.

inflammatory, *a.* (in-flam'u-tu-ri).—Tending to produce heat or excitement; incitive; calculated to arouse evil passions, riot, etc.

inflatable, *a.* (in-flate'u-bl).—That may be inflated or distended.

inflation, *n.* (in-flay'shun).—The act of inflating; distention; expansion; figuratively, bombast; conceit.

inflexibility, *n.* (in-fleks-i-bil'i-ti).—Incapability of being bent; obstinacy.

inflexible, *a.* (in-fleks'i-bl).—Unyielding; firm.

influence, *n.* (in'floo-ens) [*oo* as in *foot*]).—To exert or maintain power upon or over.

influential, *a.* (in-floo-en'shel [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Exercising influence.

influenza, *n.* (in-floo-en'zu [*oo* as in *foot*]).—A violent form of catarrh.

infrangibility, *n.* (in-fran-ji-bil'i-ti).—The state or quality of being infrangible.

infrangible, *a.* (in-fran'ji-bl).—Not breakable.

infrequency, *n.* (in-frec'kwen-si).—The quality or state of being infrequent.

infrequent, *a.* (in-frec'kwent).—Rare; uncommon.

infringe, *v.* (in-frinj').—To commit a breach or infraction of; transgress, either by action or by negligence.

infringement, *n.* (in-frinj'ment).—Any breaking in upon or violation of a right, privilege, regulation, law, contract, etc.

infuriate, *v.* (in-fiu'ri-ate).—To make furious or mad.

infuse, *v.* (in-fuse')—To instil, introduce, or inculcate, as principles or qualities.

infusion, *n.* (in-fiu'zhun).—The act of infusing, imbuing, or pouring in; instillation.

ingenious, *a.* (in-jene'yus).—Possessed of inventive faculty.

ingeniousness, *n.* (in-jene'yus-nes).—The quality of being ingenious; ingenuity.

ingénue, *n.* (an-zahy'nu [French *u*; *n* in *an* nasalized]).—1. A young woman or girl who is artless, ingenuous, or innocent. 2. Theater col. The representation of an artless or ingenuous character; also, an actress who fills such a role.

ingenuity, *n.* (in-je-niu'i-ti).—The quality of inventive power, or of being ingenious; cleverness in contriving, combining, or originating; aptness; skill.

ingenuous, *a.* (in-jen'yu-us).—Candid, frank, or open in character or quality.

ingenuousness, *n.* (in-jen'yu-us-nes). — The state of being ingenuous.

ingratiate, *v.* (in-gray'shi-ate).—To place oneself on a favorable footing; to secure favorable reception for.

ingrate, *n.* (in'grate).—One who is ungrateful, particularly one who returns evil for good.

ingress, *n.* (in'gres).—The act of entering or passing in; power or means of effecting entrance.

inherence, *n.* (in-here'ens).—The state of being inherent, or of permanently existing in something.

inherent, *a.* (in-here'ent).—Innate; naturally incorporated in something; being in necessary relation as a property, condition, or attribute.

inhesion, *n.* (in-hee'zhun).—Same as **inherence.**

inhibition, *n.* (in-hi-bish'un).—Restriction; repression; check.

inimical, *a.* (in-im'i-kel).—Hurtful in tendency; adverse.

initiative, *n.* (in-ish'i-u-tiv).—Pertaining to the taking of primary steps.

injurious, *a.* (in-joo'ri-us [*oo* as in *food*]).—Hurtful or detrimental in any way.

injury, *n.* (in'joo-ri [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Any wrong, damage, or mischief done or suffered.

innate, *a.* (in'nate [or in-nate']).—Instinctive; natural.

innocence, *n.* (in'u-sens).—Purity of heart; freedom from guilt.

innocuous, *a.* (in-nok'yu-us).—Harmless.

innovation, *n.* (in-nu-vay'shun).—The introduction of something new.

innuendo, *n.* (in-yu-en'du).—An indirect aspersion; insinuation.

innuendos, *n.* (in-yu-en'duz).—Pl. of **innuendo.**

innumerable, *a.* (in-niu'mer-a-bl).—Countless.

inopportune, *a.* (in-op-er-tune').—Unsuitable or inconvenient, especially as to time.

inordinate, *a.* (in-awr'di-net).—Immoderate.

inquiry, *n.* (in-kwai'ri).—Investigation into facts, causes, effects, and relations generally; researches.

inquisitiveness, *n.* (in-kwiz'i-tiv-nes). — The disposition to inquire; curiosity to learn.

insalutary, *a.* (in-sal'yu-te-ri).—Not favorable to health; unwholesome.

insatiable, *a.* (in-say'shi-u-bl).—Incapable of being satisfied.

insatiableness, *n.* (in-say'shi-u-bl-nes).—The quality of being insatiable.

insatiate, *a.* (in-say'shi-ate).—Not to be satiated or appeased.

inscribe, *v.* (in-skribe').—1. To write or imprint in any way. 2. To commend in a formal dedication, as to **inscribe** a book to a friend.

inscrutable, *a.* (in-skroo'tu-bl [*oo* as in *food*]). Impenetrable to inquiry or investigation.

insensate, *a.* (in-sen'sate).—Marked by a lack of sensation.

insensible, *a.* (in-sen'si-bl).—That cannot be felt or perceived by the senses or otherwise presented to the consciousness; imperceptible.

insensuous, *a.* (in-sen'shoo-us [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Not perceptible to or affecting the senses.

insentient, *a.* (in-sen'shi-ent [or in-sen'shent]).—Lacking the power of feeling or perceiving.

insert, *v.* (in-sert').—To introduce; as to insert leaves in a book.

insidious, *a.* (in-sid'i-us).—Doing or planning harm without the victim's knowledge, as by laying in weight; treacherous.

insidiousness, *n.* (in-sid'i-us-nes).—The quality of being insidious.

insignia, *n.* (in-sig'ni-u).—Things peculiar to or significant of a calling or condition.

insobriety, *n.* (in-su-brai'e-ti).—A state of drunkenness.

insolent, *a.* (in'su-lent).—Haughtily or contemptuously offensive to others; impudent; overbearing.

insouiciant, *a.* (in-siu'si-ent).—Indifferent; heedless.

inspirable, *a.* (in-spire'u-bl).—That may be breathed; inhalable.

inspiration, *n.* (in-spi-ray'shun).—1. The act of inhaling. 2. The elevating creative influence of genius.

inspirational, *a.* (in-spi-ray'shun-el).—Pertaining to inspiration.

inspirator, *n.* (in'spi-ray-ter).—A variety of injector for steam-boilers in which a jet of steam raises the water and supplies it to another jet which delivers it under pressure to the boiler.

inspiratory, *a.* (in-spire'u-tu-ri).—Of or pertaining to inspiration or inhalation.

inspirit, *v.* (in-spir'it).—To fill with spirit; animate.

instability, *n.* (in-sta-bil'i-ti).—Lack of firmness; inconstancy.

instance, *n.* (in'stens).—A case offered or occurring as an exemplification.

instigated, *a.* (in'sti-gat-ed).—Brought about by inciting; provoked.

instigation, *n.* (in-sti-gay'shun).—The act of inciting, or urging, especially to evil; a spur; stimulus.

instinctive, *a.* (in-stingk'tiv).—By force of instinct.

instinctiveness, *n.* (in-stingk'tiv-nes).—The character of being instinctive or prompted by instinct.

institute, *n.* (in'sti-tute).—An institution.

institute, *v.*—To establish or set up; originate.

institution, *n.* (in-sti-tiu'shun).—That which is instituted or established.

instrument, *n.* (in'stroo-ment [*oo* as in *foot*]).—A means by which work is done.

insubordinate, *a.* (in-sub-or'di-net).—Not subordinate; disobedient.

insubordination, *n.* (in-sub-or-di-nay'shun).—Disobedience.

insulate, *v.* (in'su-late).—To place in an isolated position.

insular, *a.* (in'su-ler).—Isolated; standing alone as an island.

insuperable, *a.* (in-siu'per-u-bl).—Invincible.

insurance, *n.* (in-shoore'ens).—A contract for a stipulated consideration, to indemnify against loss by certain risks.

insurgent, *n.* (in-ser'jent).—One who takes part in active and forcible opposition or resistance to the constituted authorities of a place or country.

insurrection, *n.* (in-su-rek'shun).—Rebellion in its initial stage.

intaglio, *n.* (in-tahl'yu).—A carving sunk in; opposed to cameo.

intangible, *a.* (in-tan'ji-bl).—Incapable of being touched.

integral, *a.* (in'te-grul).—1. Constituting a completed whole. 2. Necessary to completeness.

integrant, *a.* (in'te-grent).—Contributing or essential to the making up of a whole; integral.

integration, *n.* (in-te-gray'shun).—The bringing together of parts to make a whole.

integrative, *a.* (in'te-gray-tiv) —Tending to integration.

integrity, *n.* (in-teg'ri-ti).—Uprightness of character.

intelligible, *a.* (in-tel'i-ji-bl).—Comprehensible.

intense, *a.* (in-tens').—Ardent; fervent.

intent, *a.* (in-tent').—Having the mind earnestly or sedulously bent or fixed; attentive.

intercalary, *a.* (in-ter'ke-lay- (or *le-*] ri).—Introduced or added to the calendar, as a day or days periodically added to a month or a year so as to make the time correct.

intercession, *n.* (in-ter-sesh'un).—Entreaty in behalf of others.

intercostal, *a.* (in-ter-kos'tel).—Occurring between the ribs.

interdict, *v.* (in-ter-dikt').—To forbid.

interest, *n.* (in'ter-est).—Personal concern; lively sympathy or curnosity.

interest, *v.*—To excite attention.

interesting, *a.* (in'ter-est-ing).—Adapted to excite interest.

interim, *n.* (in'ter-im).—Meantime; an intermediate season.

interlocution, *n.* (in-ter-lo-kiu'shun).—1. Interchange of speech; alternate speaking. 2. Parenthetical expression.

interlocutor, *n.* (in-ter-lok'yu-ter).—One who takes part in a conversation or oral discussion.

interlocutory, *a.* (in-ter-lok'yu-ter-i).—Conversational.

interlude, *n.* (in'ter-lude).—An action or event coming between others.

intermediary, *n.* (in-ter-mee'di-e-ri).—Intervention; intermediate agency.

intermediate, *a.* (in-ter-mee'di-et).—Intervening; interposed.

intermediator, *n.* (in-ter-mee'di-ay-ter). — A mediator.

intermezzo, *n.* (in-ter-med'zu).—Italian, a musical term, meaning in the middle.

interminable, *a.* (in-ter'mi-ne-bl).—Having no limit or end; boundless; unceasing.

intermittent, *a.* (in-ter-mit'ent).—Alternate stops and starts.

internal, *a.* (in-ter'nel).—Situated in the inside.

international, *a.* (in-ter-nash'un-el).—Pertaining to two or more nations in common.

internationalism, *a.* (in-ter-nash'un-el-ism).—Ethical dealings between nations.

internecine, *a.* (in-ter-nee'sin).—Involving mutual slaughter.

interpretation, *n.* (in-ter-pre-tay'shun).—Explanation; translation.

interrogative, *n.* (in-ter-rog'u-tiv).—Inquiry.

interpellate, *v.* (in-ter'pel-ate).—To interrogate peremptorily.

interpellation, *n.* (in-ter-pe-lay'shun).—A demand for an official explanation or statement.

interpolate, *v.* (in-ter'pu-late).—To insert.

interpolation, *n.* (in-ter-pu-lay'shun).—The act of interpolating.

intervention, *n.* (in-ter-ven'shun).—Intervening or coming between; interference with the acts of others.

intimacy, *n.* (in'ti-mu-si).—Close or confidential friendship.

intimidate, *v.* (in-tim'i-date).—To cause to become frightened.

intolerable, *a.* (in-tol'er-u-bl).—Incapable of being tolerated.

intonator, *n.* (in'tu-nay-ter).—A monochord exactly divided into aliquot parts.

intricate, *a.* (in'tri-ket).—Complicated, or involved.

introduce, *v.* (in-tru-duse')—To cause to become acquainted.

intrude, *v.* (in-trood' [*oo* as in *food*]).—To thrust or force in without warrant or invitation.

intuitive, *a.* (in-tiu'i-tiv).—Perceptive of truth without conscious attention or reason.

intuition, *n.* (in-tiu-ish'un).—The state of being intuitive.

inundate, *v.* (in'un-date [or in-un'date]).—To cover by overflowing.

inure, *v.* (in-yoore').—To harden or toughen by use, exercise, or exposure.

inurn, *v.* (in-ern').—To put into a cinerary urn.

invalid, *a.* (in-val'id).—Having no force, weight, or cogency; not good.

invalid, *a.* (in'vu-lid).—Enfeebled or disabled by ill health.

invalid, *n.*—A sickly or feeble person.

invalidism, *n.* (in'vu-lid-izm).—Long-continued or chronic infirmity.

invariable, *a.* (in-vay'ri-u-ble).—Always uniform; unchangeable.

invasion, *n.* (in-vay'zhun).—Entray into a country or territory with hostile intent.

invasive, *a.* (in-vay'siv).—Aggressive.

inveigle, *v.* (in-vee'gl).—To wheedle; entice.

inventory, *n.* (in'ven-tu-ri).—Any catalogue of movables, as the goods of a merchant, etc.

inverse, *a.* (in-vers').—Opposed in order or effect.

inversion, *n.* (in-ver'shun).—The act of inverting or the state of being inverted.

invert, *v.* (in-vert').—To reverse.

invigorate, *v.* (in-vig'u-rate).—To give vigor, life and energy to; animate.

invincible, *a.* (in-vin'si-bl).—Not to be conquered, subdued, or overcome; unconquerable.

invisible, *a.* (in-viz'u-bl).—That cannot be seen.

invitatory, *a.* (in-vai'tu-tu-ri).—Using or containing invitation.

invitatory, *n.*—One of several forms of invitation to worship.

invoice, *n.* (in'vois).—A written account or bill of the particulars of merchandise sent to a purchaser, consignees, etc.

iodin, iodine, *n.* (ai'u-din [or *dine*]).—A grayish or bluish-black solid from the ashes of seaweed.

iodize, *v.* (ai'u-dize).—To treat with or bring under the influence of iodin.

ion, *n.* (ai'on).—A compound of an atom or a group of atoms and an electron.

iota, *n.* (ai'owe-tu).—A small insignificant part.

irascible, *a.* (ai-ras'i-bl).—Easily provoked or inflamed to resentment; of irritable temper.

irate, *a.* (ai-rate' [often ai'rate]).—Wrathful; enraged.

iridescent, *a.* (ir-i-des'ent).—Having colors like the rainbow.

iris, *n.* (ai'ris).—1. A colored membrane at the anterior of the eye. 2. A genus of plants.

irksome, *a.* (erk'sum).—Tedious; tiresome.

iron, *n.* (ai'ern).—The most important of the metallic elements.

ironical, *a.* (i-ron'i-kel).—Disguising the real meaning; covertly sarcastic.

irony, *n.* (ai'ru-ni [not ai'ern-i]).—The use of words designed to convey a meaning opposite to the literal sense; sarcasm.

irrational, *a.* (i-rash'un-el).—Not possessed of reasoning powers or understanding.

irrecognizable, *a.* (i-rek-ug-nize'u-bl).—That cannot be recognized.

irreconcilable, *a.* (i-rek-un-sile'u-bl).—That which cannot be reconciled or made to agree.

irredeemable, *a.* (i-re-deme'u-bl).—Not to be redeemed or replaced by an equivalent.

irrefragable, *a.* (i-ref'ru-gu-bl).—That cannot be refuted or disproved.

irrefrangible, *a.* (i-re-fran'ji-bl).—That cannot be broken or violated.

irrefutable, *a.* (i-re-fiu'tu-bl).—That cannot be disproved.

irrefutableness, *n.* (ir-re-fute'u-bl-nes).—The state of being irrefutable.

irrelevance, *n.* (i-rel'e-vens).—The quality of being inapplicable.

irrelevant, *a.* (i-rel'e-vent).—Naturally or logically foreign to the subject; inapplicable.

irremediable, *a.* (i-re-mee'di-u-bl).—Incurable; irreparable.

irreparable, *a.* (i-rep'u-ru-bl).—That which cannot be repaired.

irrepressible, *a.* (i-re-pres'i-bl).—Incapable of being restrained or kept down.

irresistible, *a.* (i-re-zis'ti-bl).—Not resistible; incapable of being successfully resisted.

irresoluble, *a.* (i-rez'u-lu-bl).—That cannot be resolved into its component parts or elements.

irresolution, *n.* (i-rez-u-liu'shun).—Lack of resolution or firmness of purpose.

irresolute, *a.* (i-rez'u-lute).—Undecided.

irrespirable, *a.* (ir-i-spire'u- [or i-res'pi-ru-] bl).—Not fit to be breathed; not respirable.

irretrievable, *a.* (ir-re-treve'u-bl).—That cannot be recovered or restored.

irreversible, *a.* (ir-re-vers'i-bl).—That cannot be reversed or inverted.

irrevocable, *a.* (i-rev'u-ku-bl).—That which cannot be repealed or annulled.

irrevocableness, *n.* (i-rev'u-ku-bl-nes).—The quality of being irrevocable.

irritation, *n.* (ir-i-tay'shun).—Exasperation.

isinlass, *n.* (ai'zing-glas [*a* in *glas* like *a* in

ask]).—A kind of gelatine prepared from the air-bladders of sturgeons.

isolate, *v.* (is'su-late).—To separate from others of its kind.

isolation, *n.* (is'u-lay'shun).—Cut off from surroundings.

isosceles, *a.* (ai-sos'e-leze).—Having two sides that are equal.

isothermal, *a.* (ai-su-ther'mel).—Having or marking equality of temperature.

issue, *n.* (ish'oo [*oo* as in *food*]).—Distribution; emission.

issue, *v.*—To send forth or give out officially.

isthmian, *a.* (is' [or *ist'*] mi-en).—Of or pertaining to an isthmus.

isthmus, *n.* (is' [or *ist'*] mus).—A narrow strip of land by which a peninsula is united to the main land.

italic, *a.* (i-tal'ik).—Belonging or relating to the races or languages of Italy.

iteration, *a.* (it-er-ay'shun).—Repetition.

iterative, *a.* (it'er-ay-tiv).—Repeating.

itineracy, *n.* (ai-tin'er-en-si).—A passing from place to place in the discharge of official functions.

itinerant, *a.* (ai-tin'er-ent).—Wayfaring; performing duty on a circuit, as a judge or a preacher.

itinerant, *n.*—One who travels from place to place.

itinerary, *n.* (ai-tin'er-e-ri).—A plan of a proposed tour.

ivory, *n.* (ai'vu-ri).—The substance constituting the tusks of the elephant.

J

jabot, *n.* (zhah-bowe' [often jab'u]).—A frill of lace fastened at the neck.

Jacobin (jak'u-bin).—A French Dominican; so called from the establishment of his order in the Church of St. Jacques in Paris. 2. A member of a French revolutionary club, so called from its meeting in a hall of the former Jacobin convent in the Rue St. Honore, Paris. It called itself "The Society of Friends of the Constitution." Its 1,200 branch societies, led by Robespierre, Danton, and Marat, exercised a formidable and disastrous influence. It controlled the Legislative Assembly after 1791, and organized the Reign of Terror and the agitation against the King. It was overthrown in November, 1794, but was not dissolved until 1799.

Jacobinical, *a.* (jak-u-bin'i-kel).—Belonging to the French Jacobins.

jaguar, *n.* (ja-gwahr').—A leopard.

jalousie, *n.* (zhah-loo-zee').—A Venetian shutter or blind, screening those within.

jardiniere, *n.* (zhahr-dee-nyare').—A pot, box or stand for flowers or plants; especially, a vase of porcelain or metal, often richly decorated.

jargon, *n.* (jar'gun).—Confused, unintelligible speech; a dialect used by a special sect, profession, or the like.

jasmine, *n.* (jas'min).—An ornamental plant.

jaunt, *n.* (jahnt).—A pleasure-trip; excursion.

jean, *n.* (jene).—A twilled undressed cloth with cotton warp and woolen filling, or sometimes all cotton.

jeopardize, *v.* (jep'er-dize).—To expose to loss or injury.

jeopardy, *n.* (jep'er-di).—Exposure to loss or injury.

jerkin, *n.* (jer'kin).—A waistcoat.

jersey, *n.* (jer'zi).—1. One of a breed of cattle originating in the Island of Jersey. 2. A fine, thick, seamless knit shirt worn by athletes.

jetsam. See **flotsam and jetsam.**

jewel, *n.* (joo'el [*oo* as in *food*]).—A precious stone fashioned for use or beauty.

jingo, *a.* (jing'u).—Pertaining to jingoism.

jingo, *n.*—One who advocates jingoism.

jingoism, *n.* (jing'u-izm).—Bellicose bombast; flamboyant advocacy of belligerent methods for the purpose of inducing a martial spirit.

jocose, *a.* (jo-kose').—Consisting of or being of the nature of a joke; given to, done or made in jest.

jocoseness, *n.* (jo-kose'nes).—The quality of being jocose.

jocular, *a.* (jok'yu-ler).—Inclined to jest.

jocularity, *n.* (jok-yu-lar'i-ti).—The quality of being jocular.

jocund, *a.* (jok'und).—Having a blithe or gay disposition; of jovial habit or mood.

jolt, *v.* (jolte).—To shake up and down with sudden, irregular, and violent movement.

jonquil, *n.* (jon'kwil).—A bulbous plant.

journal, *n.* (jer'nel).—A daily periodical, record, or consecutive register.

jovial, *a.* (jowe'vi-el).—Possessing or expressive of good-natured mirth, or good-fellowship; joyous.

jowl, *n.* (jole [or *joul*]).—The cheek or jaw.

joyous, *a.* (joi'us).—Joyful; merry.

jubilant, *a.* (joo'bi-lent [*oo* as in *food*]).—Exultingly glad.

jubilee, *n.* (joo'bi-lee).—A season of rejoicing or festivity, as for liberation or victory.

judicable, *a.* (joo'di-ku-bl).—Such as can be judged; triable.

judication, *n.* (joo-di-kay'shun).—The process of judging; judgment.

judicative, *a.* (joo'di-kay-tiv [*a* often slighted]).—Competent to judge; passing judgment; judicial.

judicatory, *a.* (joo'di-ku-tu-ri).—Pertaining to jurisdiction.

judicatory, *n.*—A body or person exercising jurisdiction in any matter; tribunal.

judicature, *n.* (joo'di-ku-choor [often *ture*]).—Distribution or administration of justice by trial or judgment.

judicial, *a.* (joo-dish'el).—Of or pertaining to the administration of justice.

judiciary, *n.* (joo-dish'i-e-ri).—The system of courts of justice in a government.

judicious, *a.* (joo-dish'us).—Proceeding with discretion; wise; prudent.

juggernaut, *n.* (jug'er-nawt).—The name of a famous Hindu idol.

jugglery, *n.* (jug'ler-i).—The art or practice of sleight of hand.

jugular, *a.* (joo'giu-ler).—Of or pertaining to the throat.

jugular, *n.*—The jugular vein.

juice, *n.* (joos).—The fluid part of vegetable or animal matter.

julep, *n.* (joo'lep).—1. A sweet drink. 2. A spiritous beverage with sugar, ice, and sprigs of mint.

jumble, *n.* (jum'bl).—A confused mixture, mass, or collection.

junior, *a.* (joon'yer [*oo* as in *food*].—Younger in years or service, or lower in ranks.

junkerism (yoong'ker-izm [*oo* as in *food* or *foot*]).—The political principles and social ideas of the aristocratic party in Prussia called Junkers.

jurat, *n.* (joo'ret).—One sworn to the faithful performance of a duty, as an alderman or a magistrate.

jurisdiction, *n.* (joo-ris-dik'shun).—Lawful power or right to exercise official authority, whether executive, legislative, or judicial.

jurisprudence, *n.* (joo-ris-proo'dens).—The philosophy of positive law and its administration; the science of rights in accordance with positive law.

jurist, *n.* (joo'rist).—One versed in the science of law.

juror, *n.* (joo'rer).—One who serves on a jury or is sworn in for jury duty in a court of justice.

justiciable, *a.* (jus-tish'i-u-bl).—Proper to be examined in a court of justice.

justiciary, *n.* (jus-tish'i-er-ri).—A high judicial officer.

justification, *n.* (jus-ti-fi-kay'shun).—Vindication; defense; the act of showing that some person is not censurable, or that something is just, right, or in accordance with the law.

justify, *v.* (jus'ti-fai).—To show to be just; prove to be proper, right, or lawful.

jute, *n.* (joot).—A substance resembling hemp, used in the manufacture of mats, coarse carpets, etc.

juvenate, *v.* (joo've-nate).—A two year seminary course for junior members of the order.

juvenile, *a.* (joo've-nil).—Characteristic of youth; youthful.

juvenility, *n.* (joo-ve-nil'i-ti).—The state of being juvenile.

juxtaposition, *n.* (juks-ta-pu-zish'un).—A placing close together, side by side, or in apposition; contiguity.

K

kaaba, caaba, *n.* (kah'u·bu).—The venerated shrine of Mecca.

kafir, kaffir, *n.* (kaf'er).—Loosely, a member of any tribe of the Bantu family of South Africa.

kaif, *n.* (kife).—A condition marked by voluptuous and dreamy repose and the passive enjoyment of mere sense.

kaimakam, *n.* (kai-mu-kahm').—A lieutenant-colonel in the Turkish army.

kaleidoscope, *n.* (ka-lai'du-skope).—An instrument which, by means of mirrors, causes objects viewed through it to appear repeated in symmetrical patterns.

kaleidoscopic, *a.* (ka-lai-du-skop'ik).—Pertaintaining to a kaleidoscope; varying in appearance and form.

kami, *n.* (kah'mee).—A title of Japanese princes, ministers, and governors.

kaolin, *n.* (kay'u-lin).—A kind of clay for making porcelain.

karma, *n.* (kahr'mu).—An act; the effect of any act, religious or otherwise.

kazoo, *n.* (ka-zoo' [*oo* as in *food*]).—A toy musical instrument.

kerchief, *n.* (ker'chif).—A square of fine linen used by women to cover the head.

kermess, kirmess, *n.* (ker'mes).—An annual outdoor festival; a fair.

kerosene, *n.* (ker'u-sene).—A hydrocarbon oil used for burning in lamps.

kersey, *n.* (ker'zi).—A lightweight beaver cloth with a smooth face and a soft nap.

kettle, *n.* (ket'l).—A metallic cooking vessel for stewing or boiling.

khaki (kah'ki).—A cotton material dyed a light drab or dead-grass color and used for uniforms of troops and for rough wear.

khan, *n.* (kahn).—In Tartar countries, a sovereign ruler.

khedive, *n.* (ked-eve')—The viceroy of Egypt.

kiln, *n.* (kil).—An oven or furnace for baking, burning, or drying industrial products.

kimono, *n.* (ki-mowe'nu [or Jap. kim'u-nowe]).—A loose garment.

kimonos, *n.* (ki-mowe'nuz [or kim'u-noze]).—Pl. of **kimono.**

kinetics, *n.* (ki-net'iks).—Producing motion; that branch of science of dynamics which treats of forces causing or changing the motion in the bodies or of the circumstances of actual motion.

kirtle, *n.* (ker'tl).—A garment, whether short or long, with a skirt.

kismet, *n.* (kis'met).—Appointed lot; fate.

knock, *n.* (nok).—A blow; rap.

knoll, *n.* (nole).—A small round hill.

knoll, *v.*—To proclaim or call by ringing a bell; toll.

knot, *n.* (not).—1. A complication of cords, formed by tying or knitting. 2. Bond of union. 3. A difficulty; a perplexity.

kohl, *n.* (kole).—In Arabian speaking coun-

tries, a powder of antimony used to darken the eyes.

kraal, *n.* (krahl [or *krawl*]).—A village or group of native huts.

kraken, *n.* (krah'ken).—A fabled sea monster.

kraurosis, *n.* (kraw-rowe'sis).—Atrophy and shriveling of certain parts.

kreutzer, kreuzer, *n.* (kroit'zer).—A copper coin formerly of Austria and Germany.

Kreutzer Sonata, *n.* (kroit'zer su-nah'tu).—1. A piano and violin piece. 2. A novel by Tolstoi.

krishna, *n.* (krish'nu).—A Hindu deity.

kryometer, *n.* (krai-om'e-ter).—A thermometer used to measure low temperatures.

kumiss, kumyss, *n.* (koo'mis [*oo* as in *food*]).—Fermented mare's milk, used as a beverage by the Tartar tribes of central Asia.

kussier, kussir, *n.* (kus'i-er).—A Turkish musical instrument.

kylix, *n.* (kai' [or *kee*] liks).—A drinking cup.

L

labarum, *n.* (lab'a-rum).—A form of the Roman military standard.

labial, *a.* (lay'bi-el).—Of or pertaining to the lips.

labial, *n.*—One of the lip-sounds or letters.

laboratory, *n.* (lab'u-ra-tu-ri).—A place for operations and experiments in chemistry, etc.

labryinth, *n.* (lab'i-rinth).—An involved or tortuous passage in which it is difficult or impossible to find the way without guidance.

lacerate, *v.* (las'e-rate).—To tear rudely or raggedly; mangle in rending or tearing.

laceration, *n.* (las-e-ray'shun).—The act of rending or tearing.

laconic, *a.* (la-kon'ik).—Using or consisting of but few words; short and forceful.

laconism, *n.* (lak'u-nizm).—A brief and sententious manner of expression.

lacquer, lacker, *n.* (lak'er).—A varnish much used for both woodwork and metalwork.

lacrimal, *a.* (lak'ri-mel).—Of or pertaining to tears.

lacrimose, *a.* (lak'ri-mose).—Tearful.

laggard, *n.* (lag'erd).—One who lags; a loiterer.

lagoon, *n.* (la-goon' [*oo* as in *food*]).—A pool or lake.

laic, *n.* (lay'ik).—A layman.

laird, *n.* (lard [*a* as in *fare*]).—Scot. A lord; also, the proprietor of a landed estate.

laissez faire, *n.* (lay-say-fare' [*a* as in *fare*]).—The let-alone principle; noninterference; uncontrolled industrial competition.

laity, *n.* (lay'i-ti).—The people as distinguished from the clergy; the people outside of any profession.

lama, *n.* (lah'mu).—A priest or monk of Buddhism.

lambency, *n.* (lam'ben-si).—The state or quality of being lambent.

lambent, *a.* (lam'bent).—Playing with a licking or softly undulatory movement, as a flame over an ignited surface; softly radiant, as the light of a planet, a gem, or an eye.

lambrequin, *n.* (lam'bre-kin [often lam'ber-kin]).—A straight or shaped ornamental strip of cloth, leather, or other flexible material hanging from a window, or doorway, or the edge of a mantelpiece, as a kind of drapery.

lament, *n.* (la-ment').—The expression of grief or sorrow.

lamentable, *a.* (lam'ent-e-bl).—That should be lamented or deplored; grievous.

lamentation, *n.* (lam-en tey'shun).—The act of lamenting.

lampoon, *v.* (lam-poon').—To abuse or satirize in a lampoon.

lamprey, *n.* (lam'pri).—An ell-like fish.

landau, *n.* (lan'daw).—A two-seated carriage.

langsyne, *adv.* (lang-sine).—Long since; long ago.

language, *n.* (lang'gwej).—1. Human speech. 2. Expression of ideas by signs, writing, etc.

langue d'oc, *n.* (lahng-ge-dok').—Language spoken in Southern France in the middle ages.

langue d'oui, d'oil, *n.* (lahng dwee [or *dwol*]).

—Language spoken in Northern France in the middle ages.

languid, *a.* (lang'wid).—Affected by weakness or fatigue; drooping.

languish, *v.* (lang'wish).—To become weak physically or dull mentally; lose strength or animation.

languor, *n.* (lang'gur [often lang'gwur]).—Lassitude of body or depression of mind resulting from exertion, misfortune, etc.

languorous, *a.* (lang'gur-us).—Characterized by, causing, or suggesting languor.

lanolin, *n.* (lan'u-lin).—An unctious fatty mixture.

lapidary, *a.* (lap'i-de-ri).—Pertaining to the art of working in stones, especially in precious stones.

largess, *n.* (lar'jes).—A large gift or donation; a present.

lariat, *n.* (lar'i-et).—A rope, especially of horse hair, used for tethering animals.

larva, *n.* (lahr'vu).—The early form of any animal when it is unlike the parent, or undergoes a metamorphosis.

laryngeal, *a.* (la-rin'je-el).—Of, pertaining to, or near the larynx.

laryngitis, *n.* (la-rin-jai'tis).—Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx.

laryngoscope, *n.* (la-ring'gu-skope).—An instrument for inspecting the larynx.

laryngoscopy, *n.* (lar-in-gos'ku-pi).—Surgical inspection of the windpipe.

larynx, *n.* (lar'inks).—Upper part of the windpipe, constituting the organ of voice.

lascivious, *a.* (la-siv'yus).—Lewd.

lasciviousness, *n.* (la-siv'yus-nes).—Lewdness.

lassitude, *n.* (las'i-tude).—Languor; debility.

last, *n.* (last [*a* as in *ask*]).—1. The end, conclusion. 2. A wooden form, roughly resembling the foot, on which to make a boot or shoe.

latch, *n.* (lach).—A catch for a door commonly not requiring a special key.

latchet, *n.* (lach'et).—The strip of leather or string that fastens the shoe or sandal.

latency, *n.* (lay'ten-si).—The state of being latent.

latent, *a.* (lay'tent).—Not visible or apparent; dormant.

lateral, *a.* (lat'er-el).—Of, pertaining to, proceeding from, or direct toward the side.

latitude, *n.* (lat'i-tude).—Distance on the earth's surface from the equator, measured in degrees of the meridian.

latitudinal, *a.* (lat-i-tiu'di-nel).—Of, pertaining to, or in the direction of latitude.

laud, *v.* (lawd).—To praise in words or song.

laudatory, *a.* (lawd'u-tu-ri).—Eulogizing.

laugh, *n.* (laf [*a* as in *ask*]).—An explosion of laughter.

laughable, *a.* (laf' [*a* as in *ask*] u-bl).—Fitted to provoke laughter.

laughter, *n.* (laf'ter [*a* as in *ask*]).—A movement of the muscles of the face, usually

attended by a sonorous and interrupted explosion of air.

launch, *n.* (lahnch [sometimes *lawnch*]).—A large open boat, especially when propelled by steam, electricity, or naphtha, and used as a pleasure-boat.

launch, *v.*—To cause to move from land into the water, as a ship on completion of the hull; to send forth as on a new career; to hurl, as a dart.

laundry, *n.* (lahn'dri).—An establishment or a room for washing and ironing clothes.

laureate, *a.* (law're-et).—Crowned with laurel, as a mark of distinction.

laurel, *n.* (law'rel).—An evergreen shrub.

lava, *n.* (lah'vu).—Melted rock ejected by a volcano.

lavabo, *n.* (la-vay'bu).—In the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches, the washing of the hands by the celebrant after the offertory, before proceeding with the eucharistic service.

lavage, *n.* (lay'vej).—A washing.

lavation, *n.* (la-vay'shun).—Same as lavage.

lavatory, *n.* (lav'u-tu-ri).—An apartment for washing; specif., a room in a public or semi-public place, as in a school or hotel, provided with appliances for washing.

lavender, *n.* (lav'en-der).—An aromatic shrub of the mint family.

laver, *n.* (lay'ver).—A large basin or other receptacle to wash in.

lawyer, *n.* (law'yer).—One who is versed in law, or practices law.

lazar, *n.* (lay'zer).—A leper.

leash, *n.* (leshe).—A line, thong, or cord, especially one by which a hunting-dog or falcion is held.

leaven, *n.* (lev'n).—Fermenting dough, used to lighten or raise other dough.

lecture, *n.* (lek'cher).

lecturer, *n.* (lek'cher-er).—One who lectures.

legal, *a.* (lee'gel).—Pertaining to or according to law.

legate, *n.* (leg'et).—An ambassador; an envoy.

legatee, *n.* (leg-u-tee').—The recipient of a legacy.

legation, *n.* (le-gay'shun).—The person or persons composing an embassy.

legato, *a.* (le-gah'tu).—A musical term, meaning in a smooth, connected manner.

legator, *n.* (le-gay'tor).—One who bequeaths a legacy.

legend, *n.* (lej'end).—Any remarkable story, handed down from ancient times.

legendary, *a.* (lej'en-de-ri).—Pertaining to or consisting of legends.

legerdemain, *n.* (lej'er-de-mane).—Sleight of hand.

leggiadro, *a.* (led-je-ah'dro).—In a brisk manner.

leggiero, *a.* (led-ji-ay'ro).—Same as **leggiadro.**

legible, *a.* (lej'i-bl).—Readable; especially, that may be read with ease.

legibleness, *n.* (lej'i-bl-nes).—The quality or state of being legible.

legion, *n.* (lee'jun).—A Roman military body, differing in numbers at different periods.

legionary, *a.* (lee'jun-e-ri).—Pertaining to or consisting of legions.

legionary, *n.*—A member of the ancient Roman legion or the modern French Legion of Honor.

legislative, *a.* (lej'i-lay-tiv).—Having the power to legislate; that makes or enacts laws.

legislator, *n.* (lej'is-lay-ter).—A lawgiver; a member of a legislature.

legislature, *n.* (lej'is-lay-choor [*oo* as in *foot*]).—A person or body that makes laws.

legitimacy, *n.* (le-jit'i-mu-si).—The condition of being legitmate.

legitimate, *a.* (le-jit'i-met).—Having the sanction of law or established custom.

legitime, *n.* (lej'i-tim).—In civil law, the portion of a man's property that he cannot prevent his children from inheriting.

leisure, *n.* (lee'zhur).—Spare time.

lemon, *n.* (lem'un).—The fruit of the tropical or subtropical tree Citrus Limonum.

lenience, *n.* (lee'ni-ens).—Forbearance; mildness.

leniency, *n.* (lee'ni-en-si).—Same as **lenience.**

lenient, *a.* (lee'ni-ent [sometimes lene'yent]).—Gentle; not harsh.

lenitive, *n.* (len'i-tiv).—That which has the

power to allay pain or suffering; a laxative.

leonine, *a.* (lee'u-nin [or *nine*]).—Pertaining to or like a lion; magnificent, powerful, fierce, kingly.

leopard, *n.* (lep'erd).—A carnivorous mammal of a yellow color, with black spots along the back and sides.

lesion, *n.* (lee'zhun).—A hurt, loss, or injury.

lese majeste, *n.* (leez maj'es-te).—Any offense against the sovereign power; treason.

lesson, *n.* (les'un).—The thing taught or learned.

lethel, *a.* (lee'thel).—Causing death.

lethargic, *a.* (le-thahr'jik).—Pertaining to lethargy.

lethargy, *n.* (leth'er-ji).—A state of morbid drowsiness, or unnatural and prolonged sleep, from which one can be aroused only momentarily, or not at all; stupor.

lever, *n.* (lev'er).—A bar used to exert a pressure, or sustain a weight, at one point of its length.

levy, *n.* (lev'i).—That which is levied or taken by levy, as money or troops.

lewd, *a.* (lude).—Characterized by lasciviousness.

lexicon, *n.* (leks'i-kun).—A vocabulary or word-book; a dictionary.

liaison, *a.* (lee-ay-zawn' [*n*, nasalized]).—An unlawful bond between two persons of opposite sex; a union.

libate, *v.* (lai'bate).—To pour out, as a liquor.

libation, *n.* (lai-bay'shun).—On offering of wine in honor of some deity.

liberticide, *n.* (lib'er-ti-side [or li-ber'ti-side]).—One who on that which destroys liberty.

libertine, *n.* (lib'er-tin).—A debauchee.

librarian, *n.* (lai-bray'ri-en).—One who has charge of the books and appointments of a library.

library, *n.* (lai'bre-ri).—1. A collection of books, pamphlets, etc., kept for reading and consultation. 2. A building or apartment containing such a collection.

libratory, *n.* (lai'bra-tu-ri).—Moving like a balance; balancing.

librettist, *n.* (li-bret'ist).—One who writes a libretto.

libretto, *n.* (li-bret'u).—A book containing the lines to accompany a musical composition.

license, n. (lai-sens).—1. Authority or liberty given to do or forbear an act. 2. Document by which a permission is conferred.

licentiate, *n.* (lai-sen'shi-ate).—A person licensed to preach or practice a profession.

licentious, *n.* (lai-sen'shus).—Wanton.

lichen, *n.* (lai-ken).—A cellular, flowerless plant.

licorice, n. (lik'u-ris).—A perennial herb.

lictor, *n.* (lik'tor).—An officer attending the chief Roman magistrates.

lien, (lee'en [or *lene*]).—A legal claim on property, as security for a debt or charge.

lieu, *n.* (liu).—Place or stead; usually in the phrase in lieu of.

lieutenant, *n.* (liu-ten'ent).—1. An officer who supplies the place of a superior in his absence. 2. A commissioned officer in the army, next below a captain, and in the navy, next below a commander.

ligate, *v.* (lai'gate).—To bind with a ligature; bandage.

ligation, *n.* (lai-gay'shun).—The act of tying or binding up, especially of an artery.

ligature, *n.* (lig'u-choor [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Anything that constricts or binds.

ligneous, *a.* (lig'ne-us).—Woody.

likin, *n.* (lee-kene).—A tax imposed in China.

limitation, *n.* (lim-i-tay'shun). — Prescribed boundary.

lineage, *n.* (lin'e-ej).—Ancestral line; family.

lineal, *a.* (lin'e-el).—Ascending or descending in a direct line.

lineament, *n.* (lin'e-u-ment).—A characteristic mark; outline; feature.

lingual, *a.* (ling'gwel).—Pertaining to the use of the tongue in utterance.

linguist, *n.* (ling'gwist).—One who is acquainted with several languages.

linsey, *n.* (lin'zi).—A particular kind of clay rock. 2. A fabric of linen and wool.

liquate, *v.* (lai'kwate).—To liquefy.

liquation, *n.* (lai-kway'shun).—The operation of melting or liquating, or the condition of being liquefied.

liqueur, *n.* (li-ker' [*e* as in *err*]).—An alcoholic

cordial sweetened and flavored with aromatic substances, etc.

liquidable, *a.* (lik'wid-u-bl).—That may be liquidated.

liquor, *n.* (lik'er).—Any alcoholic or intoxicating liquid.

lira, *n.* (lee'rah).—A franc; the Italian name.

lis, *n.* (lis).—A lawsuit; controversy; litigation.

lissom, *a.* (lis'um).—Lithsome.

listen, *v.* (lis'n).—1. To attend closely with a view to hearing. 2. To obey; heed.

listener, *n.* (lis'n-er).—One who listens.

literal, *a.* (lit'er-el).—According to the letter or verbal statement; real.

literalism, *n.* (lit'er-el-izm).—Literal exactitude of expression, as in translating or interpreting.

literature, *n.* (lit'er-a-ture [often *choor*; *oo* as in *foot*]).—1. The written or printed productions, collectively, such as are marked by elevation, vigor, and catholicity of thought. 2. In a restricted sense, that portion of literary productions that excludes the sciences. 3. Written descriptive matter for advertising purposes.

lithology, *n.* (lith-ol'u-gi).—The science that teaches of rocks as mineral masses, especially with reference to their microscopic characters.

litigable, *a.* (lit'i-gu-bl).—That may be litigated.

litigant, *a.* (lit'i-gent).—Disposed to litigate; litigious.

litigant, *n.*—A party to a lawsuit, either plaintiff or defendant.

litigate, *v.* (lit'i-gate).—To cause to become the subject-matter of a suit at law.

litigation, *n.* (lit-i-gay'shun).—A judicial contest; legal controversy.

litigator, *n.* (lit'i-gay-ter).—One who litigates.

litigiosity, *n.* (li-tij-i-os'i-ti).—A litigious dispostion.

litigious, *a.* (li-tij'us).—Given to contention in courts of law; hence, quarrelsome.

litotes, *a.* (lit'u-teze).—Affirmation produced by the negation of the opposite.

litre, *v.* (lee'ter).—In the metric system, a measure of capacity of one cubic decimeter.

litterateur, *n.* (lit-er-u-ter').—One who is by profession engaged in literature.

liturgic, *a.* (li-ter'jik).—Pertaining to a liturgy, the celebration of the eucharist, or public worship.

liturgical, *a.* (li-ter'ji-kel).—Same as **liturgic.**

liturgics, *n.* (li-ter'jiks).—The doctrine or the science of liturgies.

liturgy, *n.* (lit'er-ji).—A ritual.

livre, *n.* (lee'ver).—An old French coin.

llama, *n.* (lah'mu).—A South-American woolly-haired cameloid ruminant without a hump, and usually white spotted with brown or black.

llano, *n.* (lah'nu).—A flat, treeless plain.

loath, *a.* (lothe [*th* as in *think*]).—Reluctant.

loathe, *v.* (lothe [*th* as in *that*]).—To regard with hatred and disgust.

loathful, *v.* (lothe'ful [*th* as in *that*]).—Full of loathing.

loathsome, *a.* (lothe'sum [*th* as in *that*]).—Producing loathing.

lobe, *n.* (lobe).—A small projecting globular part as of the ear.

lobular, *a.* (lob'yu-ler).—Of, pertaining to, or like a lobule.

lobule, *n.* (lob'yool [*oo* as in *food*]).—A small lobe.

locale, *n.* (lo-kahl').—Locality; usually considered with reference to surrounding circumstances.

localism, *n.* (lowe'ku-lizm).—Local custom or idiom.

locality, *n.* (lowe-kal'i-ti).—A definite spot or region in any part of space; neighborhood.

localize, *v.* (lowe'ku-lize).—To assign a definite position.

logarithm, *n.* (log'u-rithm).—The exponent of the power to which a fixed number, called the base, must be raised in order to produce a given number.

logarithmic, *a.* (lo-u-rith'mik).—Of, pertaining to, or consisting of logarithms.

loggia, *n.* (loj'ah).—It.—A gallery.

logician, *n.* (lo-jish'en).—An expert reasoner.

logograph, *n.* (log'o-graf [*a* as in *ask*]).—A written word.

logometer, *n.* (lo-gom'e-ter).—A logarithmic scale.

long, *a.* (lawng).—Extended.

longanimity, *n.* (long-ga-nim'i-ti).—Endurance; patience.

longevity, *n.* (lon-jev'i-ti).—Unusually prolonged life.

longitude, *n.* (lon'ji-tude).—Portion of the equator between the meridian of a given place, and the meridian of some other given place.

look, *v.* (look [*oo* as in *foot*]).—To direct the gaze toward an object for the purpose of seeing it.

lorgnette, *n.* (lawr-nyet').—A pair of eye-glasses attached to a long ornamental handle, into which the glasses shut when not in use.

losel, *n.* (lowe'zel).—A worthless fellow.

louis, *n.* (loo'i [*oo* as in *food*]).—A gold coin of France.

lower, *v.* (lou'er).—To look angry or sullen; scowl.

lower, *v.* (lowe'er).—To lessen or bring down, as in height, value, etc.

lowland, *n.* (lowe'lend).—Level land; a plain.

loyal, *a.* (loi'el).—Constant and faithful.

lozenge, *n.* (loz'enj).—Anything resembling a rhombus form.

lubricant, *a.* (liu'bri-kent).—Lubricating.

lubricant, *n.*—Anything that lubricates.

lubricate, *v.* (liu'bri-kate).—To cause to slip easily.

luce, *n.* (luce).—A full-grown pike, fish.

lucid, *a.* (liu'sid).—Mentally sound; easily understood.

lucrative, *a.* (liu'kra-tiv).—Profitable.

lucre, *n.* (liu'ker).—Profit; unworthy gain.

ludicrous, *a.* (liu'di-krus).—Mirth-provoking; laughable.

lugubrious, *a.* (liu-giu'bri-us).—Doleful.

luminous, *a.* (liu'mi-nus).—Shining.

lure, *v.* (lure).—To entice by or as by the lure and call of a falconer.

lurid, *a.* (liu'rid).—Giving a ghastly or dull-red light.

luster, *n.* (lus'ter).—Natural or artificial brilliancy of sheen.

luster, *v.*—To give a luster or glossy surface to.

lustrous, *a.* (lus'trus).—Having luster.

lute, *n.* (lute).—An instrument of the guitar class.

luxuriance, *n.* (lug-zhoo'ri-ens [often luks-yoo'ri-ans]).—The state or quality or being luxuriant; exuberance.

luxuriant, *a.* (lug-zhoo'ri-ens [often luks-yoo'-ri-ans]).—Abundant, fertile, as soil; exuberant.

luxuriate, *v.* (lug-zhoo'ri-ate [often luks-yoo'-ri-ate]).—To grow copiously or in plentiful abundance.

luxurious, *a.* (lug-zhoo'ri-us [often luks-yoo'-ri-us]).—Supplied with luxuries; exuberant.

luxury, *n.* (luk'shoo-ri [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Anything delightful to the senses; a dainty.

luxuries, *n.* (luk'shoo-riz [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Pl. of **luxury.**

lyceum, *n.* (lai-see'um).—A literary association for mutual improvement and popular instruction by means of lectures, libraries, etc.

lymphatic, *a.* (lim-fat'ik).—Pertaining to, containing, or conveying lymph.

lymphatic, *n.*—A vein-like vessel in vertebrate animals, containing a transparent fluid.

lynx, *n.* (lingks).—An animal much resembling the common cat.

lyonnaise, *a.* (lee-u-naze').—A style of cooking potatoes.

lyric, *a.* (lir'ik).—Musical and emotional.

lyric, *n.*—A lyric poem.

lysimeter, *n.* (li-sim'e-ter).—An instrument of measure.

lysis, *n.* (lai'sis).—A medical term.

M

Macaberesque, *a.* (ma-kah- [or kay-] ber-esk').—Pertaining to the dance of Macaber.

macadamize, *v.* (mak-ad'u-mize).—To cover, as a road, with small, broken stones.

macaroni, *n.* (mak-u-rowe'ni).—An edible paste, made into long, slender tubes.

macaroon, *n.* (mak-u-roon' [*oo* as in *food*]).—A cake.

Maccabean, *a.* (mak-u-bee'en).—Of or pertain-

ing to the Jewish dynasty of the Maccabees.

machete, *n.* (ma-chay'tay).—A heavy cutlas.

Machiavellian, *a.* (mak-i-a-vel'i-en).—Relating to Machiavelli, or to the unscrupulous principles explained in his work *The Prince;* crafty in politics.

machinal, *a.* (ma-shene'el).—Relating to machines.

machinate, *v.* (mak'i-nate).—To plan mischief; plot.

machination, *n.* (mak-i-nay'shun).—A deep or artful design.

machinator, *n.* (mak'i-nay-ter).—A plotter of mischief.

machine, *n.* (ma-shene').—1. Any combination of inanimate mechanism for utilizing or applying power. 2. One who acts in a mechanical manner. 3. The organization of powers of a complete body other than mechanical.

machinery, *n.* (ma-shene'er-i).—Working parts of a machine.

machinist, *n.* (ma-shene'ist).—One who makes or repairs machinery.

machinize, *v.* (ma-shene'ize).—To organize the powers of; systematize.

machinule, *n.* (mak'i-nule).—A surveyor's instrument.

macramé, *n.* (mak-ru-may').—Coarse lace.

macrocosm, *n.* (mak'ru-kozm).—The great world.

macrocosmic, *a.* (mak-ru-koz'mik).—Pertaining to macrocosm.

madam, *n.* (mad'em).—Mistress; my lady.

madame, *n.* (mah-dahm').—French for lady.

madapollam, *n.* (mad-a-pol'em).—A fine cotton cloth.

madarosis, *n.* (mad-a-rowe'sis).—The loss of hair, especially of the eyelashes, through disease.

Madeira, *n.* (ma-dee'ru).—1. A Portuguese island or group off the northwest coast of Africa. 2. A wine made in Madeira.

madel-paroowa, *n.* (mad'el-pah-roo'wu).—A fishing-boat of Ceylon.

mademoiselle, *n.* (mah-dem-mah-zel' [or mad-mwa-zel'; *a* as in *ask*]).—French, Miss.

madonna, *n.* (ma-don'u).—My lady; signora.

madras, *n.* (ma-drahs').—Lace, curtains, ginghams, etc.

madrasah, madrasa, *n.* (ma-drahs'u).—India, school or college.

madrepore, *n.* (mad're-pore).—A coral.

madrier, *n.* (mad'ri-er).—A beam or stout plank.

madrigal, *n.* (mad'ri-gel).—Originally, a shepherd's song; a love ditty.

madrigaler, *n.*—Same as **madrigalist.**

madrigalian, *a.* (mad-ri-gay'li-en).—Relating or belonging to madrigals.

madrigalist, *n.* (mad'ri-gu-list).—One who sings or writes madrigals.

maelstrom, *n.* (male'strum).—Whirlpool.

maestoco, *adv.* (mah-es-towe'su).—Majestically.

maestro, *n.* (mah-es'tru).—A master in any art.

magazine, *n.* (mag-u-zene').—1. A storehouse; especially one for military stores. 2. Place where the powder is kept in a fortification or ship. 3. A miscellaneous pamphlet periodically published.

magdalen, *n.* (mag'du-len).—A repentant harlot.

magdalene, *n.* (mag'du-lene).—Same as **magdalen.**

magenta, *n.* (ma-jen'tu).—A dyestuff.

Magi, *n.* (may'jai).—The learned and priestly caste of the Medes and Ancient Persians.

Magian, *a.* (may'ji-en).—Of or pertaining to the Magi.

Magian, *n.*—One of the Magi.

Magianism, *n.* (may'ji-en-izm).—Religious doctrines of the Magi.

magister, *n.* (ma-jis'ter).—Chief; master.

magisterial, *a.* (maj-is-tee'ri-el).—Pertaining to a magistrate or magistracy.

magisterium, *n.* (maj-is-tee'ri-um).—The philosopher's stone.

magistery, *n.* (maj'is-ter-i).—An authoritative statement.

magisteries, *n.* (maj'is-ter-iz).—Pl. of **magistery.**

magistracy, *n.* (maj'is-tre-si).—The office or dignity of a magistrate.

magistral, *a.* (maj'is-trel).—Authoritative.

magistral, *n.*—1. The line from which the positions of various members of a fortification are determined. 2. Pulverized copper pyrites. 3. A canon of a Spanish cathedral, whose office is to preach or teach.

magistrate, *n.* (maj'is-trate).—An executive or judicial officer.

magnanimity, *n.* (mag-nu-nim'i-ti).—Greatness of soul.

magnanimous, *a.* (mag-nan'i-mus).—Generous in treating or judging others.

magnanimously, *adv.* (mag-nan'i-mus-li).—In a magnanimous manner.

magnate, *n.* (mag'nate).—A person of rank or importance.

magnesia, *n.* (mag-nee'shi-u).—A light, white earthy powder used in medicine.

magnesium, *n.* (mag-nee'shi-um).—The metallic base of magnesia.

magnetine, *n.* (mag'ne-tin).—The principle of magnetism.

magnetism, *n.* (mag'ne-tizm).—Power of attraction.

magnetite, *n.* (mag'ne-tite).—Black oxide of iron.

magnetometer, *n.* (mag-ne-tom'e-ter).—An instrument used to measure magnetic force.

magnifiable, *a.* (mag'ni-fai-u-bl).—Worthy of being magnified.

Magnificat, *n.* (mag-nif'i-kat).—The hymn of

the Virgin Mary, taken from Luke 1.46-55; named from its opening Latin word.

magnitude, *n.* (mag'ni-tude).—Greatness; vastness.

Magus, *n.* (may'gus).—Sing. of Magi.

Magyar, *n.* (mod'yor).—The Hungarians.

Mahabharata, *n.* (mah-hah-bah'ru-tu).—An ancient Hindoo epic.

Maharaja, Maharajah, *n.* (mah-hah-rah'ju).—Title of a prince of India.

mahdi, *n.* (mah'di).—The Mohammedan Messiah.

Mahdist, *n.* (mah'dist).—A believer in Mahdi.

mahogany, *n.* (ma-hog'u-ni).—A large tropical American tree.

Mohamedan, *a.* (ma-hom'ed-en).—Same as **Mohammedan.**

maintain, *v.* (mane-tane').—To hold or preserve in any particular state or condition.

maintainable, *a.* (mane-tane'u-bl).—Capable of being maintained.

maintenance, *n.* (mane'te-nens).—The act of maintaining in any sense; that which supports or sustains.

majorat, *n,* (mah-zhowe-rah').—[Fr.] Pertaining to property.

Majorcan, *a.* (ma-jore'ken).—Pertaining to Majorca, largest of Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean.

Majorcan, *n.*—A native of Majorca.

malachite, *n.* (mal'u-kite).—A mineral.

mala fide, (may'lu fai'dee).—[Latin.] In bad faith.

malaise, *n.* (ma-laze').—Uneasiness; discomfort.

malaria, *n.* (ma-lay'ri-u).—Any foul or unwholesome air.

malarious, *a.* (ma-lay'ri-us).—Containing malaria, or producing malarial disease.

Malay, *a.* (ma-lay').—Of or pertaining to the Malays.

Malay, *n.*—A member of the dominant race in Malacca and the Eastern Archipelago.

Malayan, *a.* (ma-lay'en).—Pertaining to Malay.

malcontent, *a.* (mal'kun-tent).—Exhibiting a restless discontent; dissatisfied.

malediction, *n.* (mal-e-dik'shun).—A cursing.

malefactor, *n.* (mal-e-fak'ter).—A criminal.

malefic, *a.* (ma-lef'ik).—Mischief-making.

malfeasance, *n.* (mal-fee'zens).—The commission of an act that is evil or unlawful.

malign, *a.* (ma-line').—Having or expressing an evil disposition toward others.

malign, *v.*—To defame; to treat with malice.

malignancy, *n.* (ma-lig'nen-si).—The state of being malignant; malice.

malignant, *a.* (ma-lig'nent).—Having or manifesting extreme malevolence or enmity; viciously bent on doing harm or evil.

maligner, *n.* (ma-line'er).—One who maligns.

malignity, *n.* (ma-lig'ni-ti).—Violent enmity; animosity.

malinger, *v.* (ma-ling'ger).—To feign sickness.

malingerer, *n.* (ma-ling'ger-er).—One who feigns sickness.

malison, *n.* (mal'i-sun).—[Poetic.] A curse; a malediction.

mall, *n.* (mawl).—A club.

malleable, *a.* (mal'e-u-bl).—Capable of being hammered without breaking or cracking.

malmsey, *n.* (mahm'zi).—A wine.

malt, *n.* (mawlt).—Grain that has been artificially germinated by moisture and heat.

Maltese, *a.* (mawl-teze' [or *teze*]).—Of or pertaining to Malta.

Maltese, *n.*—A native or inhabitant of Malta.

malvasia, *n.* (mal-vu-see'u).—A brand of wine.

mama, mamma, *n.* (ma-mah' [or mah'mu]).—Mother.

mambrino, *n.* (mam-bree'nu).—An iron hat.

mameluke, *n.* (mam'e-luke).—[Turkish.] A male servant.

mammalia, *n.* (ma-may'li-u).—A class of animals, comprehending the mammals.

mamoul, *n.* (ma-mool').—Customary law; usage.

manacle, *v.* (man'u-kl).—To handcuff; shackle.

manacle, *n.*—A handcuff.

manage, *v.* (man'ej).—To control, or regulate.

management, *n.* (man'ej-ment).—The act of managing.

manager, *n.* (man'ej-er).—One who manages.

managerial, *a.* (man-a-jee'ri-el).—Pertaining to, or characteristic of a manager or management, especially of a theater.

manatee, *n.* (man-u-tee′).—A sea-cow.

Manchu, Manchoo, *n.* (man-choo′).—One of the Manchu people that conquered China in the 17th century.

mandamus, *n.* (man-day′mus).—A writ of right, issued by courts of superior jurisdiction, and directed to subordinate courts, commanding them to do the particular thing therein specified that pertains to their office or duty.

mandarin, *a.* (man-du-rin′).—Orange color.

mandarin, *n.*—A Chinese official.

mandat, *n.* (mahn-dah′ [*n*, nasalized]).—In French law, a power of attorney.

mandatary, *a.* (man′du-te-ri).—One who undertakes without compensation to do service for another with regard to property placed in his hands by the other.

mandate, *n.* (man′date).—A command, order or charge from higher authority.

mandator, *n.* (man-day′ter).—A director.

mandatory, *a.* (man′da-tu-ri).—Expressive of positive command.

mandatum, *n.* (man-day′tum).—The sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

mandolin, mandoline, *n.* (man′do-lin).—A musical instrument.

mandorla, *n.* (man-dore′lu).—An almond-shaped or oval panel or opening.

manége, *n.* (mah-nazhe′).—A school for training horses, etc.

manes, *n.* (may-neze).—The spirits of the dead.

manganese, *n.* (mang-gu-nese').—A hard, brittle, metallic element.

maniacal, *a.* (ma-nai'u-kel).—Violently insane; affected with mania.

manifest, *v.* (man'i-fest).—To show clearly or distinctly.

manifesto, *n.* (man-i-fes'towe [often *tu*]).—A proclamation.

manipulate, *v.* (ma-nip'yu-late).—To operate on or work with the hands; especially to handle skilfully.

manipulation, *n.* (ma-nip-yu-lay'shun).—The process of using the hands skilfully; skilful management.

manipulative, *a.* (ma-nip'yu-lu-tiv).—Of or pertaining to manipulation.

manoeuver, manoeuvre, *n.* (ma-noo'ver).—Any dexterous or artful move or proceeding.

manometer, *n.* (ma-nom'e-ter).—An instrument for measuring gas.

manor, *n.* (man'er).—The landed estate of a nobleman.

manteau, *n.* (man'tu [or Fr. mahn-towe']).—A cloak or mantle.

mantilla, *n.* (man-til'u).—Spanish, a cloak.

manumission, *n.* (man-yu-mish'un). — The granting of liberty to a bondsman; emancipation.

manumit, *v.* (man-yu-mit').—To set free from bondage; to liberate from servitude, as a slave.

manus, *n.* (may'nus).—Power, authority.

many, *a.* (men'i).—Numerous.

many, *pro.*—A crowd.

marabou, *n.* (mar'u-boo [*oo* as in *food*]).—A kind of stork.

maraschino, *n.* (mah-ru-skee'nowe).—A cordial.

marasmic, *a.* (ma-ras'mik).—Relating to affected with marasmus.

marasmus, *n.* (ma-raz'mus).—A wasting of the flesh.

marauder, *n.* (ma-rawd'er).—A plunderer.

marchioness, *n.* (mahr'shun-es).—Wife of a marquis.

marcel, *v.* (mahr-sel').—To wave the hair in tiers.

marcid, *a.* (mahr'sid).—Shrunken.

Mardi gras, *n.* (mahr'di grah).—Shrove Tuesday, celebrated in some places, as in New Orleans, with elaborate display, the festivities sometimes lasting a month.

margarin, margarine, *n.* (mahr'gu-rin).—A fatty substance.

marigold, *n.* (mar'i-golde).—A plant with a yellow flower.

marinade, *n.* (mar-i-nade').—A liquor or pickle flavored with wine, spices and herbs, in which meat and fish are placed before cooking.

marine, *a.* (ma-rene').—Pertaining to the sea.

marine, *n.*—A soldier serving on a war vessel.

marionette, *n.* (mar-i-u-net').—A puppet.

marital, *a.* (mar'i-tel).—Relating to marriage.

maritime, *a.* (mar'i-tim [often *time*]).—Pertaining to the sea.

marmoratum, *n.* (mahr-mo-ray'tum).—Latin, overlaid with marble.

marmot, *n.* (mahr'mot).—A stout, short-tailed rodent.

marquee, *n.* (mahr-kee').—An officer's field tent.

marquetry, *n.* (mahr'ket-ri).—An inlay of ivory or tortoise shell in a piece of furniture.

marquis, *n.* (mahr'kwis).—A title of rank below a duke, and above an earl.

marquisal, *a.* (mahr'kwis-el).—Pertaining to a marquis.

marquisate, *n.* (mahr'kwis-ate).—The dignity of a marquis.

marquise, *n.* (mahr-keze').—In France, the wife of a marquis.

marriage, *n.* (mar'ej).—The act of marrying, or the state of being married.

Marseillaise, *n.* (mahr-se-laze' [Fr. mahr-say-lyaze']).—The national hymn of France.

marseilles, *n.* (mahr-salze').—A cotton fabric similar to pique.

marshal, n. (mahr'shel).—An officer.

marshalsea, *n.* (mahr'shel-see).—Seat of the marshal of the royal house of England.

marshmallow, *n.* (mahrsh'mal-lu).—A confection.

martial, *a.* (mar'shul).—Pertaining to war or military operations; warlike.

Martian, *a.* (mahr'shen).—Pertaining to Mars.

martingale, *n.* (mahr'tin-gale).—A strap for holding down a horse's head.

martyr, *n.* (mahr'ter).—1. One who dies or suffers for a principle. 2. One who suffers much on account of illness, etc.

martyrization, *n.* (mahr-ti-ri-zay'shun).—The act of inflicting martyrdom.

mascaron, *n.* (mas'ka-run).—A grotesque mask.

mascherone, *n.* (mas-ke-rowe'ne [*a* as in *ask*]).—Same as **mascaron.**

mascle, *n.* (mas'el).—A plate of steel used in armor.

mascled, *a.* (mas'eld).—Pertaining to mascles.

mascot, *n.* (mas-kut).—Something that is regarden as bringing good luck.

masculine, *a.* (mas'kiu-lin). — Distinctively manly.

masculineness, *n.* (mas'kiu-lin-nes).—Same as **masculinity.**

masculinity, *n.* (mas-kiu-lin'i-ti).—Masculine character and traits.

mask, *n.* (mask [*a* as in *ask*]).—Anything used to cover or disguise the features.

maskalonge, *n.* (mas'ku-lonj).—A pickerel or pike.

masker, *n.* (mas'ker [*a* as in *ask*]).—One who wears a mask.

mason, *n.* (may'sn).—1. A stone-cutter. 2. A member of the order of Free-masons.

masonry, *n.* (may'sn-ri).—1. Art or occupation of a mason. 2. The craft or mysteries of Free-masons.

masque, *n.*—Same as **mask.**

masquerade, *n.* (mas-ker-ade' [*a* in *mas* like *a* in *ask*]).—A social party composed of persons masked and costumed so as to be disguised.

massacre, *n.* (mas'u-ker).—Wholesale murder.

massacre, *v.*—To kill with indiscriminate violence.

massage, *n.* (ma-sahzh').—A system of remedial treatment consisting of manipulating a part or whole of the body by percussion, etc.

massagist, *n.* (ma-sah'zhist).—One who makes a business of massaging.

massé, *n.* (mah-say').—A stroke in the game of billiards.

massé, *v.*—To subject to massage.

masseur, *n.* (mah-ser').—A male massagist.

masseuse, *n.* (mah-sez' [*e* as in *err*]).—A female massagist.

massive, *a.* (mas'iv [*a* as in *ask*]).—Of considerable weight or bulk.

masterful, *a.* (mas'ter-ful [*a* as in *ask*]).—Having the characteristics or force of a master.

mastery, *n.* (mas'ter-i [*a* as in *ask*]).—Command.

masticate, *v.* (mas'ti-kate).—To chew.

masticatory, *a.* (mas'ti-ka-tu-ri).—Adapted for chewing.

mastodon, *n.* (mas'tu-dun).—An extinct elephant.

matelasse, *n.* (maht-lah-say').—A raised pattern of silk.

matelote, *n.* (mat'e-lote).—A stew of fish in wine or oil.

matelotte, *n.* (mat'e-lote).—An old sailor's dance.

mater, *n.* (may'ter).—Mother.

material, *a.* (ma-tee'ri-el).—Formed or composed of matter.

material, *n.*—That of which anything is composed or may be constructed.

materialism, *n.* (ma-tee'ri-el-izm).—The denial of the existence in man of an immaterial substance, which alone is conscious, distinct and separate from the body.

materialist, *n.* (ma-tee'ri-el-ist).—A believer in the doctrine of materialism; one who takes interest only in the material comforts of life.

materialistic, *a.* (ma-tee-ri-el-is'tik).—Marked by materialism.

materies, *n.* (ma-tee'ri-eze).—Material of which anything is made or formed, or which is regarded as peculiarly causative; only in technical use.

maternal, *a.* (ma-ter'nel).—Motherly.

maternity, *n.* (ma-ter'ni-ti).—The condition of being a mother.

mathematics, *n.* (math-e-mat'iks).—The science that treats of quantity, especially by the use of symbols.

matin, *n.* (mat'in).—One of the canonical hours of morning worship, or the services held at this office.

matinal, *a.* (mat'i-nel).—Pertaining to matins or the morning.

matinee, *n.* (mat-i-nay').—An entertainment (especially theatrical), or a reception held in the daytime, usually in the morning.

matricide, *n.* (mat'ri-side).—The killing of one's mother.

matricula, *n.* (mat-trik'yu-lu).—A register or roll of a university or college.

matriculant, *a.* (ma-trik'yu-lent).—Pertaining to the matricula or register of a college or university.

matriculate, *v.* (ma-trik'yu-late).—To admit to membership, as in a society or college; to gain admittance to a school by entry on the roll.

matrimonial, *a.* (mat-ri-mowe'ni-el).—Pertaining to matrimony.

matrimony, *n.* (mat'ri-mu-ni).—The state or condition of being married.

matrix, *n.* (may'triks).—A mold in which anything is cast or shaped; the ground-substance in which cells are produced; as the matrix of a nail or a tooth.

matrics, *n.* (mat'ri-seze).—Pl. of **matrix.**

matron, *n.* (may'trun).—A married woman, especially a mother; a female superintendent of a charitable institution.

matronage, *n.* (may'trun-ej).—The condition of being a matron.

matronly, *a.* (may'trun-li).—Matron-like; elderly.

matronymic, *a.* (mat ro nim'ik).—Pertaining to or derived from the name of one's mother.

matronymic, *n.*—A name taken from the mother or derived from the maternal name.

mattress, *n.* (mat'res).—A bed stuffed and quilted.

mature, *a.* (ma-ture').—Perfectly ripe.

maudlin, *a.* (mawd'lin).—1. Made foolish by drinking intoxicating liquor. 2. Foolishly affectionate.

maudlinism, *n.* (mawd'lin-izm).—The manifestation of sickly sentimentality.

mausoleum, *n.* (maw su lee'um).—A grand monumental structure; a large building used as a resting place for the dead.

mauve, *n.* (mowve).—A delicate purple.

max, *n.* (maks).—A kind of gin.

maxilla, *n.* (maks-il'a).—One of the jaw-bones, especially of the upper jaw.

mayonnaise, *n.* (may-un-aze').—A sauce or salad-dressing.

mayor, *n.* (may'er).—The chief magistrate of a city, borough, or municipal corporation.

mayoralty, *n.* (may'er al-ti).—The office of mayor.

mazarine, *n.* (maz a-rene').—A certain method of dressing fowls.

mazarine, *v.*—To decorate or border, as with lace.

meadow, *n.* (med'u).—A tract of low or level grass land.

measles, *n.* (mee'zlz).—An acute infectious disease of the human body.

measurable, *a.* (mezh'er-u-bl).—Capable of computation.

measure, *n.* (mezh'er).—Directions reckoned according to some standard.

measure, *v.*—Compare with a fixed standard.

mechanic, *a.* (me-kan'ik).—Same as mechanical.

mechanic, *n.*—A handicraftsman; an artisan.

mechanical, *a.* (me-kan'i-kel).—Pertaining to mechanics, mechanism, or machinery.

mechanism, *n.* (mek'a-nizm).—Construction of a machine; parts of a machine.

medalist, *n.* (med'a-list).—A collector of or dealer in medals.

medallic, *a.* (me-dal'ik).—Of or pertaining to medals.

medallion, *n.* (me-dal'yun).—A large medal.

medial, *a.* (mee'di-el).—Of or pertaining to the middle, as in position or character or in calculation.

median, *a.* (mee'di-en).—Same as medial.

mediate, *v.* (mee'di-ate).—To accomplish by interposition or intervention.

mediative, *a.* (mee'di-ay- [*a* often slighted] tive).—Serving or tending to mediate.

mediator, *n.* (mee'di-ay-ter).—One who interposes between two persons in order to reconcile them.

medical, *a.* (med'i-kel).—Of or pertaining to the practice or profession of medicine.

medicament, *n.* (med'i-ku-ment [sometimes me-

dik'a-ment]).—Any substance for the cure or alleviation of disease; healing power of anything.

medicinal, *a.* (me-dis'i-nel).—Adapted to heal or mitigate bodily diseases.

medicate, *v.* (med-i-kate').—To treat medicinally; to practice the art of healing.

medication, *n.* (med-i-kay'shun).—The process of medicating or of being medicated; medical treatment.

medicative, *a.* (med'i-kay [*a* sometimes slighted] tiv).—Possessing curative qualities; medicinal.

medieval, mediaeval, *a.* (mee-di-ee'vel).—Belonging or relating to the middle ages.

medieval, mediaeval, *n.*—One who lived in the middle ages.

medievalism, mediaevalism, *n.* (mee-di-ee'valizm).—The spirit or practices of the middle ages; devotion to the ideas or traits of the middle ages.

mediocre, *a.* (mee'di-owe-ker).—Of middle quality; ordinary; commonplace.

mediocrity, *n.* (mee-di-ok'ri-ti).—The quality or state of being ordinary or commonplace.

medium, *a.* (mee'di-um).—Mediocre; middle.

medium, *n.*—1. A channel; an intervening instrumentality. 2. A person who claims to be possessed or controlled by the personality of some spirit.

meerschaum, *n.* (mere'shawm).—1. A fine white clay, which when first taken out,

makes lather like soap. 2. A pipe made of this mineral.

melancholia, *n.* (mel-en-kowe'li-u).—A mental derangement characterized by excessive gloom and depression, and usually accompanied by a tendency to brood over a single subject, and sometimes by paroxysms of insanity.

melancholy, *a.* (mel'en-kol-i). — Morbidly gloomy.

melancholy, *n.*—A depressed mental condition.

mélange, *n.* (may-lahnzh [*n*, nasalized j).—French, a mixture, a medley.

melange, *n.* (mel'enj).—Same as **mélange.**

melasma, *n.* (mal-az'mu).—A skin disease.

mêlée, *n.* (may-lay').—A confused conflict.

meliorate, *v.* (meel'yu-rate).—To make better or improve.

meliorism, *n.* (meel'yu-rizm).—The improvement of society by means practically bettering man's physical condition as opposed to religious or ethical means.

meliorist, *n.* (meel'yu-rist).—One who accepts the doctrine of meliorism.

mellifluence, *n.* (me-lif'lu-ens).—A flow of sweetness, or a smooth sweet flow.

mellifluent, *a.* (me-lif'lu-ent).—Same as mellifluous.

mellifluous, *a.* (me-lif'lu-us).—Flowing like or as with honey; smooth.

mellow, *a.* (mel'u).—To bring to perfection; ripen; soften.

melodic, *a.* (me-lod'ik).—Melodious.

melodious, *a.* (me-lowe'di-us).—Agreeable to the ear.

melodist, *n.* (mel'u-dist).—A master of melody.

melodrama, *n.* (mel'u-drah-ma).—1. A drama with a romantic plot and sensational situations. 2. A musical drama of an elaborate nature, in which the musical setting is interspersed with spoken dialogue.

melodramatic, *a.* (mel-u-dru-mat'ik).—Relating to, resembling or characteristic of melodrama.

melody, *n.* (mel'u-di).—Rhythmic sound.

melograph, *n.* (mel'u-graf [*a* as in *ask*]).—An electrical instrument which, attached to a piano, marks on paper the notes played.

melon, *n.* (mel'un).—A trailing plant of the gourd family.

membrane, *n.* (mem'brane).—A thin, extended tissue covering some part of the body.

membranous, *a.* (mem'bru-nus).—Consisting of membranes.

memento, *n.* (me-men'tu).—A souvenir.

memoir, *n.* (mem'wor).—A memorial account.

memorable, *a.* (mem'u-ru-bl).—Worthy to be remembered.

memorandum, *n.* (mem-u-ran'dum).—A record of things to be remembered, consisting usually of brief notes or jottings.

memoranda, *n.* (mem-u-ran'du).—Plural of memorandum.

memorial, *a.* (me-mowe'ri-el).—Commemorat-

ing or sacred to the memory of a deceased person or of any event.

memorial, *n.*—A monument or an inscription designed to preserve the memory of a person or an occasion.

menace, *n.* (men'es).—A declaration of hostility; a threatening of evil.

menace, *v.*—To threaten with evil.

ménage, *n.* (may-nazh').—A household; the management of a household.

menagerie, *n.* (me-naj'er-i).—A collection of wild animals, especially when kept for exhibition.

mendacious, *a.* (men-day'shus).—Addicted to lying; full of deceit.

mendacity, *n.* (men-das'i-ti).—A lie; falsehood; deceitfulness.

mendicant, *a.* (men'di-kent).—Begging.

mendicant, *n.*—A beggar; especially, a member of a mendicant order.

mendicity, *n.* (men-dis'i-ti).—The state of being a beggar; the habit of begging.

menial, *a.* (mee'ni-el [often mene'yul]).—Servile; domestic.

menial, *n.*—A domestic servant, or a person doing servile work.

meningitis, *n.* (men-in-jai'tis).—Inflammation of the enveloping membranes of an organ, and especially of the meninges of the brain.

mentor, *n.* (men'ter).—A wise and faithful teacher, guide and friend.

menu, *n.* (men'yoo [*oo* as in *foot*] or me-nu; [French *u*].—A bill of fare.

mercantile, *a.* (mer'ken-til).—Commercial.

mercenary, *a.* (mer'se-ne-ri).—Moved by love of money; greedy.

mercenary, *n.*—A person working or serving only or chiefly for pay.

mercurial, *a.* (mer-kiu'ri-el).—1. Lively, fickle, tricky. 2. Of or pertaining to mercury. 3. Relating to the planet mercury.

meretricious, *a.* (mer-e-trish'us).—Deceitfully attractive; alluring by false attraction.

meritorious, *a.* (mer-i-towe'ri-us).—Deserving of reward or honor; praiseworthy.

mesalliance, *n.* (may-zah-lee-ahns' [*n*, nasalized]).—An improper alliance.

mesdames, *n.* (may-dahm').—Pl. of **madame.**

mesmerism, *n.* (mez'mer-izm).—Art of inducing an abnormal state of the nervous system.

mesmerize, *v.* (mez'mer-ize).—To bring into a state of mesmeric sleep.

mesne, *a.* (mene).—In law, intermediate; intervening.

metamorphosis, *n.* (met-a-mor'fu-sis).—1. A passing from one form or shape into another; transformation; complete change. 2. In biology, a change in form, structure, or functions, resulting from development.

metaphor, *n.* (met'a-fer).—A figure of speech in which two objects are compared with-

out expressing the sign of the comparison.

metaphysics, *n.* (met-a-fiz'iks).—The science of the first principles of being and of knowledge; mental science in general; principle of philosophy applied to any particular science.

meteor, *n.* (mee'te-or).—A star or bright body in rapid motion through the air.

meteoric, *a.* (mee-te-or'ik).—Composed of meteors.

meter, metre, *n.* (mee'ter).—1. A measure; a measured verbal rhythm; the structure of a verse. 2. An instrument, apparatus or machine for measuring fluids, gases, etc. 3. The fundamental unit of length in the metric system.

methodical, *a.* (me-thod'i-kel).—Displaying method; having system; orderly.

meticulous, *a.* (me-tik'yu-lus).—Careful about trivial affairs; financial.

meticulously, *n.* (me-tik-'yu-lus-li).—In a meticulous manner.

meticulousness, *n.* (me-tik'yu-lus-nes).—Carefulness about trivial matters.

metrical, *a.* (met'ri-kel).—1. Of or pertaining to meter; composed of poetic verse. 2. Of or pertaining to measure; metric.

metrics, *n.* (met'riks).—The mathematical theory of measurement.

metritis, *n.* (me-trai'tis).—Inflammation of the womb.

metronome, *n.* (met'ru-nome).—An instrument

for indicating and marking exact time in music.

metropolis, *n.* (me-trop'u-lis).—Either the capital or the chief city of a state or country.

metropolitan, *a.* (met-ru-pol'i-ten).—Pertaining to a metropolis.

metropolitan, *n.*—One who lives in a metropolis; one who has the manners, and ideas, or who practises the customs, of a metropolis.

mezzanine, *n.* (mez'u-nin [or nene']).—A low story between two higher ones; a *mezzanine* story, or floor.

mezzo, *a.* (med'zu).—Medium; moderate.

mezzotint, *n.* (mez'u-tint).—A method of engraving.

miasma, *n.* (mi-az'mu).—Malaria.

mica, *n.* (mai'ku).—A mineral.

microbe, *n.* (mai'krobe).—A microscopic organism, especially a bacterium.

microcosm, *n.* (mai'kru-kozm).—A little world; a little universe; a little community.

microcosmic, *a.* (mai-kru-koz'mik).—Pertaining to microcosm.

micrometer, *n.* (mai-krom'e-ter).—An instrument for measuring very small angles or dimensions.

microscope, *n.* (mai'kru-skope).—An instrument for assisting the eye in the vision of minute objects that would be invisible without such aid.

microscopic, *a.* (mai-kru-skop'ik).—Pertaining

to the miscroscope or to microscopy; minute; visible only when under the microscope.

microscopist, *n.* (mai-kros'ku-pist [often mai'kru-skope-ist]).—One expert in the use of the microscope.

microscopy, *n.* (mai-kros'ku-pi [often mai'kru-skope-i]). — Microscopic investigation; the art of examining objects with a microscope.

microseme, *a.* (mai'kru-seme).—Having an orbital index below 84; said of a skull.

migration, *n.* (mai-gray'shun).—Removal from one region to another, especially in large bodies; the act of migrating.

migratory, *a.* (mai'gra-tu-ri).—Given to migration; roving.

mileage, *n.* (mile'ej).—Distance in miles.

militancy, *n.* (mil'i-ten-si).—Armed conflict.

militant, *a.* (mil'i-tent).—Engaged in or pertaining to fighting; a combative person; a soldier.

militarism, *n.* (mil'i-te-rizm).—The giving of undue prominence to military training and military glory, warlike or military spirit.

militarist, *n.* (mil'i-te-rist).—One who believes or advocates militarism.

military, *a.* (mil'i-te-ri).—Of or pertaining to soldiers, arms or welfare; soldierly; warlike.

mimetic, *a.* (mi-met'ik).—Ready or quick to imitate; given to or good at mimicry.

miniature, *n,* (min'i-a-choor [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Much smaller than the normal size.

miniature, *n.*—A painting of small dimensions and delicate workmanship.

minimize, *v.* (min'i-mize).—To reduce to the smallest possible amount of degrees; regard or treat slightingly, or as of the least importance.

minimum, *n.* (min'i-mum).—The least possible quantity or degree that can be assigned in a given case; consisting of or showing the least possible amount or degree.

minion, *n.* (min'yun).—A servile favorite.

minister, *n.* (min'is-ter).—1. The chief of an executive department of a government. 2. A clergyman.

ministerial, *a.* (min-is-tee'ri-el).—Pertaining to ministration or service; clerical; subservient.

ministration, *n.* (min-is-tray'shun).—1. The act of performing service. 2. Any religious ceremonial.

mink, *n.* (mingk).—A carnivorous quadruped of the weasel tribe.

minority, *n.* (mi-nor'i-ti).—1. The state of being a minor. 2. A smaller number.

minute, *a.* (mi-nute').—Exceedingly small; critically careful.

minute, *n.* (min'it).—A common unit of time.

minutia, *n.* (mi-niu'shi-u).—An unimportant particular or detail.

minutiae, *n.* (mi-niu'shi-ee).—Pl. of **minutia.**

minx, *n.* (mingks).—A pert, wanton girl.

miracle, *n.* (mir'u-kel).—A supernatural event.

miraculous, *a.* (mi-rak'yu-lus).—Performed by or possessing a power beyond the forces of nature; possessing the power to work miracles.

mirage, *n.* (mee-rahzh').—An optical illusion causing remote objects to be seen double, or to appear as if suspended in the air.

mirza, *n.* (mir'zah).—A Persian title.

misalliance, *n.* (mis-a-lai'ens).—A mistaken or improper alliance; especially, marriage with one of inferior rank.

misanthrope, *n.* (mis'en-thrope).—A hater of mankind; one who has a morbid aversion to his fellow men.

misanthropic, *a.* (mis-en-throp'ik).—Hating mankind; characterized by misanthropy.

misanthropy, *n.* (mis-an'thru-pi).—Hatred of mankind.

misanthropism, *n.* (mis-an'thru-pizm).—Same as **misanthropy.**

misapprehend, *v.* (mis-ap-re-hend').—To misunderstand.

misapprehension, (mis-ap-re-hen'shun).—Misunderstanding.

misappropriate, *v.* (mis-u-prowe'pri-ate).—To appropriate improperly.

miscegination, *n.* (mis-se-je-nay'shun).—Amalgamation of races.

miscellaneous, *a.* (mis-le-lay'ne-us).—Consisting of several kinds; mixed.

miscellany, *n,* (mis'e-lay [*a* often slighted] ni).

—A collection of literary compositions on various subjects; any collection of miscellaneous things.

mischance, *n.* (mis-chans' [*a* as in *ask*]).—A mishap; misfortune.

mischief, *n.* (mis'chif).—Evil produced or effected.

mischievous, *a.* (mis'chi-vus).—Inclined to do harm.

misconstrue, *v.* (mis-kun-stroo').—To misunderstand.

miscreant, *n.* (mis'kre-ent).—A vile fellow; a wretch; an infidel.

miserere, *n.* (miz-e-ree'ree).—1. The 51st Psalm as used in the liturgies. 2. A musical setting of this Psalm. 3. A prayer for mercy; e. g., 'Miserere mei, Domine!" ("Pity me, O Lord!")

misfortune, *n.* (mis-fore'choon [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Ill luck; an evil accident.

misinterpret, *v.* (mis-in-ter'pret).—To interpret wrongly or falsely; misunderstand.

misinterpretation, *n.* (mis-in-ter-pre-tay'shun). A misunderstanding; a false interpretation.

misnomer, *n.* (mis-nowe'mer).—A name wrongly or mistakenly applied.

misogamy, *n.* (mis-og'u-mi).—Hatred of marriage.

misrepresent, *v.* (mis-rep-re-zent').—To make a false representation.

misrepresentation, *n.* (mis-rep-re-zen-tay'-shun).—False representation.

misrule, *n.* (mis-rool').—Bad or unjust rule or government.

misrule, *v.*—To rule unwisely.

missal, *n.* (mis'el).—1. The book containing the services for the celebration of mass throughout the year. 2. An illuminated manuscript book of early date resembling the old mass books.

missile, *a.* (mis'il).—Such as may be thrown or hurled.

missile, *n.*—A weapon thrown, or intended to be thrown.

mistletoe, *n.* (mis'l [or *miz'l*] towe).—A parasitic evergreen plant.

miter, mitre, *n.* (mai'ter).—A kind of headdress or covering.

mitigate, *v.* (mit'i-gate).—To render less harsh.

mitigation, *n.* (mit-i-gay'shun).—The act of making less severe; the state of being mitigated; diminution of intensity.

mitigatory, *a.* (mit'i-ga-tu-ri).—1. Of or pertaining to mitigation. 2. That which mitigates or can mitigate.

mobile, *a.* (mowe'bil).—Freely movable; fickle.

mobilization, *n.* (mowe-bil-i-zay'shun).—The act of making movable, as a body of troops or a naval fleet, for active service; also putting into circulation, as wealth.

mobilize, *v.* (mowe'bil-ize).—To make ready for active service, as an army, or more rarely, a fleet; to prepare to take the field.

moccasin, *n.* (mok'u-sin).—1. A shoe of soft leather, without a sole. 2. A poisonous water serpent.

mocha, *n.* (mowe'ku).—A choice coffee.

modalism, *n.* (mowe'del-izm).—Adherence to a mode or manner.

modality, *n.* (mo-dal'i-ti).—Modal character.

modernity, *n.* (mo-der'ni-ti).—Modernism in time and spirit.

moderness, *n.* (mod'ern-es).—Recentness.

modicum, *n.* (mod'i-kum).—A moderate amount; a little.

modiste, *n.* (mowe-deste').—A milliner or dressmaker.

modius, *n.* (mowe'di-us).—A dry measure.

modii, *n.* (mowe'di-ai).—Pl. of **modus**.

modulate, *v.* (moj'u-late).—To vary in tone, inflection, or other quality of sound; to vary in utterance for the sake of expression.

module, *n.* (moj-ool [*oo* as in *foot*]).—A measure.

modulus, *n.* (moj'oo-lus [*oo* as in *foot*]).—A number, coefficient, or quantity that measures a force, function, or effect.

modus, *n.* (mowe'dus).—Mode; manner.

mohair, *n.* (mowe'hare [*a* as in *fare*]).—A dress fabric.

Mohammed, *n.* (mo-ham'ed).—The founder of Islam.

Mohamedan, *a.* (mo-ham'e-den).—Pertaining to Mohammed.

Mohammedanism, *n.* (mo-ham'e-den'izm).—The religion founded by Mohammed.

Mohegan, *n.* (mo-hee'gen).—Same as **Mohican.**

Mohican, *n.* (mo-hee'ken).—A tribe of American Indians.

moiety, *n.* (moi'e-ti).—1. A half. 2. A part; a small portion.

moities, *n.* (moi-e-tiz).—Pl. of **moity.**

moineau, *n.* (moi-nowe).—A term used in fortification.

moiré, *n.* (mwah-ray').—A watered silk or mohair fabric.

moire, *n.* (mwahr).—Same as **moiré.**

molary, *a.* (mowe'le-ri).—Fitted for grinding food.

molasses, *n.* (mo-las'ez).—The syrup which drains from sugar in manufacturing it.

molecular, *a.* (mo-lek'yu-ler).—Of, pertaining to, or consisting of molecules.

molecule, *n.* (mol'e-kule).—One of the invisible particles supposed to constitute matter.

mollah, *n.* (mol'u).—1. A Mohammedan title of distinction given to religious dignitaries. 2. A judge.

molin, molene, *n.* (mol'in [or mol'ene]).—A kind of soft soap; a base for ointments used in skin diseases.

mollient, *a.* (mol'i-ent).—Same as **emollient.**

mollify, *v.* (mol'i-fai).—1. To make less angry, cruel, or harsh. 2. To reduce the intensity or severity of; to mitigate.

mollusk, *n.* (mol'usk).—One of the molusca (a division of invertebrates.)

moloch, *n.* (mowe'lok).—1. A god of the Phenicians, whose worship embraced human sacrifice, ordeals by fire, etc. 2. Any pernicious influence that causes loss of life or sacrifice.

momentum, *n.* (mo-men'tum).—The power of overcoming resistance by reason of motion; inertia.

momentary, *a.* (mowe'men-te-ri).—Lasting but a short time; done in or occupying only a moment.

momentarily, *adv.* (mom'men-te-ri-li).—For a moment only.

monarchic, a. (mo-nar'kik).—Of or pertaining to a monarch or monarchy; governed by a monarch.

monarchical, *a.* (mo-nar'ki-kel).—Same as **monarchic.**

monarchism, *n.* (mon'erk-ism).—Monarchical principles or preferences.

monarchist, *n.* (mon'er-kist).—One who favors monarchism.

monarchy, *n.* (mon'er-ki).—Government by a monarch; the territory governed by a monarch.

monastery, *n.* (mon'es-te-ri).—Residence of monks; any convent or a religious order for both monks and nuns.

monastic, *a.* (mon-as'tik).—Pertaining to monasteries, monks, or nuns.

manasteries, *n.* (mon'es-te-riz).—Pl. of **monastery.**

monetary, *a.* (mon'e-te-ri).—Of or pertaining to money, currency, or finance.

money, *n.* (mun'i).—Coin; a medium of exchange.

moneys, monies, *n.* (mun'iz).—Pl. of **money**.

Mongol, *a.* (mong'gol).—Pertaining to Mongolia or the Mongols.

Mongol, *n.*—A member of the Mongol race.

Mongolia, *n.* (mon-gowe'li-u).—A grand division of China.

mongrel, *a.* (mung'grel).—Of a mixed breed or origin; often a term of contempt applied to persons or animals.

monition, *n.* (mo-nish'un).—Friendly counsel.

monitor, *n.* (mon'i-ter).—One who admonishes.

monitorial, *a.* (mon-i-towe'ri-el).—Pertaining to a monitor.

monk, *n.* (mungk).—One of a religious community inhabiting a monastery.

monkey, *n.* (mung-ki).—A four-footed animal with a prehensile tail.

monkeyish, *a.* (mung'ke-ish).—Like a monkey.

monoceros, *n.* (mon-os'er-os).—Any one-horned animal.

monocle, *n.* (mon'u-kl).—An eyeglass for one eye.

monogamist, *n.* (mon-og'u-mist).—One who believes in marrying but once.

monogamous, *a.* (mo-nog'u-mus).—Pertaining to monogamy; having only one spouse.

monogamy, *n.* (mo-nog'u-mi).—The principle or practice of single marriage.

monogeneus, *a.* (mon-u-jee'ne-us).—Of one family or race.

monogenous, *a.* (mon-oj'e-nus).—Involving but one parent.

monogenesis, *n.* (mon-u-jen'e-sis).—Oneness of cell origin.

monogenesy, *n.* (mon-u-jen'si).—Same as **monogenesis.**

monoglot, *a.* (mon'u-glot).—Speaking, or composed of, but one language.

monogram, *n.* (mon'u-gram).—A character or cipher composed of two or more letters interwoven.

monograph, *n.* (mon'u-graf [*a* as in *ask*]).—A written account of a single thing, or class of things.

monographer, *n.* (mon-og'ru-fer).—A writer of monographs.

monogyny, *n.* (mun-oj'i-ni).—Marriage to one wife only.

monoid, *n.* (mon'oid).—Uniform, or composed of feet of one kind.

monolith, *n.* (mon'u-lith).—A column consisting of a single stone.

monologist, *n.* (mon-ol'u-jist).—One who utters a monologue or soliloquy.

monolog, monologue, *n.* (mon'u-log).—That which is spoken by one person alone.

monology, *n.* (mon-ol'u-ji).—The practice of talking in monologue; monopolizing the conversation.

monologist, *n.* (mo-nol'u-jist).—1. One who

utters a monolog. 2. One who monopolizes the conversation.

monomania, *n.* (mon-u-may'ni-u).—A condition of insanity on one subject.

monomaniac, *n.* (mon-u-may'ni-ak).—A person affected with monomania.

monomaniacal, *a.* (mon-u-mu-nai'u-kĕl).—Of or pertaining to monomania.

monopolist, *n.* (mo-nop'u-list).—One who possesses or exercises a monopoly.

monopolistic, *a.* (mon-nop'u-lis-tik).—Having the characteristic of monopoly.

monopoly, *n.* (mo-nop'u-li).—Sole permission and power of dealing in any goods, or with a particular country or place.

monopolies, *n.* (mo-nop'u-liz).—Pl. of **monopoly.**

monostich, *n.* (mon'u-stik).—A composition of one verse, especially an epigram.

monosyllabic, *a.* (mon-u-si-lab'ik).—Composed of one syllable.

monosyllable, *n.* (mon-u-sil'u-bl).—A word of one syllable.

monotheism, *n.* (mon'u-thee-izm).—The doctrine that there is but one God.

monotheist, *n.* (mon'u-the-ist).—On who believes in monotheism.

monothelism, *n.* (mo-noth'e-lism).—Same as **monothelisism.**

monothelite, *n.* (mo-noth'e-lite).—A believer in Monothelism.

Monothelitism, *n.* (mo-noth'e-lite-ism).—The doctrine of the divine will of Christ.

monotone, *n.* (mon'u-tone).—A single unvaried tone or sound.

monotonous, *a.* (mo-not'u-nus).—Uttered in one unvarying tone; continued with dull uniformity.

monseigneur, *n.* (mawn-say-nyer' [or mon-sen'-yer], [*e* in *nyer* like *e* in *err*; *n* in *mawn* nasalized]).—A French title of honor.

monsieur, *n.* (mu-sye' [*e* as in *err*]).—French, Sir or Mr.

messieurs, *n.* (me-sye' [*e* as in *err*]).—Same as English Sir or Messrs.

monsignor, *n.* (mon-see'nyor [It., mone-see'-nyore]).—An Italian title of honor.

monsoon, *n.* (mon-soon').—A periodical wind in the Indian Ocean.

monster, *n.* (mon'ster).—Something of unnatural size, shape, or quality; a prodigy.

monstrous, *a.* (mon'strus).—1. Unnatural in form or structure. 2. Huge. 3. Inspiring disgust.

montant, *a.* (mon'tent).—Mounting; rising.

montant, *n.*—That part of a framed stile which is in contact with the rail.

monte, *n.* (mon'ti).—1. A game. 2. A wooded tract.

monteith, *n.* (mon-tethe').—1. An ornamental punchbowl of 18th century. 2. A cotton handkerchief of special design.

month, *n.* (munth).—One of the twelve portions into which the year is divided.

montre, *n.* (mon'ter).—In organ-building, usually the open diapson of the great organ.

monture, *n.* (mon'ture).—The fashion in which a thing is set, mounted, or framed.

moor, *n.* (moor [*oo* as in *food*]).—An extensive waste covered with heath.

moose, *n.* (moos [*oo* as in *food*]).—An animal of the deer kind.

moquette, *n.* (mo-ket').—A carpet.

moraine, *n.* (mo-rane').—The debris of earth and rocks collected by a glacier.

moral, *a.* (mor'el).—Conformed to rules of right; virtuous.

moral, *n.*—1. Conduct; behavior. 2. Meaning or significance of a fable, etc.

morale, *n.* (mo-rahl').—The state of mind with reference to courage, confidence, and zeal possessed usually by a number of persons associated in some enterprise.

moralise, moralize, *v.* (mor'el-ize).—To apply to a moral purpose.

moralizer, *n.* (mor'el-ize-er).—One who moralizes or teaches morality.

moralist, *n.* (mor'el-ist).—1. One who teaches or practices morality. 2. One who thinks morality without religion sufficient for guidance.

morality, *n.* (mo-ral'i-ti).—Conformity to the true moral standard or rule.

morass, *n.* (mo-ras' [*a* as in *ask*]).—A tract of soft, wet ground; a marsh.

moratorium, *n.* (mor-a-towe'ri-um). — An emergency act of legislation authorizing a debtor or bank to suspend payments for a given period.

morbid, *a.* (mawr'bid).—Unnaturally depressed in spirits.

morbidity, *n.* (mawr-bid'i-ti).—The state of being morbid.

morceau, *n.* (mawr-sowe').—A small bit or portion; morsel.

mordacious, *a.* (mawr-day'shus).—Biting; figuratively, keen, sarcastic.

mordacity, *n.* (mor-das'i-ti).—The quality of being mordacious or biting; figuratively, the quality of being sarcastic.

mordant, *a.* (mawr'dent).—Biting; cutting.

mordant, *n.*—A substance for fixing a dye.

mordent, *n.*—A musical term.

morel, *n.* (mor'el).—Any edible mushroom.

morel, morelle, *n.* (mo-rel').—Garden nightshade.

morganatic, *a.* (mawr-gu-nat'ik).—Pertaining to a marriage between a man of superior and a woman of inferior rank.

moribund, *a.* (mor'i-bund).—On the point of dying.

moribund, *n.*—One about to die.

morose, *a.* (mo-rose').—Sullen and austere; gloomy.

morphine, morphin, *n.* (mawr'fin [or *fene*]).—A vegetable alkaloid from opium.

morrow, *n.* (mor'u).—Next succeeding, as a day.

mortal, *a.* (mawr'tel).—Subject to death.

mortal, *n.*—Whatever is mortal or subject to death; especially, a human being.

mortar, *n.* (mawr'ter).—1. A vessel in which substances are crushed or pounded with a pestle. 2. A mixture of sand and slaked lime.

mortgage, *n.* (mawr'gij).—A conveyance of property, on condition, as security for the payment of a debt, and to become void upon payment.

mortgage, *v.*—To grant or convey, as property, for the security of a debt.

mortuary, *a.* (mawr'choo-e-ri [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Relating to death.

mortuary, *n.*—1. A gift to a parish minister on the death of a parishoner. 2. A place for the temporary reception of the dead. 3. A memorial of the dead. 4. Burial ground.

mortuaries, *n.* (mor'choo-e-riz).—Pl. of **mortuary.**

mosaic, *a.* (mo-zay'ik).—Variegated; composed of various materials.

mosaic, *n.*—Inlaid work of pieces of colored stone.

mosaicist, *n.* (mo-zay'i-sist).—A dealer in or maker of mosaics.

Moslem, *n.* (moz' [or *mos*] lem).—A follower Mohammed.

mosque, *n.* (mosk).—A Mohammedan temple of worship.

mosquito, *n.* (mus-kee'tu).—An insect.

mosquitoes, *n.* (mus-kee'tus).—Pl. of **mosquito.**

moss, *n.* (maws).—A plant.

mote, *n.* (mote).—A speck.

moth, *n.* (mawth).—A kind of insect

moths, *n.* (mawthz).—Pl. of **moth.**

motet, *n.* (mo-tet').—A sacred musical composition.

motif, *n.* (mowe-tefe').—The leading feature in literary or artistic work; especially in music.

motility, *n.* (mo-til'i-ti).—The power of motion.

motivate, *v.* (mowe'ti-vate).—To cause motion, or action.

motive, *a.* (mowe-tiv).—Having power to move or couse motion.

motive, *n.*—1. That which causes motion, or action. 2. Inducement to perform.

motivity, *n.* (mo-tiv'i-ti).—Motive energy.

motley, *a.* (mot'li).—1. Variegated in color. 2. Composed of heterogeneous elements.

motley, *n.*—A collection of colors.

motor, *n.* (mowe'ter).—1. One who or that which produces motion. 2. An automobile.

motor, *a.*—1. Causing, producing, or imparting motion. 2. Transmitting impulses from the nerve centers to the muscles.

motor-boat, *n.* (mowe-ter-bote).—A boat provided with a gasoline, oil, gas, electric, or other motor as its means of propulsion.

motor-cycle, *n.* (mowe'ter-sai-kl).—A cycle propelled with a motor.

moucharaby, *n.* (moo-shar'u-bi).—A projecting attic window.

mountain, *n.* (moun'ten).—A large mass of earth and rock, rising above the common level.

mountebank, *n.* (mount'i-bangk).—1. An itinerant quack-doctor. 2. Any boastful and false pretender.

mourn, *v.* (mawrn).—To grieve or sorrow for; lament.

mouth, *n.* (mouth [*th* as in *think*]).—Aperture between the lips, or the cavity within them.

mouth, *v.* (mouth [*th* as in *that*]).—1. To chew. 2. To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling.

mouths, *n.* (mouthz).—Pl. of **mouth.**

mucilage, *n.* (mui'si-lig).—A sticking substance.

mugwump, *n.* (mug'wump).—A voter identified with one party, but claiming the right to vote with another party.

mulatto, *n.* (mui- [more often *mu*] lat'u).—One having white and negro blood, and usually intermediate in color.

mulattoes, *n.* (miu- [more often *mu*] lat'oze).—Pl. of **mulatto.**

mulct, *v.* (mulkt).—1. To punish. 2. To sentence to a forfeiture as a punishment; hence, to fine unjustly.

muleteer, *n.* (miu-le-tere').—A driver of mules.

muley, *n.* (miu'li).—A saw.

multifarious, *a.* (mul-ti-fay'ri-us).—Having great diversity or variety.

multiform, *a.* (mul'ti-form).—Having many forms or appearances.

multiflorous, *n.* (mul-ti-flowe'rus). — Many-flowered.

multiple, *a.* (mul'ti-pl).—Manifold.

multiple, *n.*—A resultant of multiplying a quantity by whole numbers.

multiplicate, *a.* (mul'ti-pli-kate).—Consisting of many or more than one.

multiplication, *n.* (mul-ti-pli-kay'shun).—The process of multiplying.

multitude, *n.* (mul'ti-tude).—A large gathering of persons.

multitudinous, *a.* (mul-ti-tiu'di-nus).—Consisting of a great number.

multiplicity, *n.* (mul-ti-plis'i-ti).—The condition of being manifold or very numerous.

mundane, *a.* (mun'dane).—1. Of or pertaining to the world. 2. Pertaining to the horizon.

municipal, *a.* (miu-nis'i-pel).—Pertaining to government of a town, city, state, kingdom, or nation.

municipalist, *n.* (miu-nis'i-pel-ist).—An adherent to the doctrine of municipal ownership of public utilities.

municipality, *n.* (miu-nis-i-pal'i-ti).—A borough, town, or city possessed of a charter of incorporation conferring privileges of local self-government.

municipalize, *v.* (miu-nis'i-pal-ize).—To place within municipal jurisdiction, as, to municipalize the street-railways.

municipally, *adv.* (miu-nis'i-pel-i).—By means of municipal government.

munificence, *n.* (miu-nif'i-sens).—Bountifulness; liberality.

munition, *n.* (miu-nish'un).—1. Ammunition and all necessary war material, including stores of every kind; all requisites of warfare exclusive of money and men. 2. The requisites for any undertaking. (The word is more often used in the plural.)

muraillé, *a.* (mu-ray-yay' [French *u*]).—Walled.

murrain, *n.* (mur'en).—A disease affecting cattle.

mural, *a.* (miu'rel).—Pertaining to a wall.

muscat, *n.* (mus'kat).—One of several varieties of Old World grapes.

muscatel, *n.* (mus'ku-tel).—Of, pertaining to, or obtained from muscat.

muscle, *n.* (mus'l).—A fleshy organ of motion in animal bodies.

muscular, *a.* (mus'kiu-ler).—Of, pertaining to, or depending upon muscles.

museum, *n.* (miu-zee'um).—A building devoted to collection of curiosities, or works of art.

musical, *a.* (miu'zi-kel).—Pertaining to music.

musicale, *n.* (miu-zi-kahl').—An informal concert.

musician, *n.* (miu-zish'un).—A professional performer of music.

musketeer, *n.* (mus-ket-eer').—A soldier armed with a musket; hence, a foot-soldier.

musketry, *n.* (mus'ket-ri).—Muskets collective.

musselman, *n.* (mus'ul-men).—A Mohammedan.

mustache, *n.* (mus-tash').—The hair on the upper lip.

mustang, *n.* (mus'tang).—Half-wild horse of the American plains of stock descended from that introduced by the Spanish conquerors.

mustard, *n.* (mus'terd).—A condiment.

mutability, *n.* (miu-te-bil'i-ti).—Instableness.

mutable, *a.* (miu'te-bl).—Liable to or capable of change.

mutate, *v.* (miu'tate).—To change.

mutation, *n.* (miu-tay'shun).—Alteration; variation.

mutilate, *v.* (miu'ti-late).—To deprive of some essential part.

mutilation, *n.* (miu-ti-lay'shun).—The act of mutilating or condition of being mutilated.

mutineer, *n.* (miu-ti-neer').—One who commits mutiny.

mutinous, *a.* (miu'ti-nus).—Engaged in or exciting mutiny; rebellious.

mutiny, *n.* (miu'ti-ni).—Rebellion against lawful or constitutional authority.

mutual, *a.* (miu'choo-el [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Reciprocally related or affected, used of two things or persons.

mutualism, *n.* (miu'choo-el-ism).—The doctrine that the true condition of individualism and social existence is that of interdependence.

mutuality, *n.* (miu-choo-al'i-ti).—The state or quality of being mutual.

mutualize, *v.* (miu'choo-el-ize).—To make mutual.

mutually, *adv.* (miu'choo--el-i).—In a mutual manner.

myrrh, *n.* (mer [*e* as in *err*]).—A kind of gum.

mysterious, *n.* (mis-tee'ri-us).—Involved in mystery.

mysteriousness, *n.* (mis-tee'ri-us-nes).—The state of being a mystery.

mysteriously, *adv.* (mis-tee'ri-us-li).—In a mysterious manner.

mystery, *n.* (mis'ter-i [*e* as in *err*]).—Something incomprehensible.

mystic, *a.* (mis'tik).—Secret; dark.

mystical, *n.* (mis'ti-kel).—Same as **mystic.**

mystic, *n.*—1. One who professes direct or divine illumination. 2. One who endeavors to obtain union with the Deity by contemplation and self-surrender; one who believes that by similar methods he can obtain a spiritual knowledge of mysteries beyond human understanding.

mysticism, *n.* (mis'ti-sizm).—1. The quality or character of being mystical; obscurity. 2. The doctrine that man may attain, through mediation and love, to a direct

consciousness of God as the absolute principle of all truth.

mystification, *n.* (mis-ti-fi-kay'shun).—The act of mystifying.

mystify, *v.* (mis'ti-fai).—To make mysterious.

mytacism, *n.* (mai'te-sizm).—Excessive repetition of the sound of the letter *m*, either in alliteration or through defect of utterance.

myth, *n.* (mith).—A fictitious or conjectural narrative presented as historical without any basis of fact.

mythical, *a.* (mith'i-kel).—Pertaining to myths.

mythology, *n.* (mi-thol'u-ji).—1. The whole body of myths cherished by a race. 2. The scientific collection and study of myths.

mythological, *a.* (mith-u-log'i-kel).—Pertaining to mythology.

mythopeic, *a.* (mith-u-pee'ik).—Myth-making.

mythopeist, *n.* (mith-u-pee'ist).—A myth-maker; a teller of myths.

N

nabob, *n.* (nay'bob).—A rich man who lives luxuriously.

nadir, *n.* (nay'der).—That point of the heavens directly opposite to the zenith.

nag, *v.* (nag).—To tease; to scold.

Naiad, *n.* (nay'yed or nai'ad).—A nymph presiding over fountains, lakes, brooks, or wells.

naive, *a.* (nah-eve').—Characterized by unaf-

fected simplicity; open and candid; artless.

naïveté, *n.* (nah-eve-tay').—Ingeniousness; unaffected simplicity.

Nancy, *n.* (nan'si).—An effeminate or overprecise man.

nankeen, *n.* (nan-kene').—A Chinese fabric.

nape, *n.* (nape).—The back of the neck, especially the upper part.

napery, *n.* (nay'per-i).—An article of household or personal linen.

naphtha, naftha, *n.* (nap' [or *naf*] thu).—A volatile, bituminous liquid, very inflammable, occurring in nature; rock-oil.

naphthol, *n.* (naf'thole [or *thol*]).—One of two compounds derived from naphthalene.

napoleon, *n.* (nu-powe'le-un).—A French gold coin worth about $3.86.

narcissus, *n.* (nahr-sis'us).—A flower.

narcosis, *n.* (nahr-cowe'sis).—Narcotic poisoning.

narcotin, narcotine, *n.* (nahr'ku-tin [or *tene*]).—A white crystalline poisonous alkaloid.

narcotic, *a.* (nahr-kot'ik).—Of the nature of a narcotic.

narghile, nargileh, *n.* (nahr'gi-lay).—An Oriental pipe for smooking tobacco.

narrate, *v.* (na-rate').—To tell, rehearse, or recite a story.

narration, *n.* (na-ray'shun).—A recital.

narrative, *n.* (nar'e-tiv).—A story; a tale.

narrator, *n.* (na-ray'ter).—One who narrates.

narratory, *a.* (nar'e-tu-ri).—Pertaining to a narration.

nasal, *a.* (nay'zel).—Of, pertaining to, or connected with the nose.

nascent, *a.* (nas'ent).—Beginning to exist or develop.

nasturtium, *n.* (nas-ter'chum [or shi-um]).—A flower.

natal, *a.* (nay'tel).—Of or pertaining to one's birth.

natality, *n.* (na-tal'i-ti).—Birth rate.

natatorium, *n.* (nay-tu-towe'ri-um).—A place for swimming.

natatory, *a.* (nay'tu-tu-ri).—Adapted for swimming.

nation, *n.* (nay'shun).—An organized body politic.

national, *a.* (nash'un-el).—Belonging to the whole nation; public.

nationalism, *n.* (nash'un-el-izm).—1. Devotion to the whole nation rather than to a part of it; opposed to sectionalism. 2. Desire for national independence.

nationalist, *n.* (nash'un-el-ist).—1. One who advocates nationalism.

nationality, *n.* (nash-un-al'i-ti).—The state or quality of being national.

nationalization, *n.* (nash-un-el-i-zay'shun).—The act of making or becoming a nation.

nationalize, *v.* (nash'un-el-ize).—1. To make into a nation. 2. To confer rights of citizenship upon.

native, *a.* (nay'tiv).—Belonging to a place by origin.

nativity, *n.* (na-tiv'i-ti).—The coming into life.

natural, *a.* (nach'u-rel).—Innate; inborn.

naturalism, *n.* (nach'u-rel-ism).—1. Uncivilized or unregenerate condition. 2. The doctrine which explains the world wholly out of the combination of material elements acting under physical laws. 3. Opposed to supernaturalism. 4. Careful adherence to nature in literature and the arts.

naturalist, *n.* (nach'u-rel-ist).—One versed in natural history.

naturalize, *v.* (nach'u-rel-ize).—1. To make natural or adopt as a native. 2. To become as if native.

naturalization, *n.* (nach-u-rel-i-zay'shun).—1. The act of admitting an alien to citizenship. 2. Accommodation to new environment.

naturalness, *n.* (nach'u-rel-ness).—1. Conformity to nature. 2. Freedom from affectation.

nature, *n.* (nache'er).—1. The sum of native attributes or conditions. 2. Causative energy. 3. A collective abstract term for the whole universe.

nausea, *n.* (naw'she- [or *se*] u).—Seasickness.

nauseate, *v.* (naw'she [or *se*] -ate).—To affect with a feeling of nausea; to cause to loathe; fill with disgust.

nauseous, *a.* (naw'shi [or *se*] -us).—Exciting nausea; disgustful; loathsome.

nautch, *n.* (nawch).—An Indian dance.

nautic, *a.* (naw'tik).—Pertaining to ships, seamen, or navigation.

nautical, *a.* (naw'ti-kel).—Same as **nautic.**

nautilus, *n.* (naw'ti-lus).—A small mollusk, having the mouth surrounded by numerous small tentacles.

naval, *a.* (nay'vel).—Pertaining to the navy.

nave, *n.* (nave).—1. The central part or main body of a church. 2. The central part of a wheel; the hub.

nebula, *n.* (neb'yu-lu).—A faint misty appearance among the stars, composed of innumerable stars.

nebulae, *n.* (neb'yu-lee).—Pl. of **nedula.**

nebular, *a.* (neb'yu-ler).—Pertaining to nebulae.

necessary, *a.* (nes'es-e-ri).—Impossible to avoid; inevitable.

necessary, *n.*—An essential requisite.

necessaries, *n.* (nes'e-se-riz).—Pl. or **necessary.**

necklace, *n.* (nek'les).—An ornament worn around the neck.

necrolatory, *n.* (nek-rol'u-tri).—Ancestor-worship.

necrology, *n.* (ne-krol'u-ji).—1. A list of those who have died at a certain place or time. 2. A treatise on the dead.

necromancy, *n.* (nek'ru-men-si).—The art of foretelling the future by means of pretended communication with the dead.

necrosis, *n.* (nek-rowe'sis). — Mortification; gangrene.

nectar, *n.* (nek'ter).—1. Any especially sweet

and delicious drink. 2. Honey in the plants.

nectarine, *n.* (nek'ter-in).—A kind of peach.

nectarine, *a.*—Delicious.

nefarious, *a.* (ne-fay'ri-us).—Wicked in the extreme.

negation, *n.* (ne-gay'shun).—The act of denying or of asserting the falsity of a proposition; the absence of anything definite.

negative, *a.* (neg'e-tiv).—Containing contradiction; characterized by denial.

negative, *v.*—To contradict; to deny the truth of.

negligée, *n.* (neg-li-zhay').—1. Unceremonious or careless attire. 2. A loose gown formerly worn by women.

negligence, *n.* (neg'li-jens).—Habitual neglect.

negligible, *a.* (neg'li-ji-bl).—That may be disregarded.

negotiate, *v.* (ne-gowe'shi-ate).—To treat for by bargain, conference, or agreement.

negotiator, *n.* (ne-gowe'shi-ay-ter).—One who negotiates.

Negro, *n.* (nee'growe).—A black man, especially of African blood.

Negroes, *n.* (nee'groze).—Pl. of **Negro.**

negus, *n.* (nee'gus).—A drink made of wine, water, and lemon-juice.

neither, *a., pron., conj.* (nee'ther [or nai'ther], [*th* as in *that*]).—Not either.

Nemesis, *n.* (nem'e-sis).—The goddess of vengeance.

neologist, *n.* (nee-ol'u-jist).—1. A coiner of new words or of new meanings of words. 2. One who introduces new doctrines.

neology, *n.* (nee-ol'o-ji).—The coining or using of new words or new meaning of words; the adoption of new rules or ideas.

neophyte, *n.* (nee'u-fite).—1. A new convert. 2. A novice of a religious order. 3. A beginner.

neoteric, *a.* (nee-u-ter'ik).—Recent in origin; new.

neoteric, *n.*—One of modern times; a modern.

nepenthe, *n.* (ne-pen'thi).—A magic potion.

nepenthes, *n.* (ne-pen'theze).—Plural of **nepenthe.**

nephew, *n.* (nef'yu).—The son of a brother or sister.

ne plus ultra, (nee plus ul'tra).—Nothing more beyond.

nephritis, *n.* (nef-rai'tis).—A disease of the kidneys.

nepotism, *n.* (nep'u-tizm).—Favoritism extended towards nephews or other relatives.

neume, *n.* (nume).—A succession of notes to be sung to one syllable; a sequence.

neuralgia, *n.* (niu-ral'ji-u).—An acute pain over the course of a nerve, without a fever.

neurasthenia, *n.* (niu-ras-thee'ni-u).—Functional derangement of the nervous system.

neurasthenic, *a.* (niu-ras-then'ik).—Partaking of nervous exhaustion.

neuritis, *n.* (niu-rai'tis).—Inflammation of the nerves.

neurology, *n.* (niu-rol'u-ji). — A scientific knowledge of the form and function of the nervous system in sickness and in health.

neuropathy, *n.* (niu-rop'u-thi).—A disease of the nerves.

neurotic, *a.* (niu-rot'ik).—Pertaining to the nerves.

neutral, *a.* (niu'trel).—Refraining from interference.

neutral, *n.*—One who is neutral.

neutralism, *n.* (niu'trel-ism).—The practise of neutrality.

neutrality, *n.* (niu-tral'i-ti).—The state of being neutral.

neutralize, *v.* (niu'trel-ize).—1. To declare neutrality. 2. To make neutral or inert as in chemical processes.

new, *a.* (niu).—Recently come into use; fresh; lately made.

news, *n.* (nuze).—Fresh information; recent report or account of happenings.

newt, *n.* (nute).—A small aquatic animal.

new thought, *n.* (niu-thawt).—An eclectic philosophy of life based on a spirit of optimism, and emphasizing psychic control and mental therapeutics.

Nibelungenlied (nee-be-lung'en-lede).—A German epic poem.

niche, *n.* (nich).—a nook.

nicotin, nicotine, *n.* (nik'u-tin [or *tene*]).—A poisonous liquid contained in the leaves of certain plants, especially tobacco.

nidus, *n.* (nai'dus).—A place for the natural deposit of eggs.

nidi, *n.* (nai'dai).—Pl. of **nidus.**

niece, *n.* (nese).—The daughter of a brother or sister.

niello, *n.* (ni-el'u).—The art of decorating metal plates.

nihilism, *n.* (nai'hil-izm).—1. The dectrine that nothing exists, and, therefore, certain knowledge is impossible to man. 2. A Russian form of anarchism wherein all authority is denied. 3. Anarchy.

nihilist, *n.* (nai'hil-ist).—An advocate of nihilism.

nihilistic, *a.* (nai-hil-is'tik).—Pertaining to nihilism.

nihility, *n.* (nai-hil'i-ti).—Nothingness.

nil, *n.* (nil).—Nothing.

nirvana, *n.* (nir-vah'nu).—In Buddhism, the loss of all personal consciousness by absorption into the divine.

nitrate, *n.* (nai'trate).—A salt formed by the union of nitric acid with a base.

nitrid, *n.* (nai'trid).—A compound of nitrogen with some more positive element.

nitrogen, *n.* (nai'tru-jen).—A gaseous element, without taste, odor, or color, forming nearly four-fifths of common air.

noblesse, *n.* (no-bles').—The body of the nobility.

noblesse oblige (no-bles' owe-blezhe').—[nobility obliges]—A phrase meaning that nobility of birth makes a certain standard obligatory.

nocturnal, *a.* (nok-ter'nel).—Pertaining to night; occurring or performed at night.

nocturne, *n.* (nok'tern).—1. A painting representing a night-scene. 2. A serenade.

nocuous, *a.* (nok'yu-us).—Venomous.

nodal, *a.* (nowe'del).—Of or pertaining to a node or nodes.

node, *n.* (node).—A knob; swelling.

nodical, *a.* (nod'i-kel).—Same as **nodal.**

nodule, *n.* (noj' [or nod'] yul).—A little lump, knot, or node.

nodus, *n.* (nowe'dus).—A knot.

noisome, *a.* (noi-sum).—Disagreeable in general; disgusting.

nomad, *n.* (nom'ed [or nowe'mad]).—A rover; one of an unsettled, wandering race.

nomadic, *a.* (no-mad'ik).—Having no fixed abode; wandering; roaming.

nomenclature, *n.* (nowe'men-klu-choor [*oo* as in *foot*]).—System of technical names in any branch of science.

nomic, *a.* (nom'ik).—Usual or customary.

nominator, *n.* (nom'i-nay-ter).—One who nominates.

nonce, *n.* (nons).—Present time or occasion.

nonchalance, *n.* (non-shu-lans [Fr.—nawn-shu-

lahns'; *n*, nasalized]).—Coolness; indifference; unconcern.

nonchalant, *a.* (non'shu-lent).—Indifferent; unconcerned; careless.

noncombatant, *n.* (non-kom'bu-tent).—One attached to the army or navy, but having duties other than that of fighting, as a chaplain.

non-committal, *a.* (non-ku-mit'el).—Disinclined to express an opinion one way or the other; free from pledge or entanglement.

non compos mentis (non kom'pus men'tis).—Not of sound mind.

nonentity, *n.* (non-en'ti-ti).—1. Non-existence. 2. A person or thing of no consequence.

nonpareil, *a.* (non-pu-rel').—Unequalled.

nonplus, *v.* (non'plus).—To embarrass; vex; confuse.

non-resident, *a.* (non-rez'i-dent).—Pertaining to one who does not reside within the jurisdiction.

non-resident, *n.*—One who does not reside within the jurisdiction named.

nostrum, *n.* (nos'trum).—A quack medicine.

nota bene (nowe'tu bee'nee).—Note well.

notation, *n.* (no-tay'shun).—1. Mark; designation. 2. A system of written signs.

nothing, *n.* (nuth'ing).—Not any particular thing, act, or event.

nourish, *v.* (nur'ish).—1. To feed and cause to grow. 2. To encourage.

nouveau riche (noo-vowe'reshe).—One who has recently become rich; a parvenu.

novitiate, *n.* (no-vish'i-ate).—1. The state of being a novice. 2. The part of a monastic establishment inhabited by novices in probation.

noxious, *a.* (nok'shus).—Pernicious.

nuance, *n.* (nu-ahns' (Fr. *u*; *n*, nasalized]).—A shade of difference in color; a slight degree of difference in anything perceptible to the mind or sense, as shading in musical expression.

nucha, *n.* (niu'ku).—The nape or back of the neck.

nuchae, *n.* (niu'kee).—Pl. of **nucha.**

nucleus, *n.* (niu'kle-us).—A center of growth; a central point about which matter is aggregated.

nuclei, *n.* (niu'kle-ai).—Pl. of **nucleus.**

nude, *a.* (niude).—Uncovered; bare, naked.

nudity, *n.* (niu'di-ti).—State of being nude.

nuisance, *n.* (niu'sens).—That which annoys, vexes, or irritates.

nullification, *n.* (nul-i-fi-kay'shun).—The act of nullifying.

nullify, *v.* (nul'i-fai).—To make void; to render invalid.

nullity, *n.* (nul'i-ti).—The state of being null.

numeral, *n.* (niu'mer-el).—A character used in expressing a number, as the Roman numerals I, V, X, the Arabic numerals 1, 5, 10.

numerator, *n.* (niu'mer-ay-ter).—1. A term

used in fractions. 2. One who counts or numerates.

numerical, *a.* (niu-mer'i-kel).—Pertaining to or expressed in number.

nuncio, *n.* (nun'shi-owe).—An embassador from the Pope to an emperor or king.

nuptial, *a.* (nup'shel).—Of or pertaining to marriage, or the marriage ceremony.

nuptials, *n.* (nup'shelz).—The marriage state or ceremony.

nymph, *n.* (nimf).—A Grecian mythological maiden inhabitating a grove, forest, fountain, or the like.

O

oaken, *a.* (oke'en).—Made of or from oak.

oasis, *n.* (owe'u-sis [or o-ay'sis]).—A fertile place in a desert.

oases, *n.* (owe'u-seze [or o-ay'seze]).—Pl. of **oasis.**

oath, *n.* (othe [*th* as in *think*]).—A solemn or blasphemous affirmation, with an appeal to God for its truth.

oaths, *n.* (othse [*th* as in *that*]).—Pl. of **oath.**

obconical, *a.* (ob-kon'i-kel).—Inversely conical.

obconic, *a.* (ob-kon'ik).—Same as obconical.

obduracy, *n.* (ob'du-re-si).—1. Insensibility to appeals to the feelings. 2. Stubborn wickedness.

obdurate, *a.* (ob'diu-rate).—1. Impassive to feelings of humanity. 2. Persisting in sin; unyielding.

obduration, *n.* (ob-du-ray'shun).—Same as **obduracy.**

obedience, *n.* (o-bee'di-ens).—Compliance with what is required.

obedient, *a.* (o-bee'di-ent).—Submissive to authority; willing to obey.

obeisance, *n.* (owe-bee'sens).—Authority; obedience; deference.

obelisk, *n.* (ob'el-isk).—1. A four-sided pillar. 2. A reference mark, called also a dagger.

obelus, *n.* (ob'e-lus).—A critical mark, as a dash, used in ancient manuscripts.

obese, *a.* (o-bese').—Exceedingly fat.

obeseness, *n.* (o-bese'nes).—Same as **obesity.**

obesity, *n.* (o-bes'i-ti).—Excessive fatness, morbid corpulency.

obey, *v.* (o-bay').—To yield.

obi, *n.* (owe'bi).—A sash worn by Japanese women.

obi, *n.*—A kind of African sorcery.

obi, *v.*—To charm by sorcery.

obit, *n.* (owe'bit).—Pertaining to death.

obituary, *n.* (o-bich'u-e-ri).—An account or list of persons deceased.

obituary, *a.*—Pertaining to the death of a person.

object, *n.* (ob'jekt).—1. That with which the mind is occupied in the act of knowing. 2. End; aim; motive; final cause. 3. That toward which an activity is directed.

object, *v.* (ob-jekt').—To present or offer in opposition.

objection, *n.* (ob-jek'shun).—Adverse reason or argument.

objective, *a.* (ob-jek'tiv).—Designating the case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition.

objective, *n.*—1. The objective case. 2. Object-glass of a microscope.

objectivism, *n.* (ob-jek'tiv-izm).—The power that enables an author or an artist to treat subjects objectively, or apart from his own personality; the quality that results from such treatment.

objectivity, *n.* (ob-jek-tiv'i-ti).—The state of being objective; opposed to subjectivity.

objurgate, *v.* (ob-jer'gate).—To rebuke severely; chide.

objurgation, *n.* (ob-jer-gay'shun).—The act of chiding by way of censure, reproof.

oblate, *v.* (ob-late').—To give as an offering or oblation.

oblation, *n.* (ob-lay'shun).—The offering of anything in worship.

obligate, *v.* (ob'li-gate).—To bind to an act of duty or courtesy.

obligation, *n.* (ob-li-gay'shun).—Binding power of a vow, promise, oath, or law.

obligato, obbligato, *n.* (ob-lee-gah'tiu).—In music, that cannot be dispensed with.

obligatory, *a.* (ob'li-gu-tu-ri).—Binding in law or conscience.

obligatum, *n.* (ob-li-gay'tum).—A term in law.

obligee, *n.* (ob-li-jee′).—One who is obliged.

obligor, *n.* (ob-li-gor′).—One who gives bonds for another.

oblique, *a.* (ob-leke′).—Not perpendicular; slanting.

obliquity, *n.* (ob-lik′wi-ti).—Deviation from a right line.

obliterate, *v.* (ob-lit′er-ate).—To blot or wipe out.

oblong, *a.* (ob′lawng).—Longer than broad.

obloquy, *n.* (ob′lu-kwi).—Defamatory language.

obnoxious, *a.* (ob-nok′shus).—Offensive; odious.

oboe, *n.* (owe′boi).—A musical instrument.

obole, *n.* (ob′ole).—An apothecary weight.

obolus, *n.* (ob′u-lus).—A medieval silver coin of Hungary and Bohemia.

oboli, *n.* (obu-lai).—Pl. of **obolus.**

obscene, *a.* (ob-sene′).—Grossly indelicate.

obscenity, *n.* (ob-sen′i-ti).—The quality of being obscene.

obscuration, *n.* (ob-skiu-ray′shun).—The act of obscuring or the state of being obscured; eclipse, as of a planet.

obscure, *a.* (ob-skure′).—Not clear.

obscure, *v.*—To make obscure.

obscurity, *n.* (ob-skure′i-ti).—The state of being obscure.

observation, *n.* (ob-zer-vay′shun).—The act or power of observing.

obsequies, *n.* (ob′se-kwiz).—Funeral rites.

obsequious, *a.* (ob-see'kwi-us).—Submissive; cringing.

observation, *n.* (ob-zer-vay'shun).—The act or power of observing.

observatory, *n.* (ob-zer've-tu-ri).—A building designed for the observation of physic phenomena.

observe, *v.* (ob-zerv').—To pay attention to.

observance, *n.* (ob-zer'vens).—Attention; heed; perception.

observant, *a.* (ob-zer'vent).—Strict in observing rules or customs.

obsess, *v.* (ob-ses').—To take possession of the mind.

obsession, *n.* (ob-sesh'un).—The idea that dominates the mind and controls it.

obsolescent, *a.* (ob-su-les'ent).—Growing obsolete.

obsolete, *a.* (ob'su-lete).—Gone out of use.

obsoletely, *adv.* (ob'su-lete-li).—Archiacally.

obstacle, *n.* (ob'sti-kl).—Hindrance.

obstinacy, *n.* (ob'sti-nu-si).—Unyielding fixedness in opinion or resolution.

obstinate, *a.* (ob'sti-net).—Not easily subdued or removed.

obstreperous, *a.* (ob-strep'er-us).—Noisy.

obstruct, *v.* (ob-strukt).—To block the way.

obstruction, *n.* (ob-struk'shun).—Obstacle.

obtrude, *v.* (ob-trood').—To thrust into some place or on some object; to present unwelcomely for attention.

obtrusion, *n.* (ob-troo'zuhn).—The act of ob-

truding; projecting so as to be in the way.

obtuse, *a.* (ob-tuse').—1. Greater than a right angle. 2. Dull intellectually.

obvious, *a.* (ob'vi-us).—Immediately evident; perfectly manifest.

occult, *a.* (o-kult').—Cut off from view by the intervention of another body; hidden; mysterious; beyond the bounds of natural knowledge.

occupancy, *n.* (ok'yu-pen-si).—1. The act of taking or the state of being in possession. 2. The time during which anything is occupied or held in possession.

ocean, *n.* (owe'shen).—The vast body of water surrounding the land.

oceanic, *a.* (owe-she-an'ik).—Relating to the ocean.

octave, *n.* (ok'tiv).—The eighth tone in the scale.

octavo, *a.* (ok-tay'vu).—Folded into eight leaves.

octopus, *n.* (ok'tu-pus).—A kind of cuttlefish having many arms.

octroi, *n.* (ok-trwah').—A trade monopoly conferred by the government.

odeon, *n.* (o-dee'un).—A hall or chamber for musical or dramatic performances.

odium. *n.* (owe'di-um).—1. The state of being odious. 2. A feeling of extreme disgust.

odious, *a.* (owe'di-us).—1. Extremely repugnant. 2. Regarded with aversion or hate.

odiousness, *n.* (owe'di-us-nes).—Same as **odium.**

odoriferous, *a.* (owe-du-rif'er-us).—Having or diffusing an odor or scent; especially an agreeable one.

odorous, *a.* (owe'du-rus).—Having an odor, especially a fragrant one.

of, *prep.* (ov).—From; proceeding from; belonging to; concerning.

off, *adv.* (awf).—From; away from.

offend, *v.* (o-fend').—To displease; make angry.

offer, *v.* (of'er).—To tender; present.

offer, *n.*—That which is offered.

offertory, *n.* (of'er-tu-ri).—1. An anthem chanted during the offering of the mass. 2. Verses of Scripture, read while alms are being collected.

offertories, *n.* (of'er-tu-riz).—Pl. of **offertory.**

official, *n.* (o-fish'el).—One holding a public office.

official, *a.*—1. Pertaining to an office. 2. Authoritative.

officially, *adv.* (o-fish'el-i).—In an official manner.

officialism, *n.* (o-fish'il-izm).—Official state; rigid adherence to official terms.

officious, *a.* (o-fish'us).—1. Excessively forward in kindness. 2. Intermeddling in affairs in which one has no concern.

oft, *adv.* (awft).—Often.

offish, *a.* (awf'ish).—Unsociable.

offset, *v.* (awf-set').—To set over against something else.

offset, *a.* (awf'set).—Somewhat out of place or position.

offset, *n.*—Something that is offset.

often, *adv.* (awf'n).—Frequently.

oleomargarin, oleomargarine, *n.* (owe-le-u-mahr'gu-rin [or *rene*]).—Artificial butter.

olfactory, *a.* (ol-fak'tu-ri).—Pertaining to the sense of smell.

omelet, *n.* (om'e-let [or om'let]).—A dish of eggs and milk, stirred or beaten together, seasoned and fried.

omega, *n.* (o-mee'gu).—The last letter and seventh vowel in the Greek alphabet. Figuratively, the last, as opposed to *alpha* [al'phu], the first, alpha being the first letter in the Greek alphabet.

omen, *n.* (owe'men).—A prophetic sign.

ominous, *a.* (om'i-nus).—Of the nature of an omen.

omission. (o-mish'un).—Exclusion.

omit, *v.* (o-mit).—To overlook; leave out.

omnibus, *n.* (om'ni-bus).—A passenger vehicle.

omnipotent, *a.* (om-nip'u-tent).—1. All powerful. 2. Unlimited power within a certain sphere.

omnipresent, *a.* (om-ni-prez'ent).—Universally present.

omniscience, *n.* (om-nish'ens).—Unlimited and infinite knowledge.

omniscient, *a.* (om-nish'ent).—Possessed of or characterized by omniscience.

onyx, *n.* (on'iks).—Chalcedony consisting of parallel layers of different shades.

oolite, *n.* (owe'u-lite).—A variety of limestone.

opaque, *a.* (o-pake).—Impervious to light.

ophicleide, *n.* (of'i-klide).—A musical instrument.

ophite, *a.* (owe'fite).—Pertaining to a serpent.

opiate, *n.* (owe'pi-ate).—A narcotic.

opine, *v.* (o-pine').—To have an opinion.

opinionated, *a.* (o-pin'yun-ay-ted).—Conceited.

opponent, *n.* (op-powe'nent).—One who opposes, especially in verbal controversy.

opportune, *a.* (op-er-tune').—Recurring or furnished at a needed or suitable occasion.

opportunism, *n.* (op-er-tiu'nizm).—1. In a good sense, quickness to grasp opportunities. 2. In a bad sense, the sacrifice of principles to policy.

opportunist, *n.* (op-er-tiu'nist).—1. One who grasps opportunities, waits for or takes advantages of opportunities to gain his ends. 2. In a bad sense, one who sacrifices principals to opportunity. 3. One who, as in political changes, accepts some advance towards his ideal, in place of immediate realization of it.

opposition, *n.* (op-u-zish'un).—Antagonism.

oppression, *n.* (o-presh'un).—Tyranny.

opprobrious, *a.* (o-prowe'bri-us).—Consisting of contemptuous abuse.

opprobrium, *n.* (o-prowe'bri-um).—1. Igno-

miny. 2. Reproach mingled with contempt.

optative, optativ, *a.* (op'tu-tiv).—Characterized by choice.

optic, *a.* (op'tik).—Pertaining to the eye.

optical, *a.* (op'ti-kel).—Pertaining to the science of optics.

optics, *n.* (op'tiks).—The science that treats of light and vision.

optimism, *n.* (op'ti-mizm).—1. Disposition to take the most helpful view of things. 2. The doctrine or view that everything in nature and history of mankind is ordered for the best.

optimist, *n.* (op'ti-mist).—1. A believer in optimism. 2. One who always hopes for the best.

optimistic, *a.* (op-ti-mis'tik).—Of or pertaining to optimism; sanguine; hopeful.

option, *n.* (op'shun).—The right, power or liberty of choosing; choice; preference; liberty to elect between alternatives.

opulent, *a.* (op'yu-lent).—Wealthy; producing or displaying abundant riches.

opulency, *n.* (op'yu-len-si).—The state of being wealthy; luxuriance.

opus, *n.* (owe'pus).—A work.

oracle, *n.* (or'u-kel).—[Greek antiquity] Oracular utterance transmitted by priests presiding over the seat of worship.

oracular, *a.* (o-rak'yu-ler).—Like an oracle; authoritative.

oral, *a.* (owe'rel).—Spoken, not written.

orange, *n.* (or'enj).—A fruit.

oration, *n.* (o-ray'shun).—A formal public speech.

orator, *n.* (or'u-ter).—One distinguished for eloquent speech.

oratorio, *n.* (or-u-towe'ri-owe).—A kind of sacred drama set to music.

oratory (or'u-tu-ri).—The art of public speaking.

orb, *v.* (awrb).—To encircle.

orb, *n.*—A sphere or globe.

orbicular, *a.* (or-bik'yoo-ler [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Orb shaped.

orbit, *n.* (awr'bit).—A path or track.

orbital, *a.* (awr'bi-tel).—Pertaining to an orbit.

orchestra, *n.* (awr'kes-tru).—A band of musicians.

orchestration, *n.* (awr-kes-tray-shun).—Composed for or rendered by an orchestra.

orchid, *n.* (awr'kid).—A flower.

ordeal, *n.* (awr'de-el).—A trying course of experience.

ordinal, *n.* (awr'di-nel).—The form of the numeral showing its order, as fourth, fifth, sixth, as opposed to the cardinals four, five, six.

ordinance, *n.* (awr'di-nens).—1. A rule established by authority; an order, decree or law of a municipal body of a less permanent character than a law or statute. 2. The act of devising or arranging plans.

ordnance, *n.* (awrd'nens).—A general name for

all kinds of weapons and their appliances used in war; in a restricted sense, heavy guns collectively.

ordination, *n.* (awr-di-nay'shun).—The rites of admitting to the Christian ministry.

organ, *n.* (awr'gen).—1. A musical instrument. 2. A medium of communication, as a newspaper. 3. The seat of a specific power or faculty.

organdy, *n.* (awr'gen-di).—A kind of dress fabric.

organic, *a.* (or-gan'ik).—Pertaining to or consisting of organs.

organism, *n.* (awr'gen-izm).—1. An organized or living being; a body composed of different organs performing special functions that are mutually dependent. 2. Anything that has a structure analogous to those of a physical organism.

orgy, *n.* (awr'ji).—Drunken revelry.

orgies, *n.* (awr'jiz).—Pl. of **orgy.**

Orient, *n.* (owe'ri-ent).—The East.

oriental, *a.* (owe-ri-en'tel).—1. Pertaining to the Orient. 2. Magnificent; profuse; gorgeous.

orientalism, *n.* (owe-ri-en'tel-ism).—1. Oriental peculiarity of thought, speech, or manners. 2. Knowledge of Oriental languages.

orientate, *v.* (owe'ri-en-tate).—1. To place so as to face or to point eastward. Figuratively, to take one's proper bearings mentally, or ones relations to things.

orientation, *n.* (owe-ri-en-tay'shun).—1. Construction of a church upon an east-and-west line so as to have the high altar in eastern end. 2. The situation of a building or any object, as related to the points of the compass. 3. The taking of one's mental bearings or relations to things.

orifice, *n.* (or'i-fis).—An opening, a mouth or aperture, as of a tube.

origin, *n.* (or'i-jin).—The beginning; source.

original, *a.* (o-rij'i-nel).—Pertaining to origin; new; fresh.

original, *n.*—The first of anythng.

originally, *adv.* (o-rij'i-nel-i).—At the beginning of something.

originate, *v.* (o(ri'ji-nate).—1. To invent; create; to arise or spring from some origin.

oriole, *n.* (owe'ri-ole).—A bird of the Old World, related to the crow.

orison, *n.* (or'i-zun [or *sun*]).—A prayer; especially, one of habitual and earnest devotion.

ornament, *n.* (awr'nu-ment).—Adornment.

ornament, *v.*—To adorn.

orphan, *n.* (awr'fen).—A child deprived of its parents by death.

orthodox, *a.* (awr'thu-doks).—1. Correct in doctrine; holding to the commonly accepted faith. 2. Of conventional or pertaining to the Greek church. 3. Approved; accepted.

orthodoxy, *n.* (owr'thu-doks-i).—Belief in established doctrine; accordance with what is conventional.

orthoepist, *n.* (awr'thowe- [often or-thowe'] epist).—An authority in matters of pronunciation; one versed in ortheepy.

orthoepy, *n.* (awr'thowe- [often or-thowe'] ep-i).—1. The science or art of correct pro-nunciation. 2. Pronunciation in general.

orthography, *n.* (awr-thog're-fi).—Mode of spelling correctly according to usage; the way in which letters are grouped to form words.

osculate, *v.* (os'ku-late).—1. To kiss. 2. Geom. To touch mutually by osculation, as two curves.

osculation, *n.* (os-ku-lay'shun).—1. The act of kissing; a kiss. 2. Geom. Contact of a higher order between any given curve or surface and another given curve or surface.

osier, *n.* (owe'zher).—A kind of willow.

ostensible, *a.* (os-ten'si-bl).—Put forth or offered as real or as having the character represented; seeming.

ostentation, *n.* (os-ten-tay'shun).—Display dictated by vanity and intended to invite applause or flattery.

ostracism, *n.* (os'tru-sizm).—Banishment in general; expulsion.

ostracize, *v.* (os'tru-size).—To exclude from public or private favor; to banish.

oust, *v.* (oust).—To eject; to turn away.

output, *n.* (out'put).—The quantity put out or produced ready for distribution.

outré, *a.* (oo-tray').—Strikingly odd; extravagant.

overflow, *v.* (o-ver-flowe').—To flow over the brim of, as a vessel; to be too full of.

ovule, *n.* (owe'vule).—Rudimentary state of a seed.

oxid, oxide, *n.* (oks'id [or *ide*].—A compound of oxygen and a base destitute of acid and salifying properties.

oyer, *n.* (owe'yer [or oi'er]; *e* as in *err*).—In law, a hearing.

P

pabulum, *n.* (pab'yu-lum).—Nutriment; food.

pacific, *a.* (pa-sif'ik).—Not combative; leading, or inclined to peace.

pacificate, *v.* (pa-sif'i-kate).—To pacify.

pacificater, *n.* (pas'i-fi-kay-ter).—One who restores peace.

pacifist, *n.* (pas'i-fist).—One who advocates the obliteration of war, and seeks to restore peace through arbitration.

paean, n. (pee'un).—A joyous song.

pageant, *n.* (paj'ent).—An elaborate and brilliant spectacular display devised for the entertainment of the public.

pageantry, *n.* (paj'en-tri).—Theatrical display; splendid display in general.

pagoda, *n.* (pa-gowe'du).—An Eastern temple in which idols are worshipped.

pair, *n.* (pare [*a* as in *fare*]).—Two persons or things of a kind.

pair, *v.*—To join in a pair.

paillasse, *n.* (pal-yas').—A straw underbed.

pajamas, *n.* (pa-jah'muz).—Loose trousers, usually of silk and cotton, worn by both sexes in India.

palace, *n.* (pal'is).—A royal residence. Loosely, any stately residence.

palanquin, palankeen, *n.* (pal-en-kene').—An enclosed carriage.

palatable, *a.* (pal'e-te-bl).—Pleasant to the taste.

palatal, *a.* (pal'e-tel).—Pertaining to the palate.

palate, *n.* (pal'et).—The roof of the mouth.

palatial, *a.* (pa-lay'shel).—Pertaining to a palace.

pale, *n.* (pale).—1. A pointed stick. 2. A region or sphere; as, under the *pale* of the church.

palfrey, *n.* (pawl'fri).—A saddle-horse for the road.

palimpest, *n.* (pal'imp-sest).—1. A parchment or other writing material written upon twice, the original having been erased wholly or in part to make room for the second. Valuable fragments of ancient literature have been recovered in such manuscripts by the use of chemical reagents. 2. A monumental brass re-engraved on the reverse side.

palisade, *n.* (pal-i-sade').—A wooden fortification.

palisades, *n.* (pal-i-sadez').—An extended cliff or precipice.

Palisades, *n.*—The cliffs on the Hudson.

pall-mall, *n.* (pel-mel').—1. An ancient English or French game. 2. An alley for playing the game; a use that gave its name to one of the principal streets in London.

palliate, *v.* (pal'i-ate).—To cause to appear less guilty or offensive; to apologize for; conceal.

palliation, *n.* (pal-i-ay'shun).—The act of palliating.

palliative, *a.* (pal'i-e-tiv).—Tending to palliate.

palliative, *n.*—That which palliates.

pallid, *a.* (pal'id).—Pale.

pallor, *n.* (pal-er).—A wan or bloodness appearance.

palm, *n.* (pahm).—The inner surface of the hand.

palm, *n.*—A kind of tree or shrub.

palmistry, *n.* (pahm'is-tri).—The so-called art of divination by the marks in the palm.

palpable, *a.* (pal'pe-bl).—Perceived by the touch; obvious.

palpitant, *a.* (pal'pi-tent).—Throbbing.

palpitation, *n.* (pal-pi-tay'shun).—Rapid and irregular pulsation.

palsy, *n.* (pawl'zi).—Paralysis.

paltry, *a.* (pawl'tri).—Of little value.

pamphlet, *n.* (pam'flet).—An unbound printed work; a brief treatise.

pamphleteer, *n.* (pam-flet-eer').—One who writes pamphlets.

Pan-American, *a.* (pan-a-mer'i-ken).—Including or pertaining to the whole of America, both North and South, or to all Americans.

Pan-American congress, *n.*—Any one of the conferences of delegates from North and South American states (1889-1890, 1902, 1906).

Pan-American Union.—The International Bureau of American Republics (named in 1911).

Pan-Americanism.—The advocacy of a political union of the various states of the western hemisphere; also the life of the American people as represented in republican forms of government and tending toward such a union.

Pan-Anglican, *a.*—Of, pertaining to, or including all branches or members of the Anglican church, as the Church of England, the allied churches of Scotland, Ireland, and the British colonies, and the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States.

panacea, *n.* (pan-u-see'u).—A remedy or medicine proposed for or professing to cure all diseases.

pancratic, *a.* (pan-krat'ik).—1. Excelling in gymnastics. 2. Pertaining to the mastery of arts in general.

pancratism, *n.* (pan'kru-tizm).—Universal rule or power.

pancratium, *n.* (pan-kray'shi-um).—An athletic contest.

pancreas, *n.* (pan'kri-as).—A secretive gland.

pandemonium, *n.* (pan-di-mowe'ni-um). — 1. The infernal regions. 2. Any place or gathering of disorder and uproar.

pander, *v.* (pan'der).—To procure for others the means of gratifying their desires.

pander, *n.*—One who panders.

panegyric, *a.* (pan-e-jir'ik).—Elaborately eulogistic or laudatory.

panegyric, *n.*—A formal eulogy.

panegyrist, *n.* (pan'e-jir-ist [secondary accent on *jir*]).—One who composes or pronounces a panegyric; a eulogizer.

panegyrize, *v.* (pan'e-ji-rize).—To pronounce a panegyric on; to commend warmly.

panic, *n.* (pan'ik).—Sudden fright.

panic, *a.*—Of the nature of a panic.

panoply, *n.* (pan'u-pli).—A full set of armor.

panorama, *n.* (pan-u-rah'mu).—1. A series of large pictures representing a continuous scene. 2. A complete view in every direction.

panoramic, *a.* (pan-u-ram'ik).—Pertaining to a panorama; affording a complete view in every direction.

pantheist, *n.* (pan'the-ist).—A believer in the doctrine of pantheism; one who holds that the Supreme Being and all finite, physical and mental existences are one.

pantheistic, *a.* (pan-the-is'tik).—Of or pertaining to panteism; tending to pantheism.

pantomime, *n.* (pan'tu-mime).—1. To express ideas by action only. 2. Portraying by means of dumb show. 3. A play acted without dialogue.

pantomimic, *a.* (pan-tu-mim'ik).—Having the nature or character of pantomime; representing by action only.

papacy, *n.* (pay'pu-si).—The office of the Pope of Rome; the official head of the Roman Catholic Church. The Roman Catholic system of church government. The theory of the papacy is that the pope is the successor of St. Peter and the vicar of Christ, the visible head of the Christian Church.

papal, *a.* (pay'pel).—1. Of or pertaining to the pope or the papacy, as papal jurisdiction. 2. Assuming supreme authority in any matter. 3. Supporting or adhering to the pope or the Roman Catholic Church.

papier mache, *n.* (pah-pi-ay'mah-shay).—A hard substance made from paper.

papoose, *n.* (pa-poose').—The North American Indian baby.

paprika, *n.* (pah'pree-kah).—A mild variety of common capsicum.

papyrus, *n.* (pa-pai'rus).—A reed from which the ancients made a sort of paper.

papyri, *n.* (pa-pai'rai).—Pl. of **papyrus.**

parable, *n.* (par'u-bel).—A descriptive allegory, usually with a moral.

parabola, *n.* (pa-rab'u-lu).—A plane curve such

that the distance from every point in it from a fixed point called the focus, is equal to the distance of the same point from a fixed straight line called the directrix.

parachute, *n.* (par'u-shoot).—A large umbrella-shaped apparatus for retarding the descent of a body through the air.

parade, *n.* (pa-rade').—A review; any formal marching.

parade, *v.*—1. To cause to assemble for review. 2. To place as marshal, as in a military parade. 3. To display by a conspicuous manner.

paradigm, *n.* (par'u-dim).—1. In grammar, a model for the inflection of a class of words, as of a particular declension or conjugation. 2. In rhetoric, an example drawn from the past. 3. An exemplar or pattern; a prototype.

paradise, *n.* (par'u-dise).—Commonly, the abode of the deceased.

paradox, *n.* (par'u-doks).—1. A seemingly contradictory statement. 2. A figure employed to teach a truth, by a surprising turn of expression. 3. A statement essentially absurd and false.

paradoxical, *a.* (par-u-doks'i-kel).—Of the nature of a paradox.

parafin, *n.* (par'u-fin).—A waxy substance.

parafin, *v.*—To treat with parafin.

parage, *n.* (par'ej).—Equality of blood or dignity.

paragon, *n.* (par'u-gon).—One who or that which exhibits virtues to a rare degree; a model of excellence.

paragram, *n.* (par'u-gram).—A pun.

paragraph, *n.* (par'e-graf [*a* as in *ask*]).—1. A passage begun on a new line forming a complete and unified statement. 2. A brief comment; an item.

paragraph. *v.*—To arrange in paragraphs.

paragraphic, *a.* (par-e-graf'ik [*a* as in *ask*]).—Of the nature of a paragraph.

parallel, *a.* (par'u-lel).—Lying in a plane but not meeting.

parallel, *v.*—1. To make parallel. 2. To resemble.

parallelize, *v.* (par'u-lel-ize).—To make parallel.

parallelism, *n.* (par'u-lel-izm).—1. The condition of lying or running parallel. 2. Essential likeness; especially, if continued through various phases.

parallelogram, *n.* (par-u-lel'u-gram).—A geometrical plane figure.

paralysis, *n.* (pa-ral'i-sis).—Loss of power in one or more parts of the body.

paralyze, *v.* (par'e-lize).—To make paralytic.

paralytic, *a.* (par-e-lit'ik).—Affected with paralysis.

paramount, *a.* (par'u-mount).—Supreme.

paramour, *n.* (par'u-moor).—An unlawful consort.

parapet, *n.* (par'u-pet).—A low or breast-high wall; a breastwork.

paraphernalia, *n.* (par-u-fer-nay'li-u).—Miscellaneous articles of equipment or adornment; trappings or ornamental accessories, especially for ceremonious occasions.

paraphrase, *v.* (par'u-fraze).—1. To reproduce the sense of in other terms. 2. An explanation or restatement of a passage in more ample terms.

paraphrase, *n.*—That which has been paraphrased.

parasite, *n.* (par'u-site).—One who thrives or lives on another animal or a plant that lives through another organism.

parasitic, *a.* (par-u-sit'ik).—Living on or in another organism and deriving nourishment therefrom. Of the nature or like a parasite.

pardon, *v.* (pahr'dun).—To refrain from exacting as a penalty.

pardon, *n.*—The act of pardoning.

paregoric, *n.* (par-i-gor'ik).—A medicine to soothe pain.

parent, *n.* (par'ent [*a* as in *fare*]).—A father or mother.

parentage, *n.* (pare'en-teg [*a* as in *fare*]).—The relation of parent to child.

parhelion, *n.* (pahr-hee'li-un).—A mock sun.

parenthesis, *n.* (pa-ren'the-sis). — Curves, brackets, or dashes, inclosing explanatory matter.

parenthetic, *a.* (par-en-thet'ik).—Inserted by way of parenthesis.

parenthetical, *a.*—Same as **parenthetic.**

paresis, *n.* (par'e-sis [or pa-ree'sis]).—Partial paralysis affecting muscular motion, but not sensation.

pariah, *n.* (pay' [or *pah'*] ri-u).—One belonging to the lowest class in India; hence, an outcast.

Parian, *n.* (pay'ri-en).—1. A native of Paros. 2. A fine quality of porcelain clay, resembling Parian marble.

paring-knife, *n.* (pare'ing-nife [*a* as in *fare*]).—A knife for peeling the skin from fruit.

parish, *n.* (par'ish).—A religious congregation comprising all those who worship in one church.

Parisian, *n.* (pa-rizh'en [or pa-riz'i-en]).—A native of Paris.

Parsian, *a.*—Pertaining to Paris.

parity, *n.* (par'i-ti).—Equality of condition or rank.

parlance, *n.* (pahr'lens).—Mode of speech; language; conversation.

park, *n.* (pahrk).—A tract of land, generally large and enclosed, set apart for ornament and recreation.

park, *v.*—To enclose in or as in a park; to collect or mass together, especially in an enclosure for safety.

parley, *n.* (pahr'li).—An oral conference; conversation.

parley, *v.*—Used in sporting circles; as, to parley a bet.

parliament, parlament, *n.* (pahr'li-ment).—1. A

legislative body. 2. The supreme legislature of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

parliamentarian, *n.* (pahr-li-men-tay'ri-en).—1. Of or pertaining to a parliament. 2. One versed in parliamentary law and usages.

parliamentarism, *n.* (pahr-li-men'tu-rizm).—The parliamentary system of government.

parliamentary, *a.* (pahr-li-men'te-ri).—Pertaining to parliament.

parochial, *a.* (pa-rowe'ki-el).—Pertaining to a parish.

parody, *n.* (par'u-di).—A ludicrous imitation of a literary composition.

parody, *v.*—To make a parody.

parole, *v.* (pa-role').—To release on parole.

parole, *n.*—Release of a prisoner on his honor for a stated time.

paroxysm, *n.* (par'oks-ism).—A fit.

paroxysmal, *a.* (par-oks-iz'mul).—Relating to paroxysms.

parquet, *n.* (pahr-kay' [or *ket*]).—The space in a theatre between the orchestra rail and the rail underneath the gallery.

parquet. *v.*—To make into parquetry.

parquetry, *n.* (pahr'ket-ri).—Wooden mosaic as for furniture or floors.

parakeet, *n.* (par'u-kete).—A small parrott.

parricidal, *a.* (par'i-sai-del).—Pertaining to parricide.

parricide, *n.* (par'i-side).—Murder of an ancestor.

parracide, n.—One who commits parracide.

parrot, *v.* (par'ut).—To repeat like a parrot.

parrot, *v.*—A kind of bird.

parry, *v.* (pa'ri).—To ward off as a blow or the like.

parsimonious, *a.* (pahr-si-mowe'ni-us).—Close; penurious.

parsimony, *n.* (pahr'si-mu-ni). — Closeness, stinginess.

parsonage, *n.* (pahr'sun-ej).—A clergyman's dwelling.

Parthenon, *n.* (pahr'the-non).—Greek temple.

partial, *a.* (pahr'shel).—Not general; biased.

partiality, *n.* (pahr-shi-al'i-ti).—1. The state or quality of being partial. 2. A particular fondness or liking.

participate, *v.* (pahr-tis'i-pate).—To receive or have a part or share of; to partake of.

participation, *n.* (pahr-tis-i-pay'shun).—1. The act or state of sharing in common with others. 2. Association.

particular, *a.* (pahr-tik'yu-ler).—Distinct; private; fastidious.

particularize, *v.* (pahr-tik'yu-ler-ize).—1. To mention separately or individually. 2. To give or enumerate particulars.

partizan, partisan, *a.* (pahr'ti-zen).—Relating, or adhering to a party or faction; especially, characterized by unreasoning devotion to a party.

partizan, partisan, *n.*—An adherent of a party, especially a person blindly attached to a party, or cause.

partizanship, *n.*—The state of being partizan.

parvenu, *n.* (pahr've-niu).—One who has recently obtained wealth or position beyond his birth or worth; an upstart.

pasha, *n.* (pa-shah').—A Turkish viceroy or governor.

pasquinade, *n.* (pas-kwin-ade').—A satirical writing.

pass, *v.* (pas [*a* as in *ask*]).—To go by; spend, as time.

pass, *n.*—A way or opening.

passé, *a.* (pah-say').—In embroidery, tombour-work.

passable, *a.* (pas'e-bl).—1. Capable of being traversed. 2. Tolerable.

passage, *n.* (pas'ej [*a* as in *ask*]).—1. The act of passing. 2. A way or opening.

passée, *a.* (pah-say').—Past the prime; faded; old-fashioned.

passementerie, *n.* (pas-men'tri [*a* as in *ask*]).—Trimming for a dress.

passepartout, *n.* (pahs-pahr-too').—A special kind of picture frame.

passion, *n.* (pash'un).—Intense feeling.

passionate, *a.* (pash'un-et).—Capable of strong passion.

passport, *n.* (pas'port [*a* as in *ask*]).—An official certificate granting a citizen free passage or transit from one place to another.

past, *a.* (past [*a* as in *ask*]).—Ended.

pastel, *n.* (pas'tel).—1. A picture drawn with colored crayons. 2. The art of drawing such picture.

pasteurism, *n.* (pahs-ture'ism).—A method of progressive inoculation, with alternated virus, developed by Pasteur, for the prevention of certain diseases, especially hydrophobia.

pasteurization, *n.* (pahs-ture-i-zay'shun).—A process of arresting fermentation.

pasteurize, *v.* (pahs-ture'ize).—To subject to pasteurization.

pastime, *n.* (pas'time [*a* as in *ask*).—Recreation; sport.

pastor, *n.* (pas'ter [*a* as in *ask*]).—1. A shepherd. 2. A settled minister of the gospel.

pasture, *n.* (pas'choor [*a* as in *ask*; *oo* as in *foot*]).—Ground for grazing purposes.

paté, *n.* (pah-tay').—A little pie.

patent, *a.* (pat'ent).—Manifest or apparent to everyone; evident.

patent, *n.*—A grant for a term of years of the exclusive right to an invention.

patent, *v.*—To secure the exclusive right of to a person.

paternalism, *n.* (pa-ter'nel-izm).—1. The quality or characteristic of being paternal. 2. The theory of government by or after the manner of a father.

path, *n.* (path [*a* as in *ask*]).—A walk or way.

pathetic, *a.* (pa-thet'ik).—Abounding in pathos.

pathology, *n.* (pa-thol'u-ji).—The branch of medical science that treats of morbid

conditions, their causes, symptoms, nature, physiology, and anatomy.

pathos, *n.* (pay'thos).—That which excites emotion, especially tender emotions.

patience, *n.* (pay'shens).—The quality of being patient.

patient, *a.* (pay'shent).—Forbearing.

patois, *n.* (pahtwah' [often pat'wu]).—An illiterate dialect, often local or provincial.

patriarch, *n.* (pay'tri-ahrk).—The head of a family.

patriarchal, *a.* (pay-tri-ahr'kel).—Of or belonging to the patriarchs of their times.

patricide, *n.* (pat'ri-side).—Same as **parracide.**

patrician, *n.* (pa-trish'en).—Noble; not plebeian.

patristic, *a.* (pa-tris'tik).—Pertaining to the fathers of the Christian Church.

patron, *n.* (pay'trun).—One who protects or fosters some person or thing.

patronage, *n.* (pat'run-ej).—The favor or protection extended to a person or work by a patron; the right to control in the distribution of offices, as political patronage.

patriot, *n.* (pay'tri-ut).—One who loves and defends his country.

patriotic, *a.* (pay-tri-ot'ik).—Full of patriotism.

patriotism, *n.* (pay'tri-ut-izm).—Love of country.

patroness, *n.* (pay'tru-nes).—A female patron.

patronize, *v.* (pat'run-ize).—1. To act as pat-

ron toward. 2. To assume the air of superior towards.

patronymic, *a.* (pat-ru-nim'ik).—Derived from the name of an ancestor.

patronymic, *n.*—A family name.

paucity, *n.* (paw'si-ti).—Scarsity.

pecan, *n.* (pe-kan').—A nut.

peccable, *a.* (pek'u-bl).—Capable of sinning.

peccadillo, *n.* (pec-u-dil'u).—A slight trespass.

peccancy, *n.* (pek'en-si).—The quality of being peccant.

peccant, *a.* (pek'ent).—1. Sinning; criminal. 2. Morbid; corrupt.

pectoral, *a.* (pek'tu-rel).—Of or pertaining to the breast or thorax.

pectus, *n.* (pek'tus).—The breast or thorax.

peculate, *v.* (pek'yu-late).—To embezzle; to steal.

peculation, *n.* (pek-yu-lay'shun).—Embezzlement.

peculiar, *a.* (pe-kule'yer).—Strange; uncommon.

peculiarly, *adv.* (pe-kule'yer-li).—In a peculiar manner.

peculiarity, *n.* (pe-kiu-li-ar'i-ti).—The quality of being peculiar.

pecuniarily, *adv.* (pe-kiu'ni-e-ri-li).—In a pecuniary manner.

pecuniary, *a.* (pe-kiu'ni-e-ri).—Consisting of, or relating to, money.

pecunious, *a.* (pe-kiu'ni-us).—Rich.

pedagog, pedagogue, *n.* (ped'u-gog).—An instructor of young people, generally used

disparagingly of a conceited, narrow-minded teacher.

pedagogue, *v.*—To instruct; teach; especially in a conceited, pretentious way.

pedagogic, *a.* (ped-u-goj'ik).—Pertaining to pedagogy.

pedagogics, *n.* (ped-u-goj'iks).—The science that treats of the art and principles of teaching as a profession.

pedagogy, *n.* (ped'u-gowe-ji [often goj-i]).—Same as **pedagogics.**

pedal, *v.* (ped'el).—To operate by pedals.

pedal, *n.*—A lever for the foot.

pedant, *n.* (ped'ent).—A pretender to superior knowledge.

pedantic, *a.* (pe-dan'tik).—Full of misplaced erudition.

pedantry, *n.* (ped'en-tri).—Vain ostentation of learning.

peddle, *v.* (ped'l).—To sell in small quantities.

pedestal, *n.* (ped'es-tel).—Base of a column, vase, statue, etc.

pedestrian, *n.* (pe-des'tri-en).—Characterized by walking.

pedestrian, *n.*—One who walks.

pedigree, *n.* (ped'i-gree).—Descent lineage.

pedler, *n.* (ped'ler).—One who peddles.

pedometer, *n.* (pe-dom'e-ter).—An instrument that measures the distance travelled, by recording the number of steps taken by the traveler on whose person it is carried. 2. An instrument for measuring the length and weight of children.

peer, *v.* (pere).—To look into attentively.

peer, *n.*—1. An equal. 2. A person in the same civil rank with another. 3. A noble.

peerage, *n.* (peer'ej).—1. The rank of a peer. 2. Peers collectively.

peeress, *n.* (pere'es).—The feminine of peer.

peerless, *a.* (pere'les).—Have no peer or equal.

peevish, *a.* (pee'vish).—Fretful.

pelisse, *n.* (pe-lese').—A long outer garment or cloak.

pellagra, *n.* (pe-lay'gru).—A chronic disease of unknown cause, characterized by gastric and intestinal symptoms, skin eruptions and nervous symptoms.

pellucid, *a.* (pe-loo'sid).—Translucent; clear.

pelvis, *n.* (pel'vis).—A basin structure that forms a bony girdle or basin by which the lower limbs are joined to the body.

penal, *a.* (pee'nel).—Of or pertaining to punishment.

penalize, *v.* (pee'nel-ize).—To make penal or punishable.

penalization, *n.* (pee-na-li-zay'shun).—Treating as penal.

penalty, *n.* (pen'el-ti).—Judicial punishment; retribution.

penance, *n.* (pen'ens).—Sorrow for sin evinced by outward act, such as punishment voluntarily inflicted or undergone; repentance.

Penates, *n.* (pe-nay'teze).—The old Latin household gods.

penchant, *n.* (pahn-shahn′; *n,* nasalized [or pen′chent]).—Strong inclination, liking.

pendant, *a.* (pen′dent).—Hanging loosely by one end; suspended.

pendulum, *n.* (pen′ju-lum).—A body so suspended from a fixed point as to swing freely to and fro.

penetrate, *v.* (pen′e-trate).—1. To force a way into. 2. To affect deeply.

penetration, *n.* (pen-e-tray′shun).—1. The act or power of penetrating. 2. Sagacity.

penetrative, *a.* (pen′e-tray-tiv).—Having power to penetrate.

peninsula, *n.* (pen-in′siu-lu).—A portion of land nearly surrounded by water.

peninsular, *a.* (pen-in′siu-ler).—Pertaining to a peninsula.

penitence, *n.* (pen′i-tens).—The state of being penitent.

penitent, *a.* (pen′i-tent).—Affected by a sense of one's own guilt.

penitent, *n.*—One who is penitent.

penitential, *a.* (pen-i-ten′shel).—Expressing penitence.

penitentiary, *n.* (pen-i-ten′she-e-ri).—A prison.

penitentiary, *a.*—Pertaining to penance.

penmanship, *n.* (pen′men-ship).—Handwriting.

pen-name, *n.* (pen′name).—Name assumed by an author.

pennant, *n.* (pen-ent).—A small flag.

pennon, *n.* (pen′un).—A small pointed or swallow-tailed flag.

penny-a-liner, *n.* (pen-i-a-line'er).—A hack-writer.

penology, *n.* (pe-nol'u-ji).—The science that treats of the punishment and prevention of crime.

pension, *n.* (pen'shun).—A periodical allowance of money to an individual.

pensioner, *n.* (pen'shun-er).—One who receives a pension.

pensive, *a.* (pen'siv).—Musing; thoughtful.

Penticost, *n.* (pen'ti-kost).—A Jewish festival occurring fifty days after the Passover.

penurious, *a.* (pe-niu'ri-us).—1. Excessively sparing in the use of money.

penury, *n.* (pen'yu-ri).—Extreme poverty or want.

peony, *n.* (pee'u-ni).—A flower.

peonies, *n.* (pee'u-niz).—Pl. of **peony.**

peplum, *n.* (pep'lum).—A tunic.

pepsin, *n.* (pep'sin).—The digestive ferment of the gastric juice.

per, *prep.* (per).—[Latin] By; by means of; through, as, per centum [abb. per cent.]; *per* annum; incorrectly used in *per* yard, *per* gallon, and properly used only with Latin words, except in such phraseology as, "We are quoting prices as *per* our former letter."

peradventure, *adv.* (per-ad-ven'cher).—Perchance.

perambulate, *v.* (per-am'biu-late).—To walk through or over.

perambulation, *n.* (per-am-biu-lay'shun).—The act of perambulating.

perambulator, *n.* (per-am'biu-lay-ter).—A baby-carriage.

percaline, *n.* (per'ku-lin [or *lene*]).—A glossy cotton cloth.

perceive, *v.* (per-seve').—Mentally apprehend.

percentage, *n.* (per-sent'ej).—Rate per hundred.

perceptible, *a.* (per-sep'ti-bl).—Capable of being perceived.

perception, *n.* (per-sep'shun).—The faculty, process, or product of cognition in general.

percolate, *v.* (per'ku-late).—To filter.

percolation, *n.* (per-ku-lay'shun).—The act of percolating.

percolator, *n.* (per'ku-lay-ter).—That which percolates.

peregrinate, *v.* (per'i-gri-nate).—To travel from one country to another.

peregrination, *n.* (per-i-gri-nay'shun).—A traveling from place to place.

peremptoriness, *n.* (per'emp- [often per-emp'] tu-ri-nes).—The state of being peremptory.

peremptory, *a.* (per'emp- [often per-emp'] tu-ri).—Decisive; intolerant.

perennial, *a.* (pe-ren'i-el). — Continuing throughout a year or many years; unceasing.

perfidious, *a.* (per-fid'i-us).—Characterized by perfidy; unfaithful.

perfume, *n.* (per'fume).—A pleasant odor, especially from flowers.

perfume, *v.* (per-fume').—To render odorous; scent.

perfunctory, *a.* (per-fungk'tu-ri).—Half-hearted.

perfuse, *v.* (per-fuse').—To fill full or to excess.

peripatetic, *a.* (per-i-pu-tet'ik). — Walking about.

perihelion, perihelium, *n.* (per-i-hee'li-un [or *um*]).—That point in a planet's or comet's orbit which is nearest the sun.

periphery, *n.* (per-if'er-i).—Circumference.

peristyle, *n.* (per'i-stile).—A system of columns about a building or an internal court.

peristylium, *n.* (per-i-stil'i-um).—A court or cloister surrounded by columns.

peritonitis, *n.* (per-i-tu-nai'tis).—Acute inflammation of the peritoneum.

perjure, *v.* (per'jer).—To swear falsely.

perjury, *n.* (per'ju-ri).—The violation of an oath.

permanence, *n.* (per'mu-nens).—The quality or character of being permanent; fixedness; duration or durability.

permeability, *n.* (per-me-u-bil'i-ti).—The quality of being permeable.

permeable, *a.* (per'me-u-bl).—Capable of being permeated.

permeate, *v.* (per'me-ate).—To saturate; to intermingle with.

permit, *v.* (per-mit').—To consent tacitly to; suffer.

permutation, *n.* (per-miu-tay'shun).—Change.

pernicious, *a.* (per-nish'us).—Distroying.

peroration, *n.* (per-o-ray'shun).—Concluding part of a discourse.

peroxide, *n.* (per-oks'id [or *ide*]).—A chemical compound.

perpetual, *a.* (per-pech'u-el).—Continuing indefinitely or infinitely.

perpetuate, *v.* (per-pech'yu-ate).—To cause to be continued or endured indefinitely.

perpetuity, *n.* (per-pe-tiu'i-ti).—The quality of peing perpetual.

perpetuities, *n.* (per-pe-tiu'i-tiz).—Pl. of **perpetuity.**

perquisite, *n.* (per'kwi-zit).—A pecuniary profit beyond the amount fixed by the salary.

perquisitor, *n.* (per-kwiz'i-ter).—In law, a purchaser as of lands; especially, one who first acquired, otherwise than by inheritance, an estate that has descended to others of his line.

persiflage, *n.* (per-see-flahzh).—A light, flippant style of conversation or writing; banter.

persist, *v.* (per'sist).—To adhere firmly to a course.

persistence, *n.* (per-sis'tens).—The act of persisting.

personal, *a.* (per'sun-el).—Pertaining to a particular person.

personage, *n.* (per'sun-ej).—A person, especially one of rank.

personality, *n.* (per-sun-al'i-ti).—The collective qualities which characterize personal, as distinguished from impersonal existence; important traits of a particular person.

personification, *n.* (per-son-i-fi-kay'shun).—1. Striking or typical exemplification. 2. The figurative endowment of things or of ideas with personality or human attributes.

personify, *v.* (per-son'i-fai).—To attribute human qualities to something inanimate.

personnel, *n.* (per-su-nel' [or Fr. per-sowe-nel']).—1. The force of persons collectively employed in some service, especially, a public one, as the naval or military service. 2. Personal character, especially the collective characteristics of a group of persons employed.

perspective, n. (per-spek'tiv).—The art or theory of representing by a drawing made on a flat or a curved surface, solid objects or surfaces conceived of as not lying on that surface; delineation of objects as they appear to the eye.

perspicacious, *a.* (per-spi-kay'shus).—Keen of understanding; clear seeing mentally.

perspicacity, *n.* (per-spi-kas'i-ti).—Acute discernment.

perspicuity, *n.* (per-spi-kiu'i-ti).—Clearness of expression; the logical method of con-

veying the author's meaning unmistakably.

pertinacious, *a.* (per-ti-nay'shus).—Tenacious of purpose.

pertinacity, *n.* (per-ti-nas'i-ti).—The quality of being pertinacious.

pertinence, *n.* (per'ti-nens).—Applicability; relevancy.

pertinency, *n.* (per'ti-nen-si).—Same as **pertinence.**

pertinent, *a.* (per'ti-nent).—Appropriate; suitable.

perturbation, *n.* (per-ter-bay'shun).—Agitation.

perturb, *v.* (per-terb').—To agitate.

peruke, *n.* (per-ook' [or per'ook]).—A wig.

perusal, *n.* (pe-roo'zel).—The act of reading carefully.

peruse, *v.* (pe-rooze').—To read carefully.

perverse, *a.* (per-vers').—Wilfully wrong or erring; set against right.

perverseness, *n.* (per-vers'nes).—The state or quality of being wilfully wrong; ill-natured or set against right.

perversion, *n.* (per-ver'shun).—Same as **perverseness.**

pervert, *v.* (per-vert').—To divert from its right use or meaning; mislead; corrupt.

pessimism, *n.* (pes'i-mizm).—A disposition to take a gloomy or despairing look at affairs; cynicism.

pessimist, *n.* (pes'i-mist).—One given to desponding views; one who habitually exaggerates evil.

petard, *v.* (pe-tahrd').—To blow open with a petard.

petard, *n.*—1. A device formerly used for making breaches. 2. A small paper bomb.

pessimistic, *a.* (pes-i-mis'tik).—Of or pertaining to pessimism; gloomy; cynical.

petulancy, *n.* (pet'chu-len-si).—Fretfulness; impatience; peevishness.

petulant, *a.* (pet'chu-lent).—Peevish; fretful.

phalanx, *n.* (fay'langks).—1. A square body of soldiers formed in ranks and files close and deep. 2. Any firm combination of people.

phantasm, *n.* (fan'tazm).—1. Mental image of a real object. 2. An imaginary existence which seems to be real.

phantasmagoria, *n.* (fan-taz-ma-gowe'ri-u).—Changing, incoherent series of apparitions, as in a dream; a fantastical stereopticon exhibition.

Pharisaic, *a.* (far-i-say'ik).—1. Pertaining to the Pharisees or pharisaism. 2. Self-righteous.

Pharisaical, *a.*—Same as **Pharisaic.**

Pharisee, *n* (far'i-see).—1. One of a sect among the Jews, noted for strictness in regard to the externals of religion. 2. Any formalist in religion, especially if insincere and hypocitical.

pharisaism, (far'i-say-ism).—1. Hypocrisy. 2. Censoriousness.

pharmaceutical, *a.* (fahr-mu-kiu'ti-kel).—Pertaining to pharmacy.

pharmacy, *n.* (fahr'me-si).—The branch that treats of the compounding of drugs.

pharynx, *n.* (far'ingks).—Cavity into which the nose and mouth open.

phenomenal, *a.* (fe-nom'i-nel).—Pertaining to outward manifestations, distinguished from the underlying substance or cause; extraordinary.

phenomenon, *n.* (fe-nom'e-non).—Anything visible; an appearance; an unusual occurrence.

phenomena, *n.* (fe-nom'e-nu).—Pl. of **phenomenon.**

philander, *n.* (fi-lan'der).—A lover or suitor.

philander, *v.*—To play at courtship.

philanderer, *n.* (fi-lan'der-er).—Same as **philander.**

philandering, *n.* (fi-lan'der-ing).—Playing at courtship.

philanthropic, *a.* (fil-en-throp'ik).—Characterized by kindness; humanitarian.

philanthropical, *a.* (fil-en-throp'i-kel).—Same as **philanthropic.**

philanthropy, *n.* (fil-an'thru-pi).—Humanitarianism.

Philipic, *a.* (fi-lip'ik).—Of or relating to one bearing the name of Philip.

phillipic, *a.*—Characterized by invective.

philipic, *n.*—1. Any one of the twelve notable orations in which Demosthenes denounced Phillip of Macedon as an enemy of Greece. 2. Any acrimonious invective.

philology, *n.* (fi-lol'u-ji).—The study of language in connection with history and literature.

philopena, n. (fil-u-pene'u).—A social game.

philoprogenitive, *a.* (fil-u-pro-jen'i-tiv).—Desirous of offspring; fond of children.

philistine, *n.* (fi-lis'tin [often fil'is-tene or *tine*]).—In modern usage, a blind adcially one devoid of culture and ignorrant and narrow-minded person, especially one devoid of culture and ignorant of art. [Also written with a capital.]

philistinism, *n.* (fil-is'tin-izm [often fil'is-tin-izm]).—The spirit of the Philistines; blind conventionalism. [Also written with a capital.]

philosophic, *a.* (fil-u-sof'ik).—Pertaining to or of the nature of philosophy; guided by wisdom.

philosophy, *n.* (fi-los'u-fi).—Knowledge of phenomena as explained by, and resolved into, causes and reason, powers, and laws.

phonetic, *a.* (fo-net'ik).—Belonging to articulate sound.

phonetics, *n.*—The science of articulate sound.

phonetic, *a.* (fo-net'ik).—Belonging to articulate sound.

phonograph, *a.* (fone'nu-graf [*a* as in *ask*]).——An apparatus for reproducing sound.

photograph, *n.* (fowe'tu-graf [*a* as in *ask*]).—A picture produced by photography.

photograph, *v.*—To take a picture by photography.

photography, *n.* (fo-tog'ru-fi).—Art of producing pictures or objects by the action of light on chemically prepared surfaces, especially on paper.

phraseology, *n.* (fray-ze-ol'u-ji).—Form of expression, diction; a compilation or handbook of phrases.

phrenology, *n.* (fre-nol'u-ji).—The doctrine that the mental characteristics and powers are indicated by certain developments of the brain.

phthisic, *a.* (tiz'ik).—Asthma; difficulty of breathing.

phthisical, *a.* (tiz'i-kel).—Consumptive; asthmatic.

phthisis, *n.* (thai'sis).—Tuberculosis of the lungs.

physiognomy, *n.* (fiz-i-og'nu-mi).—1. The features of the face as revealing character. 2. The outward form and fashion of a thing.

physiology, *n.* (fiz-i-ol'u-ji).—The science of organic functions.

physique, *n.* (fi-zeke').—Physical structure of a person.

pianissimo, *a.* and *adv.* (pee-u-mis'i-mu).—Very soft or softly.

pianist, *n.* (pi-an'ist [or pee'u-nist]).—A performer on the piano.

pianiste, *n.* (pee-ah-nist').—French for **pianist.**

piano, *n.* (pi-an'u).—A pianoforte.

pianoforte, *n.* (pi-an'u-forte).—A percussion stringed musical instrument.

piazza, *n.* (pi-az'u).—A kind of portico supported by columns.

pibroch, *n.* (pee'broch [Scotch *ch*]).—A wild, irregular species of music played on the bagpipe.

picayune, *n.* (pik-e-yoone).—1. A small Spanish coin, current in the United States before the Civil war, value six and one-fourth cents; the five-cent piece; also any small coin. 2. A person or thing of slight value.

picayunish, *a.* (pik-e-yoone'ish).—Of small value; contemptible.

Piccadilly, *n.* (pik-u-dil-i).—A fashionable thoroughfare in London.

piccadilly, *n.*—A standing collar with points turned over.

piccalilli, *n.* (pik'u-lil-i).—Mixed pickles, made of various vegetables.

piccaninny, *n.* (pik-u-nin'i).—A small colored child.

picture, *n.* (pik'cher).—A representation of a real or imaginary scene.

picture, *v.*—To draw a picture of.

pilfer, *v.* (pil'fer).—To steal.

pilferer, *n.* (pil'fer-er).—One who steals.

pilgrim, *n.* (pil'grim).—A traveler.

pilgrimage, *n.* (pil'grim-ij).—A long journey.

pillage, *v.* (pil'ij).—To plunder.

piquancy, *n.* (pee'ken-si).—The quality of being piquant or of exciting appetite, curiosity, or interest; pleasant pungency.

piquant, *a.* (pee'kent).—1. Interesting on account of brightness or brilliancy. 2. Having an agreeable, pungent taste.

pique, *n,* (peek).—A feeling of slight irritation.

pique, *v.*—To irritate.

piqué, *n.* (pee-kay).—A heavy cotton fabric.

piquet, *n.* (pee-ket' [Fr. pee-kay']).—A game at cards.

piracy, *n.* (pai'ri-si).—The act of pirating.

piracies, *n.* (pai'ri-siz).—Pl. of **piracy.**

pirate, *n.* (pai'ret).—1. A rover or robber on the high seas. 2. A publisher who appropriates the literary work of another without due compensation.

pirate, *v.*—To publish without permission.

piratical, *a.* (pai-rat'i-kel).—Engaged in piracy.

pirouette, *n.* (pir-oo-et' [*oo* slighted]).—A sudden turn or twirl on the toes.

piroutte, *v.*—To turn or twirl on the toe.

pivot, *v.* (piv'ut).—To hinge or swing.

pivot, *n.*—To place on a pivot.

placability, *n.* (play-ku-bil'i-ti).—The quality of being placable; the state of complaisance.

placable, *a.* (play'ku-bl).—Yielding; appeasable.

placableness, *n.* (play'ku-bl-nes).—Same as **placability.**

placard, *n.* (plak'erd).—A written or printed paper posted in a public place.

placard, *v.* (pla-kahrd').—To post, as a writing, in a public place.

placate, *v.* (play'kate).—To pacify.

plagiarism, *n.* (play'ji-u [often play'ju] -rizm).—Act of appropriating new ideas, writings or inventions or another without due acknowledgment.

plagiarize, *v.* (play'ji-u [often play'ju] -rize).—In literary work, to appropriate from another and give out as one's own.

plague, *n.* (plage).—Any afflictive evil or calamity.

plague, *v.*—1. To vex; tease. 2. To infest with natural evil of any kind.

plaguy, *a.* (play'gi).—(Colloquial].—Troublesome.

plaintive, *a.* (plane'tiv).—Mournful.

plangent, *a.* (plan'jent).—Dashing noisily; resounding; plaintive.

plastic, *a.* (plas'tik).—Giving form or fashion to matter; capable of shaping.

plateau, *n.* (pla-towe').—A table-land.

platitude, *n.* (plat'i-tude). — Commonplace statement; twaddle.

platinum, *n.* (plat'i-num).—A very heavy and ductile metal of the color of silver.

platonic, *a.* (pla-ton'ik).—Having intellectual or spiritual interest.

platonism, *n.* (play'tu-nizm).—The system of teaching set forth by Plato.

plausibility, *n.* (plawz-i-bil'i-ti).—The quality of being plausible.

plausible, *a.* (plawz'i-bl).—Likely to be true; calculated to win confidence.

pleasure, *n.* (plezh'er).—Gratification of the senses or of the mind.

plebeian, *a.* (ple-bee'en).—Common; of a lower kind.

plebeian, *n.*—One of the common people, in contract with the patricians.

plebeianism, *n.* (ple-bee'en-izm).—The condition of being common.

plenary, *a.* (plee'nu- [often plen'u-] ri).—Full; absolute; entire.

plenipotentiary, *a.* (plen-i-pu-ten'shi-e-ri).—Fully empowered; absolute.

plenipotentiary, *n.*—A person fully empowered to transact any business; a diplomatic representative invested with full power.

plentiful, *a.* (plen'ti-ful).—Same as plenteous.

plenteous, *a.* (plen'ti-us).—Yielding in abundance; productive.

pleonasm, *n.* (plee'u-nazm).—The use of more words than are needed for the full expression of a thought.

plethora, *n.* (pleth'u-ru).—Overfullness of blood.

plethoric, *a.* (ple-thor'ik [or pleth'u-rik]).—Pertaining to plethora.

pleura, *n.* (ploo'ru [*oo* as in *food*]).—The membrane which covers the inside of the thorax, and invests the lungs.

pleurae, *n.* (ploo'ree [*oo* as in *food*]).—Pl. of pleura.

pleural, *a,* (ploo'rel [*oo* as in *food*]).—Pertaining to pleura.

pleurisy, *n.* (ploo'ri-si [*oo* as in *food*]).—An inflammation of the pleura.

pleuritis, *n.* (ploo-rai'tis [*oo* as in *food*]).—Same as **pleurisy.**

pleuro-pneumonia, *n.* (ploo'ru-niu-mowe'ni-u).—Inflammatory disease of the pleura and the lungs.

plumb, *v.* (plum).—To fathom.

plume, *n.* (ploom [*oo* as in *food*]).—A large feather worn as an ornament.

plural, *a.* (ploo'rel [*oo* as in *food*]).—Containing more than one.

plexus, *n.* (pleks'us).—A network of interlacement; a complication of parts.

pliable, *a.* (plai'u-bl).—Easily bent or twisted; that may be easily persuaded.

pliancy, *n.* (pli'en-si).—The state of being pliant.

pliant, *a.* (pli'ent).—Yielding.

plutarchy, *n.* (ploo'tahr-ki).—An autocracy in which the rich rule by virtue of their wealth.

plutocratic, *a.* (ploo-tu-krat'ik).—Pertaining to the exercise of power by virtue of the possession of wealth.

pneumatic, *a.* (neu-mat'ik).—Pertaining to the science of pneumatics.

pneumatically, *adv.* (neu-mat'i-kel-i). — By means of pneumatic force or contrivance.

pneumatics, *n.*—The branch of physics that

treats of the mechanical properties of gases.

pneumonia, *n.* (niu-mowe'ni-u).—Inflammation of the lungs.

poem, *n.* (powe'em).—A composition in verse, with or without rhyme.

poesy, *a.* (powe'e-si).—The art or faculty of writing poetry; skill in verse making.

poetaster, *n.* (powe'et-as-ter).—An inferior poet.

poetize, *v.* (powe'et-ize).—To turn into poetry.

poetry, *a.* (powe'et-ri).—The emotional interpretation of nature and life through the imagination, in beautiful and metrical language; the type of literature of which the ruling factor is quickened emotion, the proper language figurative, the natural form verse, and the chief aim to impart imaginative pleasure; one of the fine arts.

poignancy, *n.* (poin'en-si).—Severity or acuteness, especially of pain or grief.

poignant, *n.* (poin'ent).—Severe.

poilu (pwah'lu [*u* anglicised in everyday usage to *u* as in *us*]).—A French soldier.

poilus, *n.* (pwah'luz).—Pl. of **poilu.**

poison, *n.* (poi'zn).—Any substance noxious to life or health.

polarity, *n.* (po-lar'i-ti).—The quality of having opposite poles.

polemic, *a.* (po-lem'ik).—Pertaining to polemics.

polemic, *n.*—1. A controversialist. 2. A controversy.

polemical, *a.* (po-lem'i-kel).—Same as **polemic.**

polemics, *n.*—The art of controversy.

politic, *a.* (pol'i-tik).—Persuing one's ends with prudence.

political, *a.* (po-lit'i-kel).—Pertaining to politics.

politics, *n.*—The branch of civics that treats of the principles of civil government.

polity, *n.* (pol'i-ti).—The form or method of government of a nation or state, or of any other institution in which men are organized and governed; any community of persons living under a polity or form of government.

pollen, *n.* (pol'en).—The fecundating dust of the anthers of flowers.

polonaise, *n.* (powe-lu-naze').—1. A garment for women. 2. A Polish dance. 3. The music for such a dance.

poltroon, *n.* (pol-troon').—A mean-spirited coward; cowardly.

polyandrus, *a.* (pol-i-an'drus).—Pertaining to polyandry.

polyandry, *n.* (pol-i-an'dri).—Plurality of husbands.

polygamous, *a.* (po-lig'u-mus).—Pertaining to polygamy.

polygamy, *n.* (po-lig'u-mi).—Plurality of wives.

polyglot, *a.* (pol'i-glot).—Made up of several languages.

polypous, *a.* (pol'i-pus).—Having many feet or roots.

polytechnic, *a.* (pol-i-tek'nik).—Pertaining to many arts.

polytechnic, *n.*—A school of instruction.

polytechnics.—The sciences concerned with the mechanical arts.

polytheism, *n.* (pol'i-thee-izm).—The belief that there are more gods than one.

pompadour, *n.* (pom'pu-door [*oo* as in *food*]).—A style of hair dressing.

pomegranate, *n.* (pom' [or *pum*] gran-et).—A fruit tree.

ponderous, *a.* (pon'der-us).—Weighty, forcible.

poniard, *v.* (pon'yerd).—To pierce, as with a poniard.

poniard, *n.*—A small dagger.

pontiff, *n.* (pon'tif).—The Pope; also, any bishop.

pontifical, *a.* (pon-tif'i-kel).—Pertaining to a pontiff.

pontoon, *n.* (pon-toon' [*oo* as in *food*]).—A boat.

popinjay, *n.* (pop'in-jay).—A coxcomb.

populace, *n.* (pop'yu-les).—The main body of people of a community.

popular, *a.* (pop'yu-ler).—1. Widely beloved. 2. Current among the people.

popularity, *n.* (pop-yu-lar'i-ti).—The state of being popular.

porcelain, *a.* (porse'lin).—Made of porcelain.

porcelain, *n.*—A fine, translucent kind of earthen ware.

porch, *n.* (porche).—An ornamental entrance way.

porcine, *a.* (pawr'sin).—Pertaining to swine.

porcupine, *n.* (pawr'kiu-pine).—A quadruped with pines or sharp prickles.

porous, *a.* (pawr'us).—Having pores.

porpoise, *n.* (pawr'pus).—A mammal which roots like a hog in the sand and mud.

porridge, *n.* (por'ej).—1. Vegetables boiled in water, with or without meat. 2. A food made by boiling meal or flour in water or milk, until it assumes a consistency.

porte-cochère, *n.* (porte-ku-share).—1. A doorway by which a vehicle may be driven under or through a portion of a building or into a courtyard. 2. Erroneously, a carriage porch.

portentous, *a.* (por-ten'tus).—Ominous.

portion, *n.* (pore'shun).—A part of a whole; a share.

portiere, *n.* (pore-tiare' [*a* as in *farc*]).—A curtain for use in a doorway.

portmanteau, *n.* (porte-man'tu).—A bag for carrying apparel, etc., on a journey.

portmanteaux, *n.* (porte-man'toze).—Pl. of **portmanteau.**

portrait, *n.* (pore'tret).—Any exact likeness of a living being.

portraiture, *n.* (pore'tri-choor [*oo* as in *foot*]). A representation of an object, whether by drawing, painting, sculpture, or—— description.

portray, *v.* (pore-tray').—To paint, draw, describe, or depict the likeness of something.

positive, *a.* (poz'i-tiv).—Real; actual; opposed to negative.

positivism, *n.* (poz'i-tiv-ism).—A mode of thinking that accepts only such propositions as are positive as distinguished from speculative.

positively, *adv.* (poz'i-tiv-li).—In a positive manner.

posse, n. (pos'si).—1. Possibility; chiefly in the phrase *in posse.* 2. A force of men.

possession, *n.* (po-zesh'un).—Actual occupancy; ownership.

possessor, *n.* (po-zes'er).—One who possesses.

posterior, *a.* (pos-tee'ri-er).—Situated behind or toward the hinder part.

posterior, *n.*—The hinder part.

posterity, *n.* (pos-ter'i-ti).—The race that proceeds from a prognitor.

posthumous, *a.* (pos'choo-mus [*oo* as in f*oot*] or pos'tiu-mus or post'hiu-mus).—Appearing after that to which it owes its existence has passed away.

postillion, *n.* (pos'til-yun).—A rider of one of the near horses of a team drawing a vehicle, with or without a coachman.

post impressionism, *n.* (poste-im-presh'un-ism).—The method of a group of French painters in the first decade of the 20th century who approached their work with unhampered traditions of workmanship or of esthetic judgment.

post impressionist, *n.* (poste im-presh'un-ist).—One who adopts post impressionism.

postmaster, *n.* (poste'mas-ter [*a* as in *ask*]).—A public official having charge of the postoffice.

postmortem, *n.* (poste-mor'tem).—Expert examination of a body after death.

postulate, *v.* (pos'chu-late).—To lay down as a postulate.

postulate, *n.*—A basis of argument; a self-evident truth.

postulation, *n.* (pos-chu-lay'shun).—The act of postulating.

posture, *n.* (pos'cher).—Pose; position.

posture, *v.*—To pose.

potency, *n.* (powe'ten-si).—Inherent ability; power; the power of development.

potential, *a.* (po-ten'shul).—Possessing inherent capacity for development.

potentiality, *n.* (po-ten-shi-al'i-ti).—Inherent capacity for development or accomplishment; latent power.

potpourri, *n.* (powe-poo-rec' [*oo* as in *food*]).—A medley.

pousse café, *n.* (poos-kah-fay').—A kind of drink.

practicability, *n.* (prak-ti-ke-bil'i-ti). — The quality of being practicable.

practicable, *a.* (prak'ti-ke-bl).—Capable of being put into execution; feasable.

practicably, *adv.* (prak'ti-ke-bli).—In a practicable manner.

practical, *a.* (prak-ti-kel).—Capable of being put into practice.

practicality, *n.* (prak-ti-kal'i-ti).—The state of being practical.

practically, *adv.* (prak'ti-kel-i).—In a practical manner.

practitioner, *n.* (prak-tish'un-er).—1. One who regularly practices an art or profession. 2. In a bad sense, one who lays plots for evil purposes.

pragmatic, *a.* (prag-mat'ik).—Pertaining to the accomplishment of a duty, or of a business; practical; relating to the civil affairs of a sovereign state. 2. Pertaining to the scientific evolution of causes and effects, rather than to circumstantial details; philosophical.

pragmatical, *a.* (prag-mat-i-kel).—1. Inclined to be officious or meddlesome; self-important. 2. Active in business; engaged in practical affairs. 3. Commonplace.

pragmatism, *n.* (prag'mu-tism).—1. The quality of being pragmatical; official meddlesomeness. 2. In history, a treatment of events with reference to their causes and results. 3. In philosophy, a doctrine which holds that the practical effects are the sole available criteria for the truth of human cognitions, and the value of human, moral, and religious ideals.

prairie, *n.* (pray'ri).—A rolling tract of treeless land.

precarious, *a.* (pre-kay'ri-us).—Subject to continued risk or loss.

precedence, *n.* (pre-see'dens).—Priority in place, time, or rank.

precedent, *a.* (pre-see'dent).—Former; previous.

precedent, *n.* (pres'e-dent).—An instance that may serve as a guide or basis for a rule.

precept, *n.* (pree'sept).—1. A prescribed rule of conduct. 2. A judicial command.

preceptor, *n.* (pre-sep'ter).—1. One who has charge of the mental or moral training of others. 2. A college instructor ranking below a professor.

precinct, *n.* (pree'singt).—The boundary of a designated place.

precipe, *n.* (pres'i-pee [or pree'si-pee]).—A legal paper containing the particulars of a writ.

precipitancy, *a.* (pre-sip'i-ten-si).—The quality or condition of being headlong; rashness in resolving or drawing conclusions.

precipitant, *a.* (pre-sip'i-tent).—Rushing or falling headlong.

precipitate, *v.* (pre-sip'i-tate).—To hurl headlong.

precipitate, *a.* (pre-sip'i-tet).—1. Rushing down headlong; hasty; rash. 2. Urged to put forward prematurely.

precipitate, *n.*—A substance separated from a solution by chemical or other force not mechanical.

precipitation, *n.* (pre-sip-i-tay'shun).—Headlong or rash haste; a falling down with violence and rapidity.

precipitous, *a.* (pre-sip'i-tus).—1. Very steep. 2. Headlong and downward in motion.

precipitousness, *n.* (pre-sip'i-tus-nes).—Same as **precipitation.**

précis, *n.* (pray-see').—A concise statement; summary.

precise, *a.* (pre-sise').—Sharply or clearly determined; exact.

precision, *n.* (pre-sizh'un).—The quality of being precise.

preclude, *v.* (pree-klood').—To shut out.

precocious, *a.* (pre-kowe'shus).—Having the mental faculties prematurely developed; appearing or developing in advance.

precocity, *a.* (pre-kos'i-ti).—The state or quality of being precocious; early development, especially of the mind.

precursor, *n.* (pre-ker'ser).—One who goes before to indicate the approach of some person or event; a forerunner.

predatory, *a.* (pred'u-tu-ri).—Plundering, preying.

predecessor, *n.* (pred-e- [often pree-de] -ses'er).—One or something which has gone before.

predestinate, *v.* (pre-des'ti-nate).—To destine or decree beforehand.

predestination, *n.* (pre-des-ti-nay'shun).—The act of predestinating; previous determination.

predestine, *v.* (pre-des'tin).—To foreordain; foredoom.

predicable, *a.* (pred'i-ku-bl).—Ascribable as an attribute or quality.

predicament, *n.* (pre-dik'u-ment).—A condition or position; that which has befallen a person or thing; especially a difficult situation.

predicate, *v.* (pred'i-kate).—To affirm.

predicate, *a.* (pred'i-ket).—Expressing that which is affirmed or denied.

predicate, *n.*—That which affirms or denies.

predication, *n.* (pred-i-kay'shun).—Assertion.

prediction, *n.* (pre-dik'shun).—The utterance of a prophesy, presentment, or forecast regarding some future event; also the thing foretold.

predilection, *n.* (pree-di- [often pred-i-] lek'-shun).—A favorable prepossession or predisposition; preference; partiality.

predispose, *v.* (pree-dis-poze').—To incline beforehand.

predisposition, *n.* (pree-dis-pu-zish'un).—The act of predisposing.

predominant, *a.* (pre-dom'i-nent).—Superior.

preeminent, *a.* (pree-em'i-nent).—Supremely eminent; first in rank or merit; unusually conspicuous.

preempt, *v.* (pree-empt').—1. To secure the right of preference in the purchase of (public land). 2. U. S. To take up public land by preemption.

preface, *n.* (pref'es).—A brief explanation at the beginning of a publication.

preface, *v.*—To introduce with a preliminary statement, explanation, or act.

prefatory, *a.* (pref'u-tu-ri).—In the nature of a preface.

prefect, *n.* (pree'fekt).—A Roman officer who superintended a particular department.

prefer, *v.* (pre-fer').—1. To incline more toward; to choose. 2. To advance, as to an office; to exalt. 3. To offer; to present.

preferable, *a.* (pref'er-u-bl).—More desirable than others.

prefix, *v.* (pre-fiks').—To place before.

prefix, *n.* (pree'fiks).—That which is placed before.

prehensile, *a.* (pre-hen'sil).—Adapted for grasping or holding.

prejudice, *v.* (prej'u-dis).—To cause a prejudice.

prejudice, *n.*—The act of prejudicing.

prejudicial, *a.* (pre-joo-dish'el [*oo* as in *food*]).—Having the power to prejudice.

prelacy, *n.* (prel'u-si).—Office of a prelate; government by prelates.

prelate, *n.* (prel'et).—A dignitary of the church.

preliminary, *a.* (pre-lim'i-ne-ri).—Antecedent or introductory to the main thing; preparatory.

preliminary, *n.*—Something done at the outset; an initiatory step.

prelude, *n.* (pree'lude).—An opening strain in-

dependent of the main theme, but played in the same key and leading up to the movement.

premature, *a.* (pree'mu-ture).—Matured or developed before the natural period; untimely.

premier, *a.* (pree'mi-er).—First in rank or position; principal.

premier, *n.*—The responsible head of the cabinet; the prime minister.

première, *n.* (pre-mi-are' [*a* as in *fare*]).—The first woman in a band or corps.

premise, *n.* (prem'is).—A proposition laid down, proved, assumed, that serves as a ground for argument or for a conclusion.

premise, *v.* (pre-mize').—To lay down as an antecedent proposition; to make a preliminary statement.

premonition, *n.* (pree-mu-nish'un).—Forewarning.

premonitory, *a.* (pre-mon'i-tu-ri).—Giving or containing premonition.

preparative, *a.* (pre-par'u-tiv).—Same as **preparatory.**

preparative, *n.*—Previous equipment or precaution.

preparatory, *a.* (pre-par'u-tu-ri).—Serving as an introductory or necessary preparation.

preponderance, *n.* (pre-pon'der-ens). — The state or quality of being preponderant or overbalancing; superority in weight, influence, force.

preponderant, *a.* (pre-pon'der-ent).—Having such superior force, weight, importance, efficacy or number as to overbalance something or all other things of a class.

prepossessing, *a.* (pree-pu-zes'ing).—Inspiring a favorable opinion from the beginning; attractive in person and manner.

prerogative, *n.* (pree-rog'u-tiv).—An unquestionable right.

presage, *n.* (pres'ej [or pre-saje']).—An indication of the future; prophetic token.

presage, *v.* (pre-saje').—To betoken; portend; hence, to foretell.

presbytery, *n.* (pres' [or prez'] bi-ter-i).—1. A body of elders. 2. (Presbyterian Church) A judicatory consisting of all the pastors of churches within a certain district, and one ruling elder, a layman, from each parish or church.

prescience, *n.* (pree'shi-ens).—Fore knowledge.

prescient, *a.* (pree'shi-ent).—Having prescience; far-seeing.

prescribe, *v.* (pre-skribe').—To give as a law or direction.

prescription, *n.* (pre-skrip'shun).—1. Authoritative direction. 2. A formula given by a physician. 3. In law, one of the various kinds of title to property.

presentation, *n.* (prez-en-tay'shun).—The act of presenting or proffering for acceptance or approval.

presentiment, *n.* (pree-sen'ti-ment).—Forebodings; preception of future events.

preserve, *v.* (pre-zerv').—To keep in safety.

pressure, *n.* (presh'er).—A constraining force.

prestidigitator, *n.* (pres-ti-dij'i-tay-ter).—One who practices jugglery.

prestige, *n.* (pres-tezhe' [often pres'tij]).—Authority or importance based on past achievements or gained from the appearance of power or ability; the moral influence of reputation or of former character or success.

presumption, *n.* (pre-zump'shun).—Blind or headstrong confidence or self-assertion.

presumptuous, *a.* (pre-zump'shus).—Unduly confident or bold.

pretentious, *a.* (pre-ten'shus).—Characterized by pretension or by specious claims; marked by pretense, conceit.

preternatural, *a.* (pree-ter-nach'yu-rel).—Going beyond or further than the natural course of things; uncommon; destinguished.

pretor, praetor, *n.* (pree'ter).—A Roman consul.

prevarication, *n.* (pre-var-i-kay'shun).—An untruth.

prima donna, *n.* (pree'mah don'ah).—The first female singer in an opera.

prima facie, *a.* (prai'mu fay'shi-ee).—At first view; so far as at first appears.

primal, *a.* (prai'mel).—At the beginning; basic, original, chief.

primary, *a.* (prai'me-ri).—First in origin, time, thought, or intention.

primary, *n.*—That which is first in rank, dignity, or importance.

primate, *n.* (prai'mate).—The prelate highest in rank in a nation or province.

primeval, *a.* (prai mee'vel).—Primitive in time.

primative, *a.* (prim'i-tiv).—Primordial.

primo, *n.* (pree'mu).—The first or leading part.

primoridal, *a.* (prai-mawr'di-el).—Of earliest origin.

primus, *n.* (prai'mus).—One who is first.

primi, *n.* (prai'mai).—Pl. of **primus.**

prior, *a.* (prai'er).—Preceding in time, order, or importance.

prior, *n.*—A monastic officer next in rank below an abbot.

priorate, *n.* (prai'er-et).—The position or dignity of a prior.

prioress, *n.* (prai'er-es).—A nun next in rank below an abbess.

priority, *n.* (prai-or'i-ti).—The condition of being precedent.

priory, *n.* (prai'er i).—A monastic house presided over by a prior or prioress.

priores, *n.* (prai'er-iz).—Pl. of **priory.**

prisage, *n.* (prai'zej).—A duty or custom hereditary in the crown consisting originally in taking two tons of wine from every vessel that imported twenty tons or more.

prison, *n.* (priz'n).—A place of confinement.

prisoner, *n.* (priz'n-er).—One who is confined in a prison.

pristine, *a.* (pris'tin).—Primitive; primeval.

privacy, *n.* (prai'vu-si).—A secluded state.

privacies, *n.* (prai'vu-siz).—Pl. of **privacy.**

private, *a.* (prai'vet).—Secret.

privateness, *n.* (prai'vet-nes).—A condition of privacy.

privation, *n.* (prai-vay'shun).—Want of the common comforts of life.

privative, *a.* (priv'i-tiv).—Causing privation, want, or destitution.

privative, *n.*—That which has its meaning or only reality in the absence or the non-existence of something.

privilege, *n.* (priv'i-lij).—A peculiar benefit, favor, or advantage.

privity, *n.* (priv'i-ti).—Knowledge shared with another or others regarding a private matter.

privities, *n.* (priv'i-tiz).—Pl. of **privity.**

probate, *a.* (prowe'bate).—Relating to making proof, as a will.

probate, *n.*—Formal, official, legal proof.

probate, *v.*—To prove, as a will.

probation, *n.* (pro-bay'shun).—A period of trial; examination; the act of proving.

probity, *n.* (prob'i-ti [often prowe'bi-ti]).—Strict honesty.

proboscis, *n.* (pro-bos'sis).—A prolonged flexible snout.

process, *n.* (pros'es).—1. A systematic series of actions in the production of something.

procession, *n.* (pro-sesh'un).—1. An array, as of persons or vehicles. 2. The act of proceding forth. 3. A processional.

processional, *n.* (pro-sesh'un-el).—1. A book containing the services in a religious procession. 2. A hymn sung during a religious procession, especially while the clergy and choir enter the church.

procedure, *n.* (pro-see'jer).—A course of action.

procidence, *n.* (pros'i-dens).—Any falling from a normal position.

proclaim, *v.* (pro-klame').—To announce publically.

proclamation, *n.* (prok-le-may'shun).—The act of proclaiming.

proclivity, *n.* (proc-kliv'i-ti).—Natural dispositions or tendencies.

proclivities, *n.* (pro-kliv'i-tiz).—Pl. of **proclivity.**

procrastinate, *v.* (pro-kras'ti-nate).—To delay from time to time.

procrastination, *n.* (pro-kras-ti-nay'shun).—Dilatoriness; delay.

procuracy, *n.* (prok'yu-ru-si).—The management of another's affairs.

procuration, *n.* (prok-yu-ray'shun).—The act of procuring.

procurator, *n.* (prok'yu-ray-ter).—A person authorized and employed to act for and manage the affairs of another; one who acts for another in court.

procure, *v.* (pro-kure').—To come into possession of.

prodigal, *a.* (prod'i-gel).—1. Extravagant. 2. Very liberal.

prodigious, *a.* (pro-dij'us).—1. Enormous; excessive or intense. 2. marvelous.

prodigy, *n.* (prod'i-ji).—1. Something extraordinary. 2. A monstrosity.

product, *n.* (pro'dukt).—Anything produced.

production, *n.* (pro-duk'shun).—1. The act of producing. 2. Tangible result of labor. 3. The bringing forward as of a document in a court of law.

profanation, *n.* (prof-e-nay'shun).—1. The act of profaning. 2. Abusive treatment; misuse.

profane, *v.* (pro-fane').—To desecrate; to debase.

profane, *a.*—1. Blasphemous. 2. Secular; as *profane* history.

profile, *n.* (prowe'feel [or *file*]).—An outline or contour; a drawing in outline, as in vertical section or the like.

profuse, *a.* (pro-fuse').—Giving or given forth lavishly.

profusion, *n.* (pro-fiu'zhun).—Superabundance.

prognosis, *n.* (prog-nowe'sis).—A conclusion.

prognostic, *a.* (prog-nos'tik).—Betokening something in the future.

prognostic, *n.*—A sign or indication of some future occurrence.

prognosticate, *v.* (prog-nos'ti-kate).—To foretell by means of tokens or symptoms.

prognostication, *n.* (prog-nos-ti-kay'shun).—The act of foreseeing and foretelling from present signs.

program, programme, *n.* (prowe'gram).—A brief outline or explanation of some public exercise or performance.

progress, *n.* (prog'res).—A moving onward or forward in space.

progress, *v.* (pro-gres').—To make to advance.

prohibition, *n.* (prowe-hi-bish'un).—1. The act of prohibiting. 2. The legal ban upon the sale of liquors.

prohibitionist, *n.* (prowe-hi-bish'un-ist).—1. One who believes in prohibition. 2. A person who favors the imposition of prohibitive import duties on foreign goods; a protectionist.

prohibitive, *a.* (pro-hib'i-tiv).—Tending to prohibit; of the nature of prohibition.

project, *n.* (proj'ekt).—A scheme; plan; contrivance.

project, *v.* (pro-jekt').—To shoot or throw forth.

projection, *n.* (pro'jek'shun).—A projecting part or object; a prominence.

projectile, *a.* (pro-jek'til).—Projecting or causing projection.

projectile, *n.*—A body projected through the air, as a cannon-ball.

proletarian, *a.* (prowe-le-tay'ri-un).—Of or pertaining to proletarians or the proletariat.

proletarian, *n.*—1. Formerly a person of the lowest or poorest class. 2. A person belonging to the working classes; a

member of the proletariat; day-laborer; wage-worker.

proletarianism, *n.* (prowe-le-tay'ri-un-izm).—The state, condition, or influence of the proletarians.

proletariat, *a.* (prowe-le-tay'ri-et).—Pertaining to the proletariat.

proletariat, *n.*—In modern socialistic use, the wage-workers of a state or of the world, collectively, regarded as the producers of capital and creators of wealth; the laboring classes; working men.

prolix, *a.* (prowe'liks [or prol'iks]).—Verbose.

prolocutor, *n.* (prowe-lok'yu-ter).—1. A person who speaks for another. 2. The officer who presides over an ecclesiastical convocation.

prolixity, *n.* (pro-liks'i-ti).—Verbositt: the narrating of many details.

prologue, prolog, *n.* (prowe'log).—An introduction to a discourse or performance.

prolong, *v.* (pro-lawng').—To extend in time or duration.

prolongation, *n.* (pro-long-gay'shun).—The act of prolonging.

promenade, *n.* (prom-e-nahd' [or *nade'*])—1. A walk for amusement or exercise. 2. A place for walking.

promenade, *v.*—To walk for amusement or exercise.

promise, *n.* (prom'is).—The act of promising.

promise, *v.*—To engage, to do or not do something.

promiscuity, *n.* (prowe-mis-kiu'i-ti).—Promiscuousness; indiscriminate mixture.

promiscuous, *a.* (pro-mis'kiu-us).—Composed of individual parts confusedly mingled; unrestricted in distribution.

promontory, *n.* (prom'un-tu-ri).—A high point of land projecting into the sea; a headland.

promote, *v.* (pro-mote').—To cause to move forward.

promoter, *n.* (pro-mote'er).—One who promotes.

promotion, *n.* (pro-mowe'shun).—1. The act of promoting. 2. Advancement.

pronunciation, *n.* (pro-nun-si- [or *shi-*] ay'-shun).—The act or manner of pronouncing words or syllables; orthoepy.

proof, *n.* (proof [*oo* as in *food*]).—The act of proving.

propaganda, *n.* (prop-u-gan'du).—Any institution or systematic scheme for propagating a doctrine or system.

prophecy, *n.* (prof'e-si).—A declaration of something to come.

prophesy, *v.* (prof'e-sai).—To predict.

prophet, *n.* (prof'et).—One who prophesies.

prophetic, *a.* (pro-fet'ik).—Containing or pertaining to prophecy.

propinquity, *n.* (pro-ping'kwi-ti).—Nearness.

propinquous, *a.* (pro-ping'kwus).—Near [rare].

propitiate, *v.* (pro-pish'i-ate).—To appease and render favorable (one who is offended); to conciliate.

propitiation, *n.* (pro-pish-i-ay'shun).—The act of conciliating or propitiating; in theology, the act of propitiating for sin by atonement and, thereby, removing guilt; reconciliation; satisfaction.

propitiatory, *a.* (pro-pish'i-u-tu-ri).—Of, pertaining to, or causing propitiation.

propitious, *a.* (pro-pish'us).—Entertaining favorable thoughts or feelings; kindly disposed.

proprietary, *a.* (pro-prai'e-te-ri).—Owned exclusively by a proprietor.

propriety, *n.* (pro-prai'e-ti).—1. The character or quality of being conformed to a correct or an acknowledged standard; fitness. 2. Rhet. In style, the principle that requires the use of the correct grammatical and rhetorical principles.

prosaic, *a.* (pro-zay'ik).—Lacking in those qualities that impart animation and interest; pertaining to or having the form of prose.

prosaical, *a.* (pro-zay'i-kel).—Same as prosaic.

proscenium, *n.* (pro-see'ni-um).—Part of the stage in front of the drop-scene of a theatre.

prosecute, *v.* (pros'e-kute).—1. To pursue or follow up with a view to attain or execute. 2. Law to bring suit against in a court, for redress of wrong or punishment of crime.

prosedy, *n.* (pros'u-di).—The science of verse forms, including quantity and accent of

syllables, meter, and versification and metrical composition.

proselyte, *n.* (pros'e-lite).—One brought over to any opinion, belief, party, or sect, especially religious.

proselyte, *v.*—To win over to a different opinion.

prosody, *n.* (pros'u-di)).—The science of verse forms.

protégé, *n.* (prowe-tay-zhay').—One who is under the care and protection of another.

proteid, *n.* (prowe'te-id).—An organic chemical.

protein, *n.* (prowe'te-in).—A compound obtained from proteids.

pro tempore (prowe-tem'pu-ree).—For the time being, temporary.

protest, *n.* (prowe'test).—An opposing assertion.

protest, *v.* (pro-test').—To assert earnestly, especially in the face of opposing danger.

protestant, *n.* (prot'es-tent).—An adherent of Protestantism.

protestantism, *n.* (prot'es-tent-ism).—The system of doctrines taught by Luther.

protestation, *n.* (prot-es-tay'shun).—The setting forth of opposing assertion; protest.

protoplasm, *n.* (prowe'tu-plazm).—The principal substance of an animal or a vegetable cell.

prototype, *n.* (prowe'tu-tipe).—A primitive form or rude and general design in

which subsequent forms are traced; also, a work, original in character, afterward imitated in form or spirit, or a person who was an original of a kind exemplified later by others.

provencal, *a.* (pro-vahn-sahl' [*n*, nasalized]).—Pertaining to province or its language.

proverb, *n.* (prov'erb).—A brief or pithy saying.

proverbial, *a.* (pro-ver'bi-el).—Pertaining to proverbs.

provincial, *a.* (pro-vin'shel).—1. Pertaining to a province. 2. Peculiar or uncultured in thought and manner; not urban; countrified; rustic.

provisional, *a.* (pro-vizh'un-el).—Provided for.

provisionary, *a.* (pro-vizh'un-e-ri).—Providing for; provisional.

provocation, *n.* (prov-u-kay'shun).—The act of provoking.

provocative, *a.* (pro-vok'u-tiv).—Tending to provoke.

provoke, *v.* (pro-voke').—1. To excite to action. 2. To offend.

provost, *n.* (prov'ust [or pro-vowe']).—A person having charge or authority over others in certain relations.

proximity, *n.* (proks-im'i-ti).—Nearness.

proximo, *adv.* (proks'i-mu).—In or of the next coming month.

proxies, *n.* (proks'iz).—Pl. of **proxy.**

proxy, *n.* (proxs'i).—To act through another.

prowess, *n.* (prow'ess).—Fearlessness; strength; skill; valor.

prudence, *n.* (proo'dens).—The quality of being prudent.

prudential, *a.* (proo-den'shel).—Marked by prudence.

prytanis, *n.* (prit'u-nis).—A magistrate of ancient Greece.

prytanes, *n.* (prit'u-neze).—Pl. of **prytanis.**

psalmody, *n.* (sahm'u-di).—Psalm-singing.

psalter, *n.* (sawl'ter).—The book of psalms. The Latin collection used in the Roman Catholic Church.

pseudonym, *n.* (siu'du-nim).—A pen-name.

psychiatrist (sai-kai'e-trist).—One skilled in psychiatry.

psychiatry, *n.* (sai-kai'e-tri).—The branch of medicine that relates to mental diseases.

psychic, *a.* (sai'kik).—Of or pertaining to the mind or soul.

psychic, *n.*—A spiritualistic medium.

psychical, *a.* (sai'ki-kel).—Pertaining to the mind or soul.

psychological, *a.* (sai-ku-loj'i-kel).—Pertaining to psychology.

psychologist, *n.* (sai-kol'u-jist).—A student of or specialist in psychology.

psychology, *n.* (sai-kol'u-ji).—The science of the human mind or soul and its activities and capacities; mental science; mental philosophy.

ptomain, ptomaine, *n.* (towe'mu-in [or *ene*],

or towe'mane).—A poison derived from decomposing animal matter.

puberty, *n.* (piu'ber-ti).—That period in life at which a person becomes functionally capable of generation.

puerile, *a.* (piu'er-il).—Childish; immature; weak; silly.

puerility, *n.* (piu-er-il'i-ti).—The state of being puerile.

puerperal, *a.* (piu-er'per-el).—Pertaining to childbirth.

pugilist, *n.* (piu'jil-ist).—One who fights with his fists; a boxer.

pugilistic, *a.* (piu-jil-is'tik).—Pertaining to pugilists.

pugnacious, *a.* (pug-nay'shus).—Addicted to fighting; quarrelsome.

puissance, *n.* (piu'is-sens).—Ability to achieve, fight, or conquer.

puissant, *a.* (piu'is-sent).—Possessing puissance.

pumice-stone, *n.* (pum'is-stone).—A light porous volcanic substance.

punctilious, *a.* (pungk-til'i-us).—Very nice and exact; precise.

punctiliousness, *n.* (pungk-til'i-us-nes).—The state of being punctilious.

punctual, *a.* (pungk'chu-el).—Exact in relation to time.

punctuality, *n.* (pungk-chu-al'i-ti).—The state of being punctual.

punctuation, *n.* (pungk-chu-ay'shun).—The use

of points to show relations of words in written or printed matter.

puncture, *v.* (pungk'cher).—To pierce.

puncture, *n.*—A small hole, as in a pneumatic tire.

pungent, *a.* (pun'jent).—Sharp; curt and expressive.

punitive (piu'ni-tiv).—Pertaining to punishment.

purée, *n.* (pu-ray' [French *u*]).—A thick soup.

purlieu, *n.* (per'liu).—The outlying districts of any place.

pursuance, *n.* (per-siu'ens).—The act of following or pursuing.

pursuant, *a.* (per-siu'ent).—Conformable.

pursuant, *adv.*—In accordance; agreeably; conformably [usually with *to*].

purport, *n.* (per'porte).—That which is conveyed or suggested to the mind as the meaning intended.

purport, *v.*—To convey as the meaning intended.

purpose, *n.* (per'pus).—Intent; aim.

purpose, *v.*—To have a purpose.

pursuit, *n.* (per-sute')—1. Act of following with haste. 2. Endeavor to attain to or gain. 3. Course of business.

pursuivant, *n.* (per'swi-vent).—An official or royal messenger.

purvey, *v.* (per-vay').—To furnish supplies for.

purveyance, *n.* (per-vay'ens).—The act of purveying.

purveyor, *n.* (per-vay'er).—One who purveys.

purview, *n.* (per'viu).—Extent, sphere or scope of anything.

pyramid, *n.* (pir'u-mid).—A solid body standon a triangular, square, or polygonal base, and terminating at a point at the top.

pyramidal, *a.* (pi-ram'i-del).—Pertaining to a pyramid.

pyre, *n.* (pire).—A heap of combustibles arranged for burning a dead body.

pyrites, *n.* (pi-rai'teze).—A combination of sulphur with iron, copper, cobalt, or nickel.

pyrometer, *n.* (pai-rom'e-ter).—An instrument for measuring high degrees of heat.

pyroxene, *n.* (pai'roks- [or pir'oks] ene).—Any one of a group of bisilicate minerals having a prismatic angle of about 87 degrees.

python, *n.* (pai'thun).—A large serpent.

Q

quadrangle, *n.* (kwod'rang-gl).—A plane figure having four angles.

quadrant, *n.* (kwod'rent).—The quarter of a circle, or of its circumference.

quadrate, *a.* (kwod'ret).—Having four equal or parallel sides.

quadratic, *a.* (kwod-rat'ik).—Pertaining to or like a square.

quadriga, *n.* (kwod-rai'gu).—A two-wheeled chariot to which four horses were harnessed abreast.

quadrille, *n.* (kwu-dril').—A square dance for four or more couples.

quadroon, *n.* (kwod-roon').—The child of a mulatto and a white person.

quadruped, *a.* (kwod'ru-ped).—Having four feet.

quadruped, *n.*—An animal having four feet.

quadrupedal, *a.* (kwod-roo'pu-del).—Same as **quadruped.**

quadruple, *a.* (kwod'roo-pl [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Four fold.

quadruple, *v.*—To multiply by four.

quaesitum, *n.* (kwe-sai'tum). — Something sought, especially by argument.

quaesita, *n.* (kwe-sai'tu).—Pl. of **quaesitum.**

quaf, *v.* (kwaf [*a* as in *ask*]).—To drink. [Poetical.]

quagmire, *n.* (kwag'mire).—Soft, marshy ground.

qualification, *n.* (kwol-i-fi-kay'shun).—1. Act of qualifying or condition of being qualified. 2. Endowment or acquirement which fits for an office. 3. Restriction; abatement; diminution.

qualify, *v.* (kwol'i-fai).—To acquire finetness; to restrict.

qualitative, *a.* (kwol'i-tay-tiv).—Having to do with qualities only.

quality, *n.* (kwol'i-ti).—Distinguishing character.

qualm, *n.* (kwahm).—A feeling of sickness.

quandary, *n.* (kwon'du-ri).—A state of hesitation or perplexity.

quantity, *n.* (kwon'ti-ti).—Magnitude; size; number; amount.

quarantine, *n.* (kwor-en-tene').—1. Term during which a ship arriving in port, and suspected of being infected, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the shore. 2. The enforced isolation of any person or place infected with contagious disease.

quarrel, *n.* (kwor'el).—An unfriendly dispute; vontentious wrangle.

quarrel, *v.*—To dispute or contend.

quarry, *n.* (kwor'i).—1. An excavation or other place from which stone is taken by cutting, blasting, or the like. 2. A beast or bird hunted, seized, or slaughtered; prey. 3. A square or lozenge. 4. A square or lozenge-shaped pane of glass, tile, or paving-stone.

quarter, *a.* (kwahr'ter).—1. Being one of four equal parts. 2. Having one-fourth of a standard value.

quarter, *n.*—A fourth part or portion.

quarter, *v.*—To divide into four equal parts.

quartet, quartette, *n.* (kwawr-tet').—1. A composition for four singers or four instruments. 2. The set of four singers or players who render such a composition.

quarterly, *n.* (kwawr'ter-li).—A publication issued once in every three months.

quartermaster, *n.*—A staff officer usually ranking as first lieutenant.

quartz, *n.* (kwawrts).—Pure silex.

quartzite, *n.* (kwawrts'ite).—A compact granular quartz-rock.

quartzose, *a.* (kwawrts'ose).—Composed of quartz or containing it largely.

quash, *v.* (kwosh).—1. To annul. 2. To subdue; extinguish.

quasi, *conj., adv.* (kway'sai).—As if; in a certain sense or to a certain degree.

quatorzain, *n.* (ka-tawr'-zane).—A sonnet of fourteen lines.

quatorze, *n.* (ku-tawrz').—A term used in playing piquet.

quatrain, *n.* (kwot'rane).—A stanza of four lines.

quay, *n.* (kee).—A mole or bank toward the sea, or on the side of a river used as an artificial landing-place.

querulous, *a.* (kwer'u-lus).—Habitually complaining.

query, *n.* (kwee'ri).—A question.

queries, *n.* (kwee'riz).—Pl. of **query**.

question, *n.* (kwes'chun).—A request for information; inquiry.

questionable, *a.* (kwes'chun-u-bl).—Open to question.

questionnaire, *n.* (kwes-chun-are' [*a* as in *fare*]).—A series of questions for the purpose of collecting data.

queue, *n.* (kiu).—A tail-like appendage of hair.

quiesce, *v.* (kwai-es').—To grow quiet; become silent.

quiescence, *n.* (kwai-es'ens).—1. Quiet; repose.

2. The silence of a letter in pronunciation.

quiescent, *a.* (kwai-es'ent).—Remaining quiet; still.

quinine, *n.* (kwin'in [quai'nine or kwi-nene']). —An alkaloid obtained from cinchona.

quinsy, *n.* (kwin'zi).—Inflammation of the throat, or parts adjacent with, fever.

quintescence, *n.* (kwin-tes'ens).—The extract of any substance contained in concentrated form, its virtues or most essential principle; hence, figuratively, the most essential part of anything.

quintet, quintette, *n.* (kwin-tet').—A musical composition arranged for five voices or instruments. 2. The five persons performing it.

qui vive, (kee-veve).—Literally, who lives; Fr., on the alert; expectant.

quixotic, *a.* (kwiks-ot'ik).—Like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance.

quixotism, *n.* (kwiks'ut-izm).—Quixotic traits, ideas, or characters.

quixotry, *n.* (kwiks'ut-ri).—Same as **quixotism.**

quiz, *v.* (kwiz).—To examine intently or critically.

quiz, *n.*—A hoax, guy. (Coloquially, a questioning of a student.)

quodlibet, *n.* (kwod'li-bet).—A subtility.

quoit, *n.* (kwoit).—A circular ring or flat stone, to be pitched at a mark.

quondam, *a.* (kwon'dem).—Former; having been formerly.

quorum, *n.* (kwowe'rum).—Such a number of the members of any body as is competent to transact business.

quota, *n.* (kwowe'tu).—Proportionate contribution.

quotation, *n.* (kwu-tay'shun).—The act of quoting.

quote, *v.* (kwote).—To repeat the words of.

quotient, *n.* (kwowe'shent).—The number resulting from the division of one number by another.

quo warranto, (kwowe wu-ran'tu).—A judicial writ.

R

rabbi, *n.* (rab'ai [or rab'i]).—A teacher who is not a priest.

rabbin, *n.* (rab'in).—Same as **rabbi.**

rabbinical, *a.* (rab-in'i-kel).—Pertaining to rabbis, or their opinions and writngs.

rabies, *n.* (ray'bi-eze).—Hydrophobia.

raceme, *n.* (ruh-seme').—A flower-cluster, as in the current.

racemose, *a.* (ras'e-mose).—Arranged in clusters like grapes.

rachitis, *n.* (ra-kai'tis).—1. Same as rickets. 2. A disease causing the abortion of the fruit or seed.

racial, *a.* (ray'shel).—Pertaining to race or lineage.

raconteur, *n.* (rah-kawn-ter' [*e* as in *err*; *n*, nasalized]).—[Fr.] A skilled story-teller.

raccoon, *n.* (ra-koon′).—An animal related to the bears.

radial *a.* (ray′di-el).—Pertaining to a ray, as of light, or a radius, as of a circle or sphere.

radialis, *n.* (ray-di-ay′lis).—A radial muscle, artery, etc.

radiales, *n.* (ray-di-ay′leze).—Pl. of **radialis.**

radiance, *n.* (ray′di-ens).—Brilliance; efflugence.

radiant, *a.* (ray′di-ent).—Brilliant; efflugent.

radiate, *v.* (ray′di-ate).—To send out rays.

radiation, *n.* (ray-di-ay′shun).—The act of radiating, or the state of being radiated.

radiative, *a.* (ray′di-u- [or *ay*] tiv).—Having the quality of radiation or a tendency to radiate.

radiator, *n.* (ray′di-ay-ter).—That which radiates; especially, that which radiates heat.

radical, *a.* (rad′i-kel).—1. Fundamental; proceeding from the root or source; as, *radical* defect. 2. Carried to the furthest limit; as, *radical* measures.

radical, *n.*—A person who holds extreme views.

radicalism, *n.* (rad′i-kel-izm).—The state of being radical.

radiola, *n.* (ra-dai′u-lu).—A plant of the flax family.

radiometer, *n.* (ray-di-om′e-ter).—A philosophic toy in which radiant heat and light may be directly converted into mechanical energy.

radish, *n.* (rad'ish).—A root commonly eaten raw, as a salad or relish.

radium, *n.* (ray'di-um).—A metalic element obtained from the uranium mineral pitchblende by Pierre Curie, Madame Curie, and G. Bemont, in 1898.

radioactive, *a.* (ray-di-u-ak'tiv).—Relating to radioactivity.

radioactivity, *n.* (ray-di-u-ak-tiv'i-ti).—The dynamic property, found in certain bodies, of spontaneously emiting peculiar rays invisible to the eye, and capable of penetrating objects opaque to ordinary light.

radius, *n.* (ray'di-us).—A straight line from the center of a circle or sphere to its surface.

raffle, *n.* (raf'l).—A form of lottery.

raffle, *v.*—To dispose of by a raffle; sometimes with *off*.

rafter, *n.* (raft'er [*a* as in *ask*]).—A timber or beam giving form or slope to a roof.

ragout, *n.* (rah-goo').—A dish made of meat and vegetables.

raisin, *n.* (ray'zn).—A dried grape.

raison d'etre, (ray-zawn' day'tr; *n*, nasalized).—The reason for being.

raisonné, *a.* (ray-zu-nay').—Fr., systematic.

raja, rajah, *n.* (rah'ju).—A Hindu prince or chief.

rampant, *a.* (ram'pent). — Exceeding all bounds; unrestrained; wild.

rampart, *n.* (ram'pahrt).—The embankment surrounding a fort.

ranch, *n.* (ranch [*a* as in *ask*]).—A farm.

ranchero, *n.* (rahn-chay'ru).—A ranchman.

rancho, *n.* (rahn'chu).—A stock farm.

rancor, rancour, *n.* (rang'ker).—Malice; spitefulness.

random, *a.* (ran'dum).—Having no definite aim or deliberate purpose.

random, *n.*—An aimless and undetermined course, method, or manner.

rank, *a.* (rangk).—1. Very vigorous and flourishing in growth. 2. Strong and disagreeable to the taste or smell. 3. Intense; thorough; always in a bad sense.

ransom, *n.* (ran'sum).—1. Release from bondage. 2. Price paid for the redemption of a prisoner, or goods.

ransom, *v.*—To redeem from captivity, punishment, or forfeit, by paying an equivalent.

rant, *n.* (rant).—The vehement utterance of empty language.

rant, *v.*—To speak in loud, rapid, violent, or extravagant language.

rapacious, *a.* (ra-pay'shus).—Grasping.

rapier, *n.* (ray'pi-er).—A light sword with a very narrow blade.

rapine, *n.* (rap'in).—Act of plundering; spoilage; pillage.

rapport, *n.* (rap-port' [rah-pore'].—Harmony of relation; accordance; sympathetic relation.

rapture, *n.* (rap'cher).—Ecstasy.

rapturous, *a.* (rap'cher-us).—Ecstatic.

rara avis (ray'ru ay'vis).—Anything **rare; a** wonder.

rare, *a.* (rare [*a* as in *fare*]).—Unusual.

rarebit, *n.* (rare'bit [*a* as in *fare*]).—A Welsh rabbit [melted cheese served on toast].

rarefaction, *n.* (rar-e-fak'shun).—Increase in volume, the mass remaining the same; now usually of gases; the process of making rare or less dense.

rarefy, *v.* (rar'i-fai [or rare'e-fai; *a* as in *fare*]). —To make rare or less dense.

rareness, *n.* (rare'nes [*a* as in *fare*]).—The state of being rare.

rarity, *n.* (rar'i-ti).—1. Infrequency. 2. That which is exceptionally valued from scarceness.

rarities, *n.* (rar'i-tiz).—Pl. of **rarity.**

rascal, *n.* (ras'kel).—An unprincipalled person.

rase, raze, *v.* (raze).—To level with the ground.

rash, *a.* (rash).—Hasty; reckless; precipitate.

rash, *n.*—A skin-eruption.

rasp, *v.* (rasp [*a* as in *ask*]).—To rub with a rasp. 2. To treat harshly.

raspberry, *n.* (raz'ber-i).—A fruit.

raspberries, *n.* (raz'ber-iz).—Pl. of **raspberry.**

rasping, *a.* (rasp'ing [*a* as in *ask*]).—Vexatious.

ratafia, *n.* (rat-u-fee'u).—A cordial flavored with fruit.

ratchet, *v.* (rach'et).—To operate with a ratchet.

rachet, *n.*—A mechanical contrivance to produce intermittent motion.

rather, *adv.* (rath'er [or rahth'er]).—More willingly.

ratification, *n.* (rat'i-fi-kay'shun).—The act of satisfying.

ratify, *v.* (rat'i-fai).—To give sanction to.

ratio, *n.* (ray'shi-u [or ray'shu]).—Relation of quantity or magnitude to another of the same kind.

ratiocinate, *v.* (rash-i-os'i-nate).—To make a deduction from premises; reason.

ratiocination, *n.* (rash-i-os-i-nay'shun).—Reasoning, as a connected process.

ratiocinative, *a.* (rash-i-os'i-nu- [or *nay*] tiv).—Pertaining to the act of reasoning.

ration, *n.* (ray'shun).—A fixed allowance or portion.

rational, *a.* (rash'un-el).—Possessing the faculty of reasoning.

rational, *n.*—The breastplate of the Jewish high priest.

rationale, *n.* (rash-u-nay'lee).—An explanation of the principles of some action, phenomenon, etc., or the principles themselves.

rationalizm, *n* (rash'un-el-izm).—A system of opinions reduced from reason alone.

rationalist, *n.* (rash'un-el-ist).—A believer in Rationalism.

rationality, *n.* (rash-un-al'i-ti).—The state of being rational; reasonableness.

rationalize, *v.* (rash'un-el-ize).—To treat rationally.

rattan, *n.* (rat-tan').—A tough stem used in maing wickerwork, chairs and the like.

rattan, *v.*—1. To construct of, as a rattaned chair. 2. To beat with a rattan.

raucous, *a.* (raw'kus).—Harsh, throaty.

ravage, *v.* (rav'ij).—To pillage.

ravel, *v.* (rav'el).—To take apart threads.

raveling, *n.* (rav'el-ing).—A thread or threads raveled from a fabric.

ravine, *n.* (ra-vene').—A deep gorge.

raze, *v.*—See **rase.**

re, *n.* (ree).—[Ablative of *res.*, Latin.] In the matter of, used in law and also in business correspondence.

react, *v.* (re-akt').—To act in response.

reaction, *n.* (re-ak'shun).—Tendency towards a former or opposite state.

readjust, *v.* (ree-a-just').—To adjust again.

readjustment, *n.* (ree-a-just'ment).—The act of readjusting.

realism, *n.* (ree'el'izm).—The doctrine of presenting persons and scenes as they appear to exist; opposed to romanticism or idealism.

realist, *n.* (ree'el-ist).—One who advocates realism.

reality, *n.* (re-al'i-ti).—The state of being real.

realities, *n.* (re-al'i-tiz).—Pl. of **reality.**

reasonable, *a.* (ree'zn-e-bl).—Conformed to reason.

reasonableness, *n.* (ree'zn-e-bl-nes).—The quality of being reasonable.

rebate, *n.* (re-bate').—1. A discount. 2. A rabbett.

rebate, *v.*—1. To make a discount for prompt payment. 2. To rabbett.

rebus, *n.* (ree'bus).—Enigmatical representation of words by figures.

recalcitrant, *a.* (re-kal'si-trent).—Obstinately refusing submission; making refractory opposition.

recalcitrant, *n.*—One who resists or refuses compliance.

recant, *v.* (re-kant').—To disavow.

recapitulate, *v.* (ree-ku-pich'yu-late).—To repeat again the principal points of.

recapitulation, *n.* (ree-ku-pich'yu-lay-shun).—The act of recapitulating.

recast, *v.* (ree-kast' [*a* as in *ask*]).—To form anew by running into a mold.

recede, *v.* (re-sede').—To retreat.

receipt, *n.* (re-sete').—1. Act or state of receiving anything given, delivered, or transmitted. 2. That which is received. 3. A written acknowledgment for payment. 4. A formal direction for making something; a recipe.

receipt, *v.*—To give a receipt for.

receptivity, *n.* (re-sep-tiv'i-ti).—The quality of being receptive; especially, the quality of mind by which it receives impressions.

recess, *n.* (re-ses' [or ree'ses]).—1. A with-

drawing or retiring. 2. Suspension of business; intermission. 3. Part of a room formed by the receding of a wall.

recess, *v.*—To place or conceal in a recess; as to *recess* a statue.

recession, *n.* (re-sesh'un).—The act of receding.

recessional, *n.* (re-sesh'un-el).—A hymn sung as the choir or clergyman leaves the chancel after service.

recessional, *a.*—Pertaining to the recessional.

réchauffé, *n.* (ray-showe-fay').—French, a warmed up dish; a literary re-hash.

recherché, *a.* (re-sher-shay').—French, dainty, rare.

recidivation, *n.* (re-sid-i-vay'shun).—The state of being a recidivist.

recidivist, *n.* (re-sid'i-vist).—A confirmed criminal.

recipe, *n.* (res'i-pi).—A doctor's prescription; now largely supplanting receipt (4).

recipient, *a.* (re-sip'i-ent).—Receiving or ready to receive.

recipient, *n.*—One who or that which receives.

reciprocal, *a.* (re-sip'ru-kel).—Mutually interchangeable.

reciprocate, *v.* (re-sip'ru-kate).—To give and return mutually.

reciprocative, *a.* (re-sip'ru-ku [or *kay*] -tiv).—Characterized by reciprocation.

reciprocation, *n.* (re-sip-ru-kay'shun).—A mutual giving and returning.

reciprocity, *n.* (res-i-pros'i-ti).—Mutual action and reaction.

recital, *n.* (re-sai'tel).—1. The act of reciting. 2. A concert.

recitative, *n.* (res-i-tu-teve').—A species of musical recitation in which the words are delivered in a manner resembling that of ordinary declamation.

recitativo, *n.* (res-it-tu-tee'vu).—Same as **recitative.**

reclaim, *v.* (re-klame').—To recover or seek to regain.

reclamation, *n.* (rek-le-may'shun).—The act of reclaiming; restoration.

reclination, *n.* (rek-li-nay'shun).—The act or state of reclining.

recline, *v.* (re-kline').—To assume a recumbent position.

recluse, *a.* (re-kloose').—Shut up or retired from the world.

recluse, *n.*—One who lives in retirement; a religious devotee.

reclusion, *n.* (re-kloo'zhun).—Retirement from the world.

recognition, *n.* (rek-ug-nish'un).—The act of recognizing.

recognizable, *a.* (rek-ug-nize'e-bl).—Capable of being recognized.

recognizance, *n.* (re-kog'ni-zens).—An acknowledgment on the record of a debt or obligation.

recognize, *v.* (rek'ug-nize).—1. To know as having been known before. 2. To avow

knowledge of. 3. To indicate appreciation of. 4. [Law.] To bind by a recognizance.

recoil, *v.* (re-koil').—To start back.

recollect, *v.* (rek-u-lekt').—To recall the knowledge of.

recollection, *n.* (rek-u-lek'shun).—The act or process of recalling.

recommend, *v.* (rek'u-mend).—To commend to the attention of.

recommendation, *n.* (rek-u-men-day'shun).—The act of recommending.

recompensation, *n.* (ree-kom-pen-say'shun).—Scot's Law.—A plaintiff's reply of compensation to a defendant's plea of a compensation or set off to the plaintiff's demand.

recompense, *v.* (rek'um-pens).—To repay.

recompose, *v.* (ree-kom-pose').—To restore to composure.

reconcilable, *a.* (rek'un-sai-lu-bl).—Capable of being reconciled or renewing friendship.

reconcilement, *n.* (rek'un-sile-ment).—The act of reconciling, or the state of being reconciled.

reconciliation, *n.* (rek-un-sil-i-ay'shun).—Same as **reconcilement.**

recondite, *a.* (rek'un-dite).—Profound.

reconnaissance, reconnoissance, *n.* (re-kon'i-sens).—The act of reconnoitering or surveying; any preliminary examination.

reconnoiter, *v.* (rek-u-noi'ter).—To examine by the eye; survey.

reconsider, *v.* (ree-kun-sid'er).—To consider again.

reconstruction, *n.* (ree-kun-struck'shun).—The act of reconstructing.

reconstruct, *v.* (ree-kun-strukt').—To rebuild.

reconvert, *v.* (ree-kun-vert').—To convert again.

record, *v.* (re-korde').—To mark so as to give information of.

record, *n.* (rek'erd).—The act of recording.

recorder, *n.* (re-korde'er).—One who records.

recoup (re-koop').—To keep back in order to make good a counter-claim for damages.

recoupé, *a.* (re-koo-pay').—[Fr.] Divided a second time, as an escutcheon.

recourse, *n.* (re-korse').—Recurrence in difficulty, perplexity, or need; resort.

recreancy, (rek're-en-si).—Falseness.

recreant, *a.* (rek're-ent).—Unfaithful; false.

recreant, *v.*—A cowardly or faithless person.

recreate, *v.* (rek'ri-ate).—To refresh.

recreate, *n.* (ree'kri-ate).—To create anew.

recreation, *n.* (rek'ri-ay'shun).—Any pleasant diversion.

recreative, *a.* (rek're-u [or *ay*] -tiv).—Invigorating.

recriminate, *v.* (re-krim'i-nate).—To return one accusation with another.

recriminative, *a.* (re-krim'i-nu [or *nay*] -tiv).—Pertaining to recrimination.

recrudesence, *n.* (ree-kroo-des'ens).—State of coming into new life.

recrudescent, *a.* (ree-kroo-des'ent).—Breaking out afresh; coming into new life.

recruit, *n.* (re-kroot').—A new enrolled soldier or sailor.

recruit, *v.*—To repair with fresh supplies, as anything wasted.

rectification, *n.* (rek-ti-fi-kay'shun).—The act of rectifying.

rectify, *v.* (rek'ti-fai).—To make right.

rectitude, *n.* (rek'ti-tude).—Uprightness.

rector, *n.* (rek'ter).—A person in charge of a parish.

rectory, *n.* (rek'tu-ri).—A rector's dwelling.

recumbency, *n.* (re-kum'ben-si).—The state of being recumbent.

recumbent, *a.* (re-kum'bent).—Reclining.

recuperate, *v.* (re-kiu'per-ate).—To recover; regain.

recuperation, *n.* (re-kiu-per-ay'shun).—The act of recuperating.

recuperative, *a.* (re-kiu'per-u-tiv).—Pertaining to recuperation.

recuperatory, *a.* (re-kiu'per-u-tu-ri).—Same as **recuperative.**

recur, *v.* (re-ker').—To happen again, especially at regular intervals.

recurrence, *n.* (re-ker'ens).—The act or fact of recurring.

recurrent, *a.* (re-ker'ent).—Returning from time to time.

recusancy, *n.* (rek'yu-zen-si).—The state of being recusant.

recusant, *a.* (rek'yu-zent).—Persistently refusing to conform to authoritative demands.

recusant, *n.*—One of a recusant character, position, or party.

redeem, *v.* (re-dem').—To purchase back; repurchase.

redemption, *n.* (re-demp'shun).—The act of redeeming, or the state of being redeemed.

redolent, *a.* (red'u-lent).—Full of or diffusing a pervasive odor.

redowa, *n.* (red'u-wu).—A round dance.

redress, *n.* (re-dres').—Rectification of wrong; reparation.

redress, *v.*—To set aright; amend.

reduce, *v.* (re-dus').—1. To bring to a state or condition specified. 2. To bring into a certain order, etc.

reducible, *a.* (re-dus'i-bl).—That which may be reduced.

reduction, *n.* (re-duk'shun).—The act of reducing.

referable, *a.* (ref'er-u-bl).—Ascribable; assignable.

referee, *n.* (ref-er-ee').—A person to whom a thing is referred; an umpire; arbitrator.

referendary, *n.* (ref-er-en'du-ri).—Same as **referee**.

referendum, *n.* (ref-er-en'dum).—The submission of a proposed public measure or law to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection.

reflect, *v.* (re-flekt').—To return an image of in or as in a mirror.

reflection, *n.* (re-flek'shun).—The act of reflecting, or the state of being reflected.

reflective, *a.* (re-flek'tiv).—Meditative; capable of reflecting.

reflector, *n.* (re-flek'ter).—That which reflects.

reflex, *a.* (ree'fleks).—Turned backward.

reflex, *n.*—Reflection.

reflourish, *v.* (ree-flur'ish).—To flourish again; revive.

refluent, *a.* (ref'loo-ent [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Flowing or rushing back; ebbing.

reform, *n.* (re-form').—An act of reformation, or its result.

reformation, *n.* (ref-ur-may'shun).—The act of reforming.

reformation, *n.* (ree-for-may'shun).—A new formation.

reformatory, *n.* (re-form'u-tu-ri).—An institution for reform.

refuge, *n.* (ref'uje).—Shelter or protection from danger or distress.

refugee, *n.* (ref-iu-jee').—One who flees to a refuge.

refulgence, *n.* (re-ful'jens).—Splendor; brilliant radiance.

refulgent, *a.* (re-ful'jent).—Emitting splendor; very brilliant or radiant.

refund, *v.* (re-fund').—To pay back.

refund, *n.*—[Colloquial]—The return of money.

refuse, *v.* (re-fuze').—To decline.

refuse, *n.* (ref'yoos [*oo* as in *food*]).—Rubbish.

refuse, *a.*—Valueless.

refutable, *a.* (re-fiu'tu-bl).—Capable of being disproved.

refutation, *n.* (ref-iu-tay'shun).—Denial.

refutatory, *a.* (re-fiu'tu-tu-ri).—Tending to disprove.

regal, *a.* (ree-gel).—Royal.

regale, *v.* (re-gale').—To delight; to fare sumptuously.

regalia, *n.* (re-gay'li-u).—Distinctive symbols or decorations of a particular order.

regatta, *n.* (re-gat'u).—A rowing or sailing boat-race.

regelation, *n.* (ree-je-lay'shun).—The union or fusion into one solid piece of two pieces of ice.

regency, *n.* (ree'jen-si).—The office or government of a regent.

regenerate, *v.* (re-jen'er-ate).—To reproduce.

regenerate, *a.* (re-jen'er-et).—Renewed; restored.

regeneration, *n.* (re-jen-er-ay'shun).—The act of regenerating, or the state of being regenerated.

regenerative, *a.* (re-jen'er-u-tiv).—Pertaining to regeneration.

regent, *a.* (ree'jent).—Exercising authority in another's place.

regent, *n.*—One who exercises authority in another's place.

regicide, *n.* (rej'i-side).—The killing of a king or sovereign.

régime, *n.* (ray-zheme').—Manner or system of government or management.

regimen, *n.* (rej'i-men).—A systematized order or course of living.

regiment, *n.* (rej'i-ment).—A body of soldiers constituting the largest permanent unit, and comprising one or more battalions of infantry, several squadroons of cavalry or a certain division of artillery, commanded by a colonel.

registrar, *n.* (rej'is-trahr).—The keeper of a register or records.

rehabilitate, *v.* (ree-ha-bil'i-tate).—To reinstate.

rehabilitation, *n.* (ree-ha-bil-i-tay'shun).—The act of rehabilitating or the state of being rehabilitated.

rehearsal, *n.* (re-hers'el).—The act of rehearsing.

rehearse, *v.* (re-hers').—1. To recite or perform privately in preparation for public performance. 2. To tell or say over again.

Reichstag, *n.* (raikh'stahkh).—1. The Diet, or legislature of the German Empire. 2. A branch of the Imperial Parliament.

reimburse, *v.* (ree-im-bers').—To pay back.

reiterate, *v.* (ree-it'er-ate).—To say over again.

reiteration, *n.* (ree-it-er-ay'shun).—Repetition.

reiterative, *n.* (re-it'er-u-tiv).—A word expressing reiterated action.

reject, *v.* (re-jekt').—To refuse.

rejection, *n.* (re-jek'shun).—The act of refusing.

rejuvinate, *v.* (re-joo'vi-nate).—To restore to youth.

rejuvination, *n.* (re-joo-vi-nay'shun).—Restoration to youth.

rejuvinescence, *n.* (re-joo-vi-nes'ens).—A renewal of youth.

relapse, *n.* (re-laps').—A falling back, especially from an improved condition.

relapse, *v.*—To return to a former condition.

relate, *v.* (re-late').—To recount the particulars of.

relation, *n.* (re-lay'shun).—1. The condition of being related. 2. [Improperly, a relative.]

relative, *n.* (rel'u-tiv).—A kinsman.

relative, *a.*—Characterized by relation to something.

relativeness, *n.* (rel'u-tiv-nes).—The state of being relative.

relativity, *n.* (rel-u-tiv'i-ti).—The condition of being relative.

relatively, *adv.* (rel'u-tiv-li).—In a relative manner.

relay, *n.* (re-lay' [or ree'lay]).—A fresh set, as of men or horses.

relay, *v.* (ree-lay').—To forward by relay.

relay, *v.*—To lay again.

release, *v.* (ree-lese').—To lease again.

release, *v.* (re-lese').—To set free.

release, *n.*—The act of releasing.

relegation, *n.* (rel-e-gay'shun).—The act of relegating.

relegate, *v.* (rel'e-gate).—To put back or away.

relevance, *n.* (rel'e-vens).—Same as **relevancy.**

relevancy, *n.* (rel'e-ven-si).—Obvious relation; applicability.

relevant, *a.* (rel'e-vent).—Applicable to the purpose; pertinent.

religious, *a.* (re-lij'us).—Devout.

religiosity, *n.* (re-lij-i-os'i-ti).—Religiousness; also, susceptibility to the mystical elements of religion; especially, religious feeling apart from its duties.

relinquish, *a.* (re-ling'kwish).—To recede or withdraw from.

reliquary, *n.* (rel'i-kwe-ri).—A repository in which relics are kept.

reluctance, *n.* (re-luk'tens).—Disinclination.

reluctancy, *n.* (re-luk'ten-si).—Same as **reluctance**.

reluctant, *a.* (re-luk'tent).—Disinclined.

remains, *n.* (re-manes').—The body of a deceased person.

remediable, *a.* (re-mee'di-u-bl).—Capable of being cured.

remedial, *a.* (re-mee'di-el).—Adapted to be used as a remedy.

remembrance, *n.* (re-mem'brens).—Memory.

reminiscence, *n.* (rem-i-nis'ens).—The calling to mind and narration of incidents and events within the range of personal knowledge or experience, or that which is thus recalled.

reminiscences, *n.* (rem-i-nis'ens-is).—A printed volume of personal recollections.

reminiscent, *a.* (rem-i-nis'ent).—Pertaining to the recollection of matters of personal

interest; also, recalling or dwelling upon the past; remembering.

remise, *n.* (re-mize').—A surrender, release, or relinquishment of a claim.

remise, *v.*—To surrender; release.

remiss, *a.* (re-mis').—Slack; negligent.

remissful, *a.* (re-mis'ful).—Careless; neglectful.

remission, *n.* (re-mish'un).—1. Pardon. 2. The abatement of a fine. 3. Relaxation from work. 4. Temporary diminution of a disease.

remit, *v.* (re-mit').—To send in return as money.

remittance, *n.* (re-mit'ens).—That which is remitted.

remitter, *n.* (re-mit'er).—One who remits.

remitter, *n.*—Law. A remitting or sending back to a former right or title.

remittitur, *n.* (re-mit'i-ter).—Law. 1. The order sending back a record of a case by a superior court to one inferior; a mandate. 2. A voluntary relinquishment of certain rights in order to avoid further litigation.

remnant, *n.* (rem'nent).—A remainder.

remonstrance, *n.* (re-mon'strens).—The act of remonstrating.

remonstrant, *a.* (re-mon'strent).—Having the tendency to remonstrate.

remonstrate, *v.* (re-mon'strate).—To protest against something.

remuneration, *n.* (re-miu-ner-ay'shun).—The act of remunerating.

remunerative, *a.* (re-miu'ner-u-tiv).—Giving good or sufficient return.

Renaissance, *n.* Fr. (re-nay-sahns'; *n,* nasalized [or ren-ay-sahns']).—A new birth; a revival.

renascence, *n.* (re-nas'ens).—1. The process of rebirth; a springing into fresh life. 2. The Renaissance (suggested by Matthew Arnold as an English form to supersede the Italian).

renascent, *a.* (re-nas'ent).—Springing into being again.

rendezvous, *n.* (ren'de-voo [or Fr. rahn'de-voo; *n,* nasalized; *oo* in both syllables as in *food*]).—A prearranged place of meeting.

renew, *v.* (re-niu').—To make new.

renounce, *v.* (re-nouns').—To disclaim; disown.

renovate, *v.* (ren'u-vate).—To make like new.

renovation, *n.* (ren-u-vay'shun).—The act of renovating.

renunciation, *n.* (re-nun-si- [or *shi*] ay'shun.)—The act of renouncing.

renunciatory, *a.* (re-nun'si- [or *shi*] u-tu-ri).—Pertaining to renunciation.

repair, *v.* (re-pare' [*a* as in *fare*]).—1. To mend. 2. To go to some place specified.

reparation, *n.* (rep-u-ray'shun).—Atonement; indemnity.

reparative, *a.* (re-par'u-tiv).—Serving to repair.

reparative, *n.*—Something that repairs or tends to repair.

repartee, *n.* (rep-er-tee′).—A ready, witty, or apt reply.

repass, *v.* (ree-pas′ [*a* as in *ask*]).—To pass again or in an opposite direction.

repertoire, *n.* (rep-er-twahr′).—A list of pieces that a person or company is prepared to perform, and from which a program is made.

repertory, *n.* (rep′er-tu-ri).—1. A place where things are stored or collected. 2. Same as **repertoire.**

repetition, *n.* (rep-e-tish′un).—The act of repeating.

replenish, *v.* (re-plen′ish).—To fill again.

replenishment, *n.* (re-plen′ish-ment).—The act of replenishing.

replete, *n.* (re-plete′).—Supplied; full to the utmost.

repletion, *n.* (re-plee′shun).—The state of complete or excessive fulness.

replevin, *n.* (re-plev′in).—1. An action to regain possession. 2. The judicial writ by which such proceedings are instituted.

replica, *n.* (rep′li-ku).—A duplicate executed by an artist himself.

reply, *n.* (re-plai′).—A response.

reply, *v.*—To respond.

repose, *v.* (re-poze′).—1. To lie down. 2. To place or allow to rest.

repose, *n.*—The act of reposing.

repository, *n.* (re-poz′i-tu-ri).—A place in which something is reposed.

repoussage, *n.* (re-poo'sahzh).—The act or process of producing designs in relief, as on sheet metal, by hammering on the back.

repoussé, *a.* (re-poo-say').—Formed in relief by repoussage, or adorned with a design so produced.

repoussé, *n.*—A work so produced.

reprehend, *v.* (rep-ri-hend').—To chide sharply; to reprove.

reprehensible, *a.* (rep-re-hen'si-bl). — Blameworthy.

represent, *v.* (rep-re-zent').—To present to knowledge.

represent, *v.* (ree-pre-zent').—To present a second time.

representation, *n.* (rep-ri-zen-tay'shun).—The act of representing.

representative, *a.* (rep-re-zen'tu-tiv).—Able to represent.

representative, *n.*—One or something that represents another person or thing.

repress, *v.* (re-pres').—To keep under restraint.

repression, *n.* (re-presh'un).—The act of repressing.

reprieve, *v.* (re-preve').—To grant a respite from.

reprimand, *v.* (rep-ri-mand').—To chide.

reprimand, *n.*—Sharp censure.

reprint, *v.* (ree-print').—To print anew.

reprint, *n.* (ree'print).—A verbatim printed copy of an original.

reprisal, *n.* (re-prai'zel).—1. The act of taking

from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnity. 2. That which is retaken.

reprise, *n.* (re-prize').—1. Deductions and payments (as of annuities) out of lands. 2. A musical term, meaning a repeated phrase.

reproach, *v.* (re-proche').—To blame.

reproach, *n.*—Blame.

reproachful, *a.* (re-proche'fool [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Expressing reproach.

reprobate, *a.* (rep'ru-bate).—Abandoned in sin.

reprobate, *n.*—One abandoned in sin.

reprobation, *n.* (rep-ru-bay'shun).—Censure.

reprobative, *a.* (rep'ru-bay-tiv).—Criminating.

reproduce, *v.* (ree-pru-duse').—To produce again.

reproduction, *n.* (ree-pru-duk'shun).—That which is reproduced.

reproductive, *a.* (ree-pru-duk'tiv).—Pertaining to reproduction.

reproductivity, *n.* (ree-pru-duk'tiv-i-ti).—The power of reproducing.

reproof, *n.* (re-proof').—Rebuke.

reproval, *n.* (re-proove'el).—The act of reproving.

reprove, *v.* (re-proove').—To blame openly.

reptile, *n.* (rep'til).—A creeping animal.

republic, *n.* (re-pub'lik).—A state in which the sovereignty resides in the people.

republican, *a.* (re-pub'li-ken).—Pertaining to a republic.

republican, *n.*—One who advocates a republican form of government.

republicanism, *n.* (re-pub'li-ken-ism).—The system of government by elective representatives.

repudiate, *v.* (re-piu'di-ate).—To refuse to acknowledge and pay.

repudiation, *n.* (re-piu-di-ay'shun).—The act of repudiating.

repudiator, *n.* (re-piu'di-ay-ter).—One who repudiates.

repugnance, *n.* (re-pug'nens).—Extreme dislike.

repugnancy, *n.* (re-pug'nen-si).—Same as **repugnance.**

repugnant, *a.* (re-pug'nent).—Offensive.

repulse, *v.* (re-puls').—To beat or drive back.

repulsion, *n.* (re-pul'shun).—1. The act of repulsing. 2. Aversion; repugnance.

repulsive, *a.* (re-pul'siv).—Exciting disgust.

reputable, *a.* (rep'yu-tu-bl).—Having a good reputation; honorable.

reputation, *n.* (rep-yu-tay'shun).—The estimation in which a person or thing is held.

repute, *n.* (re-pute').—Reputation.

repute, *v.*—To estimate.

request, *v.* (re-kwest').—To make a request of.

request, *n.*—The expression of one's desires.

requiem, *n.* (ree'kwi-em).—A musical hymn or service for the dead.

requiescat in pace (rek-wi-es'kat in pay'si).—May he [or she] rest in peace.

requirement, *n.* (re-kwire'ment).—That which is required; a requisite.

requisite, *a.* (rek'wi-zit).—Necessary; indispensable.

requisite, *n.*—That which cannot be dispensed with.

requisition, *n.* (rek-wi-zish'un).—An imperative or authoritative demand; a requirement.

requisitory, *n.* (re-kwiz'i-tu-ri).—Embodying a requisition.

requital, *n.* (re-kwai'tel).—The act of requiting.

requite, *v.* (re-kwite').—To pay back in full.

reredos, *n.* (rere'dos).—An ornamental screen behind an altar.

res, *n.* (reze).—1. A thing or things. 2. The subject matter against which a thing is brought. 3. Any action brought for judicial hearing, wherein but one party appears on the record as the only party concerned.

rescind, *v.* (re-sind').—To vacate; repeal.

recission, *n.* (re-sizh'un).—Cancellation.

recissory, *a.* (re-sis'u-ri).—Effecting annulment.

rescue, *v.* (res'kiu).—To free from danger.

rescue, *n.*—The act of rescuing.

research, *v.* (ree-serch').—To search anew.

research, *n.* (re-serch').—Diligent investigation.

researchful, *a.* (re-serch'fool [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Exhibiting research.

resemblance, *n.* (re-zem'blens).—The quality of resembling.

réseau, *n.* (ray-zowe').—Lace-ground composed of regular meshes.

resemble, *v.* (re-zem'bl).—To be similar to.

resent, *v.* (re-zent').—To show resentment at.

resentment, *n.* (re-zent'ment).—Indignant feeling.

reservation, *n.* (rez-er-vay'shun).—The act of reserving.

reserve, *v.* (re-zerv').—To store up.

reservoir, *n.* (rez'er-vwawr).—A receptacle where a quantity of some material, especially of a liquid or gas, may be kept in store.

residue, *n.* (rez'i-diu).—1. What remains after a part is taken. 2. Balance of a debt or account.

resilience, *n.* (re-zil'i-ens).—Elasticity.

resilient, *a.* (re-zil'i-ent).—Elastic.

resin, *n.* (rez'in).—An inflammable solid, of vegetable origin.

resolutory, *a.* (rez'u-lu-tu-ri).—Having the effect of terminating or dissolving.

resonance, *n.* (rez'u-nens).—Sounding capacity.

resonant, *a.* (rez'u-nent).—Resounding.

resound, *v.* (re-zound').—To echo; to enter with loud acclaim.

resort, *n.* (re-zort').—1. A haunt. 2. A betaking oneself for aid or advantage.

resort, *v.*—To go frequently or habitually. 2. apply oneself for use as a means.

resort, *v.* (ree-sort').—To sort again.

resource, *n.* (re-sorse').—That which is resorted to; power of achievement.

resources, *n.* (re-sorse'es).—The aggregate of one's available property.

respirable, *a.* (re-spire'u-bl).—Fit for respiration.

respiration, *n.* (res-pi-ray'shun).—Breathing.

respirator, *n.* (res'pi-ray-ter).—A device worn over the mouth or nose.

respiratory, *a.* (re-spire'u-tu-ri).—Pertaining to respiration.

respite, *n.* (res'pit).—Temporary intermission of labor or effort, or of any process or operation; interval of rest.

respond, *v.* (re-spond').—To make reply.

response, *n.* (re-spons').—A reply.

restaurant, *n.* (res'tu-rent).—An eating-house.

restorative, *a.* (re-stor'u-tiv).—Having the power to restore.

restorative, *n.*—That which restores or has the power to restore.

restore, *v.* (re-store').—To repair; mend; reconstruct.

restitution, *n.* (res-ti-tiu'shun).—Act of restoring anything to its rightful owner.

resultant, *n.* (re-zul'tent).—That which results.

résumé, *n.* (ray-zu-may' [French *u*]).—A summary.

resuscitate, *v.* (re-sus'i-tate).—To restore to animation or life; especially, to restore from apparent death.

resuscitation, *n.* (re-sus-i-tay'shun).—The act of resuscitating; revival from apparent death or to the manifestation of life.

resuscitator, *n.* (re-sus'i-tay-ter).—One who or that which resuscitates.

retard, *v.* (re-tahrd').—To hinder; to delay.

retardation, *n.* (re-tahr-day'shun).—The act of retarding.

retch, *v.* (rech).—To heave.

retention, *n.* (re-ten'shun).—The act of retaining.

reticence, *n.* (ret'i-sens).—Silence.

reticent, *a.* (ret'i-sent).—Silent.

retina, *n.* (ret'i-nu).—The inner coat of the eye containing the nervous apparatus necessary to vision.

retinue, *n.* (ret'i-niu).—A cortege, retainers collectively.

retort, *v.* (re-tort').—To return back.

retort, *n.*—A vessel used in the laboratory.

retrench, *v.* (re-trench').—To economize.

retrenchment, *n.* (re-trench'ment).—The act of retrenching.

retrieve, *v.* (re-treve').—To recover loss; to restore; to re-establish.

retrograde, *a.* (ret'ru-grade).—Contrary; reversed; retreating.

retrograde, *v.*—To turn back; cause to recede.

retrograde, *n.*—A person who retrogrades.

retrogression, *n.* (ret-ru-gresh'un). — Going backwards.

retrospect, *n.* (ret'ru-spekt).—A looking back.

retrospect, *v.*—To look backwards; consider the past.

retrospection, *n.* (ret-ru-spek'shun).—Calling to remembrance.

retroussé, *a.* (re-troo-say').—Turned up at the end, as a nose.

reveille, *n.* (rev-el-ee' [or re-vale'yu]).—A signal by drum or bugle call notifying soldiers that it is time to rise and sentinels to cease challenging.

revers, *n.* (re-vere')—[Sing. or plu.]—A part of a garment folded back.

reverse, *a.* (re-vers').—Turned backwards.

reverse, *v.*—1. To turn back. 2. To invert. 3. To transpose. 4. To annul.

revenue, *n.* (rev'e-niu).—The total current income of a government.

reverberant, *a.* (re-ver'ber-ent).—Resounding.

reverie, revery, *n.* (rev'er-i).—Abstracted and listless musing.

reversion, *n.* (re-ver'shun).—The act of reverting.

revert, *v.* (re-vert').—To turn back to.

revocable, *a.* (rev'u-ku-bl).—Capable of being revoked.

revocation, *n.* (rev-u-kay'shun).—Reversal; repeal.

revoke, *v.* (re-voke').—To annul or make void; repeal.

revolt, *n.* (re-volte').—Uprising; rebellion.

reward, *n.* (re-wawrd').—1. Recompense for good; prize. 2. Retribution.

reynard, *n.* (ray'nerd).—The fox, especially as the personification of cunning.

rhapsody, *n.* (rap'su-di).—1. A portion of an epic poem fit for recitation at one time.

2. A wild, rambling composition or discourse.

rhetor, *n.* (ree'tor).—A professional orator; a teacher of rhetoric; rhetorician.

rhetorician, *n.* (ret-u-rish'en).—A master of the art of rhetoric.

rhetoric, *n.* (ret'u-rik).—Art of elegant and accurate composition.

rhetorical, *a.* (re-tor'i-kel).—Pertaining to rhetoric.

rheum, *n.* (room).—Catarrhal discharge from the nose and eyes.

rheumatic, *a.* (ru-mat'ik).—Pertaining to rheumatism.

rheumatism, *n.* (roo'mu-tizm).—A painful inflammation affecting the muscles and joints.

rhinoceros, *n.* (rai-nos'e-ros).—A mammal, nearly allied to the hippopotamus.

rhomb, *n.* (romb).—A figure of four equal sides, but of unequal angles.

rhubarb, *n.* (roo'bahrb).—A hardy perennial herb used in cooking.

rhythm, *n.* (rithm [*th* as in *that*]).—Movement characterized by regular, measured, or harmonious recurrence of stress or impulse, beat, sound, accent, or motion.

rhythmic, *a.* (rith'mik).—Of the nature of rhythm; keeping time.

rhythmical, *a.* (rith'mi-kel).—Same as **rhythmic.**

ribald, *a.* (rib'eld).—Indulging in or manifest-

ing coarse indecency or obscenity; coarsely abusive or jocular.

ribaldry, *n.* (rib'eld-ri).—Coarse language.

righteous, *a.* (rai'chus).—Upright; blameless.

rigid, *a.* (rij'id).—Not lax or indulgent; set or determined.

rigor, rigour, *n.* (rig'er).—Rigidity; stiffness of opinion or temper.

rise, *n.* (rize).—Ascent.

rise, *v.*—To stand up.

risibility, *n.* (riz-i-bil'i-ti).—Tendency to laughter.

risible, *a.* (riz'i-bl).—Laughable.

risqué, *a.* (rese-kay').—Suggestive of impropriety.

rissole, *n.* (ree-sole' [or ris'ole]).—A roll of minced meat or fish, incased in a puff paste and fried.

rite, *n.* (rite).—A solemn ceremony.

ritual, *a.* (rich'oo-el [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Pertaining to rites.

ritualism, *n.* (rich'oo-el-izm).—A ritual system.

ritualist, *n.* (rich'oo-el-ist).—One who attaches great importance to set forms of worship.

rivulet, *n.* (riv'yu-let).—A small stream or brook.

robust, *a.* (ro-bust').—Muscular; vigorous; healthy.

Roentgen ray, *n.* (rent'gen [*e* in *rent* as in *err*]).—A form of radiant energy discovered in 1895 by Roentgen.

role, *n.* (role).—French, a character assumed by an actor.

romance, *n.* (ro-mans').—1. A fictitious or wonderful tale. 2. The language formed from the mixture of Latin with the languages of the barbarians in the south of Europe.

romane, *n.* (ro-mane').—A variety of lettuce.

romantic, *a.* (ro-man'tik).—Fanciful.

romanticism, *n.* (ro-man'ti-sizm).—In literature a romantic style as opposed to classic. In the romantic movement, or school, there was substituted for the simplicity, harmony, and purity of the Augustan age, the mystic, passionate, free-spirited, and capricious standards of the middle ages as exemplified in the stories of chivalry.

rondeau, *n.* (ron-dowe').—1. A poem of defined form first used in France. 2. A rondo.

rondelet, *n.* (ron'de-let).—A defined form of French verse.

rondo, *n.* (ron'du).—A musical composition.

rood, *n.* (rood [*oo* as in *food*]).—A cross or crucifix.

roof, *n.* (roof [*oo* as in food]).—The exterior upper covering of a building.

rook, *n.* (rook [*oo* as in *foot*]).—An Old World crow.

room, *n.* (room [*oo* as in *food*]).—1. Space which has been set apart. 2. An apartment in a house.

root, *n.* (root [*oo* as in *food*]).—The underground part of a plant.

rosary, *n.* (rowe'zu-ri).—A string of beads for keeping reckoning or count of devotions.

rosaries, *n.* (rowe'zu-ris).—Pl. or **rosary.**

rosemary, *n.* (roze'me-ri).—An evergreen shrub.

rosin, *n.* (roz'n).—Same as **resin.**

rossignol, *n.* (ros-i-nyole').—The nightingale.

rotary, *a.* (rowe'te-ri).—Turning around its axis, like a wheel.

rotate, *v.* (rowe'tate).—To turn around its own center or axis.

rotation, *n.* (rowe-tay'shun).—Rotary motion.

rotative, *a.* (rowe'tu-tiv).—Pertaining to or causing rotation.

rotatory, *a.* (rowe'tu-tu-ri).—Pertaining to rotation.

rotatory, *n.*—Rotary.

rotifer, *n.* (rowe'ti-fer).—A wheel-animalcule.

rotund, *a.* (ro-tund').—Rounded out; spherical.

rotunda, *n.* (ro-tun'du).—A circular building, especially one with a dome.

rotundity, *n.* (ro-tun'di-ti).—The condition of being rotund or globular.

roture, *n.* (ro-ture' [French *u*]).—Plebeian condition or rank.

roué, *n.* (roo-ay').—A debauchee.

rouge, *a.* (roozh).—Red.

rouge, *n.*—Any cosmetic for coloring the skin pink or red.

roulette, *n.* (roo-let').—A game.

roundelay, *n.* (roun'de-lay).—A simple melody.

route, *n.* (root [*oo* as in *food*]).—The course or way travelled; a passing.

routine, *n.* (roo-tene').—Any regular course of action.

rubicund, *a.* (roo'bi-kund).—Flushed; ruddy; rosy.

ruby, *n.* (roo'bi).—A transparent gem stone of a deep-red color.

rudiment, *n.* (roo'di-ment).—A first principle or element.

rudimental, *a.* (roo-di-men'tel).—Pertaining to rudiment.

rudimentary, *a.* (roo-di-men'te-ri).—Same as **rudimental.**

rue, *v.* (roo).—To regret extremely; grieve or lament for or over.

ruffian, *n.* (ruf'i-en [or ruf'yen]).—A lawless or reckless brutal fellow.

ruin, *n.* (roo'in).—That which is fallen down and become worthless.

ruin, *v.*—To impair seriously.

ruse, *n.* (rooze).—An action intended to blind or deceive, as to gain some end.

rutabaga, *n.* (roo-tu-bay'gu).—A species of turnip.

ruthless, *a.* (rooth'les [*oo* as in *food*; *th* as in *think*]).—Merciless.

S

Sabaoth, *n.* (sab'e-oth).—Armies; hosts; chiefly in the Scriptural phrase "The Lord of Sabaoth."

Sabbath, *n.* (sab'eth).—The seventh day of the week.

Sabbatical, *a.* (sa-bat'i-kel).—Pertaining to or befitting the Sabbath.

sabbatical, *a.*—Enjoying rest from labor.

saber, sabre, *n.* (say'ber).—A heavy one-edged sword.

saber, saber, *v.*—To wound or kill with a saber.

sabot, *n.* (sah-bowe').—A shoe made of wood.

sabotage, *n.* (sah-bu-tahzh').—1. The act of cutting shoes or sockets for rails in railroad ties; hence, by extension the act of tying up a railroad by malicious damage. 2. Any poor work or other damage done by dissatisfied workmen; plant-wrecking.

saccharin, saccharine, *n.* (sak'er-in [or *rene*]).—A sweetening agent, used as a substitute for sugar by those who can not use sugar owing to diabetes and the like.

saccharine, *a.*—Pertaining to sugar.

saccharose, *n.* (sak'e-rose).—Any one of the group of carbohydrates.

sacerdotal, *a.* (sas-er-dowe'tel).—Priestly.

sachem, *n.* (say'chem).—One of the hereditary chiefs in tribes of North American Indians.

sachet, *n.* (sah-shay').—A scent bag.

sacrament, *n.* (sak'ru-ment).—A religious rite.

sacramentary, *a.* (sak-ru-men'te-ri).—Pertaining to sacrament.

sacramentary, *n.*—A book containing the ritual for mass, sacraments, etc.

sacrarium, *n.* (sa-kray'ri-um).—Any sacred or secluded place where venerated things were deposited.

sacraria, *n.* (sa-kray'ri-u).—Pl. of **sacrarium.**

sacrific, *a.* (sa-krif'ik).—Employed in sacrifice.

sacrifice, *n.* (sak'ri-fise).—1. The act of making an offering to God or a deity, as a tribute of thanksgiving for propitiation and atonement for sin. 2. A loss or deprivation voluntarily incurred in behalf of another person or thing.

sacrifice, *v.* (sak'ri-fize).—1. To offer as a sacrifice. 2. To give up or relinquish, for the sake of another person or thing.

sacrificial, *a.* (sak-ri-fish'el).—Pertaining to or used in sacrifices.

sacrilege, *n.* (sak'ri-lij).—Violation of anything sacred.

sacrilegious, *a.* (sak-ri-lee'jus).—Impious.

sacrist, *n.* (say'krist).—Same as **sacristan.**

sacristan, *n.* (sak'ris-ten).—An officer in charge of the sacristy.

sacristy, *n.* (sak'ris-ti).—A vestry.

sacristies, *n.* (sak'ris-tiz).—Pl. of **sacristy.**

sacrocostal, *a.* (sa-kro-kos'tel).—Connected with the sacrum end of the nature of a rib.

sacrosanct, *a.* (sak'ru-sangkt).—Peculiarly and exceedingly sacred.

sacrum, *n.* (say'krum).—A composite bone constituting the dorsal part of the pelvis.

sacra, *n.* (say'kru).—Pl. of **sacrum.**

Sadducee, *n.* (sad'yoo-see [*oo* as in *foot*]).—

[Bible.] One opposing the party of the Maccabees; hence, by extension, a person of skeptical views.

saffron, *n.* (saf'run).—The dried orange-color stigmas of the saffron-plant.

saga, *n.* (sah'gu [or say'gu]).—A bit of ancient history or legend. [Capital] The Norse goddess of history.

sagacious, *a.* (sa-gay'shus).—Able to discern and distinguish with wide perception.

sagacity, *n.* (sa-gas'i-ti).—Ready and accurate judgment and discernment.

sago, *n.* (say'gu).—A farinaceous food.

sagum, *n.* (say'gum).—[Roman] The common soldier's military cloak.

sahib, *n.* (sah'ib).—[Hindoo] Master; lord; gentleman.

said, *v.* (sed) [p. p. of *say*].—To utter, to state something.

salaam, salam, *n.* (sa-lahm').—An oriental salutation.

salacious, *a.* (sa-lay'shus).—Impure.

salad, *n.* (sal'ed).—Uncooked herbs, dressed with sla, vinegar, or oil, and eaten as a relish.

salamander, *n.* (sal'e-man-der).—A genus of reptiles.

salicylate, *v.* (sal'i-sil-ate).—To impregnate with salicylic acid.

salicylic, *a.* (sal-i-sil'ik).—Pertaining to or derived from certain old willows.

salience, *n.* (say'li-ens).—Projection; protrusion.

salient, *a.* (say'li-ent).—Standing out prominently; conspicuous.

salient, *n.* (say'li-ent).—A salient angle, as of a fortification; a projecting point.

salière, *n.* (sah-lyare' [*a* in *lyare* like *a* in *fare*]).—[Fr.] A salt-cellar.

saline, *a.* (say'line [or sa-line']).—Constituted or consisting of salt.

saline, *n.*—A metallic salt.

saliva, *n.* (sa-lai'vu).—Spittle.

salivant, *a.* (sal'i-vent).—Causing salivation.

salivant, *n.*—A medicine that promotes the secretion of saliva.

salivary, *a.* (sal'i-ve-ri).—Pertaining to saliva.

salivate, *v.* (sal'i-vate).—To produce salivation.

salivation, *n.* (sal-i-vay'shun).—An excessive amount of saliva due to the effects of drugs, as mercury.

salmon, *n.* (sam'un).—A fish.

salon, *n.* (sah-lawn' [*n*, nasalized]).—A fashionable gathering; an apartment.

saltier, saltire, *n.* (sal'tere).—A St. Andrew's cross, or cross in the form of an X.

salubrious, *a.* (sa-liu'bri-us).—Conducive to health; wholesome.

salubrity, *n.* (sa-liu'bri-ti). — Healthfulness; wholesomeness.

salutary, *a.* (sal'yu-te-ri).—Calculated to bring about a sound condition; corrective; beneficial.

salutation, *n.* (sal-yu-tay'shun).—Any form of greeting.

salutatorian, *n.* (sa-liu-tu-towe'ri-en).—A stud-

ent at college who pronounces the salutatory address.

salutatory, *n.* (sa-liu'tu-tu-ri).—An address of welcome.

salute, *n.* (sa-lute').—1. A greeting. 2. A discharge of cannon, or a lowering of colors, in honor of some person or occasion.

salute, *v.*—1. To address with expressions of kind wishes. 2. To greet with a kiss. To honor.

salvage, *v.* (sal'vij).—To save a ship or cargo from wreck, capture, etc.

salvage, *n.*—The act of salvaging.

salve, *n.* (sahv).—A thick adhesive ointment for local ailments.

salve, *v.*—To heal with ointment.

salve, *interj.* (sal'vee).—To salute.

salver, *n.* (sal'ver).—A tray, especially one of silver or other heavy material.

samovar, *n.* (sam'u-vahr).—A huge steaming tea urn.

samurai, *n.* (sah'mu-rai).—The soldiers and scholars of Japan.

sanative, *a.* (san'u-tiv).—Healing.

sanatarium, *n.* (san-u-tay'ri-um).—A health retreat where active measures or treatment do not obtain, but where the conditions are conducive to health.

sanatorium, *n.* (san-u-towe'ri-um).—A place of healing where active measures of treatment obtain.

sanatory, *a.* (san'u-tu-ri). — Conducive to

health—refers only to that which is good; as, "The methods were *sanatory*."

sanctify, *v.* (sangk'ti-fai).—To make holy.

sanctimonious, *a.* (sangk-ti-mowe'ni-us).—Affecting holiness or piety.

sanctimony, *n.* (sangk'ti-mu-ni).—Assumed or outward sanctity.

sanction, *n.* (sangk'shun).—Solemn and final confirmation by supreme authority; ratification.

sanction, *v.*—To confirm; ratify.

sanctity, *n.* (sangk'ti-ti).—Godliness; holiness.

sanctuary, *n.* (sangk'chu-er'i).—A holy or sacred place.

sandwich, *n.* (sand'wich).—Two thin slices of bread, having between them meat, cheese, or other savory food.

sang-froid, *n.* (sahn-frwah' [*n*, nasalized]).—Assurance; collectedness; freedom from agitation.

sanguiferous, *a.* (sang-gwif'er-us).—Conveying blood.

sanguinary, *a.* (sang'gwi-ne-ri).—Characterized by slaughter.

sanguine, *a.* (sang'win).—Of buoyant disposition; hopeful of the best; confident.

sanguineous, *a.* (sang-gwin'e-us).—Pertaining to or forming blood.

sanguinolent, *a.* (sang-gwin'u-lent).—Tinged or mixed with blood.

Sanhedrin, *n.* (san'he-drin).—A Jewish court or tribunal.

sanitarium, *n.* (san-i-tay'ri-um).—An incorrect spelling of **sanatarium.***

sanitary, *a.* (san'i-te-ri).—Hygienic, referring to that which is good or bad, as, "The *sanitary* conditions were poor."

sanitorium.—An incorrect spelling of **sanatorium.**

sans, *prep.* (sahns; *n*, nasalized).—Without.

sansculotte, *n.* (sanz-kiu-lot' [or Fr. sahn-kulot; Fr. *u*; *n* nasalized]).—A name given to the poorer men of France who took part in the French Revolution and who stormed the Bastille.

Sanskrit, *a.* (san'skrit).—Pertaining to the ancient sacred language of India.

Sanskrit, *n.*—The ancient and classic language preserved in the Hindu sacred writings.

sapid, *a.* (sap'id).—Possessing flavor; savory.

sapience, *n.* (say'pi-ens).—Deep wisdom or knowledge; learning; often ironical.

sapient, (say'pi-ent).—Possessing deep wisdom; often ironical.

sapiental, *a.* (say-pi-en'shel).—Same as **sapient.**

saponacious, *a.* (sap-u-nay'shus).—Having the quality of soap.

saponary, *a.* (sap'u-ne-ri).—Same as **saponacious.**

sapphire, *n.* (saf'ire).—A precious stone, usually blue, used in jewelry.

saraband, *n.* (sar'u-band).—A stately Spanish dance.

*The ruling in Standard is incorrect. See **The Correct Word: How To Use It** for full exposition of the meaning.

Saracen, *n.* (sar'e-sen).—An Arabian.

Saracenic, *a.* (sar-e-sen'ik).—Pertaining to the Saracens.

sarcasm, *n.* (sahr'kazm).—Cutting and reproachful language.

sarcastic, *a.* (sahr-kas'tik).—Given to sarcasm.

sarcophagus, *a.* (sahr-kof'u-gus).—1. A kind of limestone. 2. A coffin. 3. A kind of wine-cooler.

sardine, *n.* (sahr-dene').—A small fish preserved in oil as a delicacy.

sardonic, *a.* (sar-don'ik).—Forced; apparently but not really proceeding from gaiety; bitterly ironical; sarcastic.

sardonyx, *n.* (sahr'du-niks).—A variety of onyx.

sarsaparilla, *n.* (sahr-su-pu-ril'u).—A Mexican plant, whose root is valued as medicine.

sarsenet, *n.* (sahrs'net).—A fine thin silk fabric.

sassafras, *n.* (sas'u-fras).—An aromatic tree of the laurel family.

satanic, *a.* (sa-tan'ik).—Like Satan; fiendish.

satiability, *n.* (say-shi-u-bil'i-ti).—Character of being satisfied.

satiable, *a.* (say'shi-u-bl).—Capable of being satiated.

satiate, *v.* (say'shi-ate).—To gratify to the utmost.

satiation, *n.* (say-shi-ay'shun).—The condition of being satiated.

satiety, *n.* (sa-tai'e-ti).—Excess of gratification.

satire, *n.* (sat'ire).—1. Ridicule, whether caustic or simply humorous, open or latent. 2. An investive poem.

satiric, *a.* (sa-tir'ik).—Pertaining to satire.

satirical, *a.* (sa-tir'i-kel).—Same as **satiric.**

satirist, *n.* (sat'i-rist).—A writer of satires.

satisfaction, *n.* (sat-is-fak'shun).—Full gratification of desire, need, or want.

satisfactory, *a.* (sat-is-fak'tu-ri).—Sufficient.

satisfy, *v.* (sat'is-fai).—To supply fully.

satrap, *n.* (say'trap).—A governor of ancient Persia.

saturate, *v.* (sach'u-rate).—To cause to become completely penetrated or soaked.

saturation, *n.* (sach-u-ray'shun).—The act of saturating.

Saturday, *n.* (sat'er-day).—The seventh day of the week; the day of the Jewish Saturday.

Saturn, *n.* (sat'ern).—The planet next beyond Jupiter.

Saturnalia, *n.* (sat-er-nay'li-u).—The festival of Saturn.

saturnine, *a.* (sat'er-nin [or *nine*]).—Morose, dull, heavy.

satyr, *n.* (sat'er).—One of a class of lascivious sylvan deities, part man and part goat.

satyric, *a.* (sa-tir'ik).—Pertaining to satyrs.

saucy, *a.* (saw'si).—Disrespectful to superiors; impudent; pert.

saunter, *v.* (sahn'ter [or sawn'ter]).—To wander idly; lounge.

sausage, *n.* (saw'sej).—An article of food.

sauterne, *n.* (sowe'tern [*e* as in *err*]).—A French white wine from the Sauterne district.

savage, *a.* (sav'ej).—Of a wild and untamed nature.

savage, *n.*—A wild and uncivilized human being.

savant, *n.* (sah-vahn' [*n*, nasalized]).—[Fr.] A man of learning.

savoir-faire, *n.* (sah-vwahr-fare').—French—Skill, tact.

savoir-vivre, *n.* (sah-vwahr-vee'vr).—French—Good breeding.

savor, savour, *n.* (say'ver).—Flavor; relish.

savory, savoury, *a.* (say'ver-i).—Palatable; appetizing.

Saxon, *a.* (saks'un).—Pertaining to the Saxons.

Saxon, *n.*—A member of a Teutonic tribe formerly occupying Holstein.

says, *v.* (sez [present tense; third person singular of *say*]).—

saxophone, *n.* (saks'u-fone).—A brass wind-instrument.

scabbard, *n.* (skab'erd).—A sheath.

scald, *n.* (skawld).—A burn or injury to the skin or flesh by a hot fluid, as water or steam.

scald, *v.*—To burn with hot liquid.

scald, *n.* (skawld [or skahld]).—An ancient Scandinavian poet.

scallop, *n.* (skol'up).—1. A marine shell-fish.

2. A curving of the edge of anything.
3. A disk for baking oysters in.

scallop, *v.*—To mark or cut the edges into segments of circles.

scalloped, *pp.* (skol'upt).—Ornamented around the edge with scallops.

scalp, *n.* (skalp).—The skin, or skin and hair, of the top of the skull.

scalp, *v.*—To tear or remove the scalp from.

scan, *v.* (skan).—To examine with critical care and detail.

scant, *a.* (skant).—Scarcely enough.

scantling, *n.* (skant'ling).—A piece of timber sawed or cut of a small size.

scapula, *n.* (skap'yu-lu).—A bone of the shoulder.

scapular, *a.* (skap'yu-ler).—Pertaining to the scapula or scapular.

scapular, *n.*—A dress worn by members of religious orders.

scar, *n.* (skahr).—The mark left on the skin after the healing of a wound.

scarf, *n.* (skahrf).—A strip of some fabric used for apparel.

scarification, *n.* (skar-i-fi-kay'shun). — A scratching or cutting.

scarificator, *n.* (skar'i-fi-kay-ter).—A surgical instrument for making incisions.

scarfy, *v.* (skar'i-fai).—To scratch.

scathe, *n.* (skathe [*th* as in *that*]).—Severe harm; damage; loss.

scathe, *v.*—To injure severely.

scavenger, *n.* (skav'en-jer).—One or something that gathers up dirt and refuse.

scenario, *n.* (se-nah'ri-owe).—The plot of a dramatic work.

scenery, *n.* (sene'er-i).—1. The elements of a scene. 2. Theatrical scenes collectively.

scenic, *a.* (sene'ik [or sen'ik]).—Artistic in grouping and effect.

scenical, *a.* (sene'i-kel [or sen'ik-el]).—Same as **scenic.**

schedule, *n.* (skej'ul [or sked'yul]).—An official or formal list or inventory.

schedule, *v.*—To make a schedule of.

scherzando, *a.* (sker-tsahn'du).

scherzo, *n.* (sker'tsowe).—Playful movement in a sonata.

schesis, *n.* (skee'sis).—Habitude of mind.

schism, *n.* (sizm).—Something cut off.

schisma, *n.* (skis'mu).—A musical term.

schismatic, *a.* (siz-mat'ik).—Pertaining to schism.

schist, *n.* (shist).—A kind of rock.

scholar, *n.* (skol'er).—One who goes to school for instruction.

scholarly, *adv.* (skol'er-li).—In a scholarly manner.

scholastic, *a.* (sko-las'tik).—Pertaining to scholars, education, or schools.

scholastic, *n.*—A schoolman of the middle ages.

scholasticism, *n.* (sko-las'ti-sizm).—The method or the subtilities of the schools of philosophy.

scholium, *n.* (skowe'li-um).—An explanatory comment.

scholia, *n.* (skowe'li-u).—Pl. of **scholium.**

sciatic, *a.* (sai-at'ik).—Pertaining to the hip.

sciatic, *n.*—A sciatic nerve or part.

sciatica, *n.* (sai-at'i-ku).—Neuralgia of the hip and thigh.

sciolism, *n.* (sai'u-lizm).—Superficial knowledge.

scintillate, *v.* (sin'ti-late).—To emit sparks.

scintillation (sin-ti-lay'shun).—The act of scintillating.

sciolist, *n.* (sai'u-list).—One who is superficial.

sciolistic, *a.* (sai-u-lis'tik).—Pertaining to sciolism or sciolists.

scion, *n.* (sai'en).—1. A shoot of a plant, especially for ingrafting. 2. A descendent; an heir.

scire facias (sai'ree fay'shi-es).—In law, a writ.

scoff, *v.* (skawf).—To mock at; jeer; treat with derision or scorn.

scolecite, *n.* (skol'e-site).—An earth-worm.

scorch, *v.* (skawrch')—To burn superficially without consuming.

scoria, *n.* (skowe'ri-u).—Dross.

scorn, *n.* (skawrn).—Disdain.

scourge, *v.* (skerj).—To whip severely; lash.

screw, *n.* (skroo).—1. A cylinder grooved spirally; one of the six mechanical powers.

scrofula, *n.* (skrof'yu-lu).—A disease affecting the lymphatic glands, esp. those of the neck.

scruple, *n.* (skroo'pl).—Hesitation as to action

from the difficulty of determining what is right or expedient.

scrupulous, *a.* (skroo'piu-lus).—Influenced by or exercising scruples.

scrutiny, *n.* (skroo'ti-ni).—Minute inquiry or research.

scullery, *n.* (skul'er-ri).—A back-kitchen.

scullion, *n.* (skul'yun).—A servant who does menial services in the kitchen.

sculptor, *n.* (skulp'ter).—One who sculptures.

sculpture, *n.* (skulp'cher [or *ture*]).—1. Art of cutting wood, stone, or other material into images. 2. Carved work.

sculpture, *v.*—To carve; to engrave.

scurril, scurrile, *a.* (skur'il).—Such as befits a low jester.

scurrility, *n.* (sku-ril'i-ti).—Foul and obscene language.

scurrilous, *a.* (skur'il-us).—Grossly indecent and vulgar.

scurry, *n.* (skur'i).—A movement, as running or flying, with bustle or precipitate haste.

scurry, *v.*—To cause to move with precipitate haste.

scurvy, *a.* (sker'vi).—Meanly low or contemptible; base; disgraceful.

scurvy, *n.*—A kind of disease.

scutcheon, *n.* (skuch'un).—Same as **escutcheon.**

scythe, *n.* (sithe [*th* as in *that*]).—A long curved blade for mowing.

seamstress, *n.* (seme'stress).—A woman skilled in needlework.

séance, *n.* (say-ahns' [*n*, nasalized]).—1. A session or sitting, especially of some consulting or deliberative assembly. 2. An exhibition given by a medium or the like.

season, *n.* (see'zn).—A period of time.

sebaceous, *a.* (se-bay'shi-us).—Pertaining to or appearing like fat.

secant, *a.* (see'kent).—Intersecting; dividing.

secede, *v.* (se-sede').—To withdraw from union.

secession, *n.* (se-sesh'un).—The act of seceding.

secondary, *a.* (sek'un-de-ri).—Of second rank or importance.

seclude, *v.* (se-klood').—To remove and keep apart, as from company or society.

seclusion, *n.* (se-kloo'zhun).—Solitude; retirement.

secondo, *n.* (say-kone'du).—In music, the second part.

secrecy, *n.* (see'kre-si).—Concealment.

secret, *a.* (see'kret).—Kept separate and hidden from view and knowledge.

secret, *n.*—Something not to be told.

secretary, *n.* (sek're-ter-i).—1. One who attends to correspondence, keeps records, or does other writing for another or others.

secrete, *v.* (se-krete').—1. To hide. 2. To separate from blood or sap.

secretion, *n.* (se-kree'shun).—The substance secreted.

secretive, *a.* (se-kree'tiv).—Tending to keep secret.

secretiveness, *n.* (se-kree'tiv-nes).—Inclination to secrete or conceal.

secretly, *adv.* (see'kret-li).—In a secret manner.

secretory, *a* (se-kree'tu-ri).—Concerned in secreting.

secretum, *n.* (se-kree'tum).—A private seal.

sect, *n.* (sekt).—A school or denomination; especially, a religious denomination.

sectarian, *a.* (sek-tay'ri-en).—Pertaining to the interests of a sect or sects.

sectary, *n.* (sekt'er-i).—A member of a particular sect.

sectile, *a.* (sek'til).—Admitting of being cut.

secular, *a.* (sek'yu-ler).—Free or unrestricted as opposed to religious; general.

secure, *a.* (se-kure').—Guarded against danger; safe.

sedan, *n.* (se-dan').—A vehicle for one passenger.

sedate, *a.* (se-date').—Dignified.

sedative, *a.* (sed'u-tiv).—Having a soothing or tranquilizing tendency.

sedative, *n.*—A medicine efficacious in allaying pain.

sedentary, *a.* (sed'en-te-ri).—Accustomed to sitting.

sedile, *n.* (se-dai'lee).—A seat near the altar in a chancel, for the use of the officiating clergy.

sediment, *n.* (sed'i-ment).—Settlings, dregs.

sedimentary, *a.* (sed-i-men'te-ri).—Of the nature of sediment.

sedition, *n.* (se-dish'un).—Conduct directed against public order and the tranquility of the state.

seditious, *a.* (se-dish'us).—Factious; turbulent.

seduce, *v.* (se-duse).—To lead astray.

sedulous, *a.* (sed'yu-lus).—Constant in application or attention.

segment, *n.* (seg'ment).—One of the parts into which an object is naturally divided.

segmentary, *a.* (seg'men-te-ri).—Pertaining to segments.

segregate, *v.* (seg're-gate).—To place apart from others or the rest.

segregation, *a.* (seg-re-gay'shun).—Separation; isolation.

segregative, *a.* (seg're-gay- [slighted] tiv).—Having a tendency to segregate.

seignior, seigneur, *n.* (sene'yer).—A lord.

seine, *n.* (sane).—An encircling fish-net.

seizin, *n.* (see'zn).—The possession of land under claim of a freehold.

sejant, sejeant, *a.* (see'jent).—Sitting with the fore limbs erect, as a lion.

selective, *a.* (se-lek'tiv).—Exercising choice.

selvage, selvedge, *n.* (sel'vej).—The edge of a fabric when so woven or finished that it will not ravel and needs no hemming.

semester, *n.* (se-mes'ter).—A college half-year.

seminar, *n.* (semi-i-nahr').—A group of stud-

ents assembled to pursue some special work in a college or university.

seminary, *n.* (sem'i-ne-ri).—A place of education.

semiology, semeiology, *n.* (see-mai-ol'u-ji).—The logical theory of signs; the use of gestures to complete thoughts.

semiotics, semeiotics, *n.* (see-mai-ot'iks).—Same as **semiology.**

semitaur, *n.* (sem'i-tawr).—A fabulous monster.

Semite, *n.* (sem'ite).—One of the Semitic race.

Semitic, *a.* (sem-it'ik).—Pertaining to the Semite, the real or reputed descendants of Shem (Sem). Denoting the southwestern Asiatic stock of the Caucasic or Mediterranean type, including Assyrians, Arameans, Hebraes-Phocnicians, Arabs, and Abyssinians.

Semitic, *n.*—The Semitic language collectively.

Semitism, *n.* (sem'i-tizm).—A Semitic word or idiom.

sempre, *adv.* (sem'pray).—Always.

sempstress, *n.* (semp'stres).—A seamstress.

semplice, *a.* (sem'plee-chay).—It., plain, simple.

senate, *n.* (sen'et).—Any one of various legislative bodies.

senator, *n.* (sen'u-ter).—A member of the senate.

senatus, *n.* (se-nay'tus).—Same as **senate.**

senescence, *n.* (se-nes'ens).—Beginning of old age; decay by time.

senescent, *a.* (se-nes'ent).—Growing old.

seneschal, *n.* (sen'e-shel).—An official in the household of a medieval prince; sometimes a royal magistrate.

senile, senil, *a.* (see'nile [or *nil*]).—Pertaining to old age.

senility, *n.* (se-nil'i-ti).—Stupidness as a result of age.

senior, *a.* (sene'yer).—Older in years; elder.

seniority, *n.* (see-ni-or'i-ti).—Priority of age, service, or rank.

senna, *n.* (sen'u).—The dried leaflets of a genus of the bean family, used medicinally.

señor, *n.* (say-nyor').—Spanish, a gentleman.

señora, *n.* (say-nyore'u).—Spanish, a lady.

señorita, *n.* (say-nyor-ee'tu).—Spanish, a young lady.

sensate, *a.* (sen'sate).—Perceived or appreciated by the senses.

sensible, *a.* (sen'si-bl).—1. Displaying reason. 2. Capable of experiencing physical sensation. 3. Perceptible through the senses. 4. Highly sensitive.

sensibility, *n.* (sen-si-bil'i-ti).—1. The state of experiencing sensation. 2. Capability of feeling; sensitiveness.

sensigenous, *a.* (sen-sig'e-nus).—Producing sensation.

sensile, *a.* (sen'sil).—Affecting the senses.

sensitive, *a.* (sen'si-tiv).—Easily affected.

sensitiveness, *n.* (sen'si-tiv-nes).—The state of being sensitive.

sensitivism, *n.* (sen'si-tiv-ism).—The style of a school of Dutch novelists.

sensitivity, *n.* (sen-si-tiv'i-ti).—Sensitiveness.

sensitize, *v.* (sen'si-tize).—To render sensitive.

sensitization (sen-si-ti-zay'shun).—The process of sensitizing.

sensorium, *n.* (sen-sowe'ri-um).—The whole nervous system so far as it is susceptible of sensations.

sensory, *a.* (sen'su-ri).—Conveying or producing sensation.

sensory, *n.*—A sense-organ or a faculty of sensation.

sensual, *a.* (sen'shoo-el [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Carnal.

sensualism, *n.* (sen-shoo'el-ism [*oo* as in *foot*]).—1. Sensuality. 2. (Philos.) A debased form of sensationalism. 3. (Ethics) The system that regards pleasure as the highest good. 4. (Esthetics) The doctrine of the beautiful as emphasizing the sensuous elements and qualities rather than the formal and ideal.

sensualist, *n.* (sen'shoo-el-ist [*oo* as in *foot*]).—1. A sensual person. 2. An adherent of the doctrine of sensualism in ethics, philosophy, or esthetics.

sensualistic, *a.* (sen-shoo-al-is'tik [*oo* as in *foot*]).—1. Given to sensuality. 2. (Philos.) Pertaining to sensualism.

sensuality, *n.* (sen-shoo-al'i-ti [*oo* as in *foot*]).—The state or quality of being sensual.

sensuous, *a.* (sen'shoo-us [*oo* as in *foot*]).—

Pertaining to the senses; readily affected through the senses, whether of the physical or esthetical order.

sensuousness, *n.* (sen'shoo-us-nes [*oo* as in *foot*]).—The quality of being sensuous.

sentential, *a.* (sen-ten'shel).—Decisive.

sententious, *a.* (sen-ten'shus).—Pithy; axiomatic.

sententiousness, *n.* (sen-ten'shus-nes).—The quality of being sententious.

sentience, *n.* (sen'shi-ens [or sen'shens]).—1. The state of being sentient; capacity for sensation of sense perception. 2. Awareness of an object without thought. 3. Physical sensibility.

sentiency, *n.* (sen'shi-en-si [or sen'shent-si]).—State of possessing powers of sensation; capacity for sense-perception.

sentient, *a.* (sen'shi-ent [or sen'shent]).—Possessing the power of sense or sense-perception.

sentient, *n.*—One capable of sensation or perception.

sentiment, *n.* (sen'ti-munt).—1. Noble, tender, or artistic feeling. 2. The quality or group of characteristics of an object that causes the feeling of sentiment.

sentimental, *a.* (sen-ti-men'tel).—Characterized by sentiment.

sentimentalism, *n.* (sen-ti-men'tel-izm).—The state of being sentimental.

sentimentality, *n.* (sen-ti-men-tal'i-ti).—The spirit that elevates sentiment to the

place of a ruling principle; undue regard for seniment.

sentimentalize, *v.* (sen-ti-men'tel-ize).—To surround or affect with sentiment.

senza, *prep.* (sen'tsu).—Without.

separative, *a.* (sep'u-ray [slighted] -tiv).—Promotive of disunion or disjunction.

separator, *n.* (sep'u-ray-ter).—Any device for dividing or separating things.

separatory, *a.* (sep'u-re-tu-ri).—Tending to separate.

separatory, *n.*—Same as **separator.**

separatrix, *n.* (sep'u-ray-triks).—Same as **separator.**

sepia, *a.* (see'pi-u).—Dark-brown with a tinge of red.

sepia, *n.*—A secretion of ink produced by the cuttle fish.

septemvir, *n.* (sep-tem'ver).—One of seven men associated in some office, authority, or work.

septembirate, *n.* (sep-tem'vi-ret).—The office of a septemvir.

septenary, *a.* (sep'te-ne-ri).—Pertaining to seven.

septenary, *n.*—A group of seven things.

septime, *n.* (sep'teme).—The seventh position of a swordsman.

septuagenarian, *n.* (sep-tiu-u-ji-nay'ri-en).—A person seventy years old.

septuagenary, *a.* (sep-tiu-aj'e-ne-ri).—Containing seventy, as a period.

septuagesima, *n.* (sep-tiu-u-jes'i-mu).—The

third Sunday before Lent.

Septuajunt, *n.* (sep'tiu-u-junt).—A Greek version of the Old Testament Scriptures, made between 280 and 130 B. C.

sepulcher, sepulchre, *n.* (sep'ul-ker).—A tomb; vault.

sepulcher, *v.*—To entomb.

sepulchral, *a.* (se-pul'krel).—Of or belonging to a sepulcher.

sequacious, *a.* (se-kway'shus).—Inclined to follow.

sequaciousness, *n.* (se-kway'shus-nes).—The quality of being sequacious.

sequacity, *n.* (se-kwas'i-ti).—Same as **sequaciousness.**

sequel, *n.* (see'kwel).—A continuation.

sequela, *n.* (se-kwee'lu).—A conclusion.

sequelae, *n.* (se-kwee' [or *kway'*] lee).—Pl. of **sequela.**

sequence, *n.* (see'kwens).—That which follows or succeeds.

sequent, *a.* (see'kwent).—Following; succeeding.

sequent, *n.*—Same as **sequence.**

sequential, *a.* (se-kwen'shel).—Same as **sequent.**

sequester, *v.* (se-kwes'ter).—To put aside.

sequestrate, *v.* (se-kwes'trate).—To seize.

sequestration, *n.* (sek-wes-tray'shun).1. A setting aside a thing in controversy. 2. Retirement.

sequestrator, *n.* (sek'wes-tray-ter).—One who sequests property.

sequin, *n.* (see'kwin).—1. A gold coin of the Venetian republic. 2. A metal disk used as a trimming.

seraglio, *n.* (say-rah'lyu [or se-ral'yu]).—The old palace of the sultans at Constantinople.

serai, *n.* (se-rah'i).—1. A caravansary. 2. Same as **seraglio.**

seraph, *n.* (ser'ef).—An angel of the highest order.

seraphic, *a.* (ser-af'ik).—Pertaining to or of the nature of a seraph.

seraphim, *n.* (ser'u-fim).—Pl. of **seraph.**

serenade, *n.* (ser-e-nade').—An evening song; specifically, a song sung in the open air at night.

serenade, *v.*—To entertain or honor with a serenade.

serenata, *n.* (ser-e-nah'tah).—A cantata not sacred intended to be performed in the open air.

serenity, *n.* (se-ren'i-ti).—A condition of peacefulness and quiet.

serfage, *n.* (serf'ej).—The condition of being bound to live on an estate as a peasant laborer.

serfdom, *n.* (serf'dum).—Same as **serfage.**

sergeant, serjeant, *n.* (sahr'jent).—A non-commissioned military officer.

sergeantry, serjeantry, *n.* (sahr'jen-tri).—A tenure of land by grand or petit sergeantry.

sergeanty, *n.* (sahr'jent-i).—A tenure of lands

on condition of rendering some service directly to the king himself.

serial, *a.* (see'ri-el).—Pertaining to or consisting of a series.

serial, *n.*—A work appearing in a succession of parts.

seriality, *n.* (see-ri-al'i-ti).—Succession or sequence of parts.

seriate, *v.* (see'ri-ate).—To arrange in a series or connected order.

seric, *a.* (ser'ik).—Pertaining to the **Seres** or **Sera.**

series, *n.* (see'riz).—A connected order or succession of things.

seringa, *n.* (se-ring'gu).—A Brazilian tree.

sermon, *n.* (ser'mun).—A discourse by a clergyman.

serpent, *n.* (ser'pent).—A scaly, limbless reptile.

serpenteau, *n.* (ser-pen-towe').—An iron ring used in defending or attacking a breach.

serpentine, *a.* (ser'pen-tine [or *tin*]).—Of, pertaining to, or like a serpent.

serpentine, *n.*—A mineral or rock of a spotted or mottled appearance.

serpentine, *v.*—To be tortuous or winding.

serrate, *a.* (ser'ate).—Notched on the edge like a saw.

serum, *n.* (see'rum).—1. Liquid portion of the blood. 2. A fluid of similar nature from the blood-vessels.

service, *n.* (serv'is).—Labor performed for another.

servient, *a.* (serv-i-ent).—Subordinate.

serviette, *a.* (ser-vi-et' [or ser-vyet']).—A table-napkin.

servile, servil, *a.* (ser'vil).—Like a slave.

servility, *n.* (ser-vil'i-ti).—The state of being servile.

servitor, *n.* (serv'i-ter).—An undergraduate partly supported by the college funds.

servitude, *n.* (serv'i-tude).—The condition of a slave.

servitus, *n.* (serv'i-tus).—Same as **servitude**.

sesame, *n.* (ses'u-mi).—An annual herbaceous plant.

sesquipedalian, *a.* (ses-kwi-pe-day'li-en).—Measuring a foot and a half; said of long words.

sessil, sessile, *a.* (ses'il).—Immediately attached by the base.

sestina, *n.* (ses-tee'nu).—A form of verse borrowed from the French.

sestine, *n.* (ses'tin).—Same as **sestina**.

sewerage, *n.* (siu'er-ej).—Systematic draining by sewers.

sexagonal, *a.* (seks-aj'e-nel).—Pertaining to the number sixty.

sexagenarian, *n.* (seks-aj-e-nay'ri-en).—A person between sixty and seventy years of age.

sexagenary, *a.* (seks-aj'e-ne-ri).—Same as **sexagenal**.

sexagene, *n.* (seks'u-jene).—The sixth of a circumference of a circle.

sextet, *n.* (seks-tet′).—A band of six players or singers.

sextumvirate, *n.* (seks-tum′vi-rate).—An office held by six men jointly.

sexual, *a.* (seks′shoo-el [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Pertaining to or distinguishing sex.

sheik, sheikh, *n.* (sheke [or *shake*]).—A chief in Turkey; an old man.

shekel, *n.* (shek′el).—An Assyrian and Babylonian weight.

sherbet, *n.* (sher′bet).—A flavored water-ice.

sherif, shereef, *n.* (sher-efe′).—In Hindu, a prince.

sherif, sheriff, *n.* (sher′if).—The chief administrative officer of a county.

sheroot, *n.* (she-root′).—Same as **cheroot.**

shire, *n.* (shire [or *shere*]).—A territorial division of Great Britain.

shirred, *a.* (sherd).—Gathered.

shrew, *n.* (shroo).—A scold.

sibilant, *n.* (sib′i-lent).—A hissing sound,—*s, z, sh, zh, ch, dzh.*

sibyl, *n.* (sib′il).—1. A prophetess that tells the will of Jupiter. 2. A fortune-teller.

sibylline. *a.* (sib′il-in [or *ine*]).—Prophetic; oracular.

siccative, *a.* (sik′u-tiv).—Drying.

sidereal, *a.* (sai-dee′re-el).—Pertaining to the stars; starry.

sidereous, *a.* (si-dee′re-us).—Same as **sidereal.**

sierra, *n.* (si-er′u).—A mountain chain or range.

siesta, *n.* (si-es′tu).—A midday rest or nap.

sieve, *n.* (siv).—A utensil for separating the

fine part of any substance from the coarse.

signatory, *a.* (sig'nu-tu-ri).—Bound by the terms of a signed instrument, especially an international treaty or convention.

signatory, *n.*—One who has signed or is bound by a signed statement.

signature, *n.* (sig'nu-cher).—A person's name.

significative, *a.* (sig-nif'i-ku-tiv).—Having signification or meaning.

significance, *n.* (sig-nif'i-kens).—Expressiveness.

significant, *a.* (sig-nif'i-kent).—Bearing a meaning.

signification, *n.* (sig-nif-i-kay'shun). — That which is signified; sense; import.

significavit, *n.* (sig-nif-i-kay'vit).—In ecclesiastic law, a writ.

signify, *v.* (sig'ni-fai).—1. To express; announce. 2. To betoken in any way. 3. To matter.

signor, *n.* (see'nyor).—An Italian lord.

signora, *n.* (see-nyowe'ru).—Italian equivalent to Madame.

signorina, *n.* (see-nyu-ree'nu).—Italian, equivalent to Miss.

silesia, *n.* (si-lec'shi-u).—Lining used for dresses.

silhouette, *n.* (sil-oo-et' [*oo* as in *foot*]).—A profile drawing or portrait in outline; any simple sketch or description in outline.

similitude, *n.* (si-mil'i-tude).—Similarity.

simplicity, *n.* (sim-plis'i-ti).—The state or quality of being simple.

simulation, *n.* (sim-yu-lay'shun).—Falseness in appearance, character, or condition.

silica, *n.* (sil'i-ku).—A white or colorless, extremely hard, crystalline, silicon.

silicic, *a.* (si-lis'ik).—Pertaining to silica.

silicious, siliceous, *a.* (si-lish'us).—Same as **silicic.**

sillometer, *n.* (si-lom'e-ter).—A measure of speed of a ship.

simitar, scimitar, *n.* (sim'i-ter).—A convex-edged sword or sabre of extreme curve.

simoon, *n.* (si-moon').—A hot, dry wind of the Arabian desert.

simous, *a.* (sai'mus).—Concave.

simplify, *v.* (sim'pli-fai).—To make simple.

simplification, *n.* (sim-pli-fi-kay'shun).—The act of simplifying.

simulacrum, *n.* (sim-yu-lay'krum).—An image.

simulate, *v.* (sim'yu-late).—To pretend.

simulatory, *a.* (sim'yu-lu-tu-ri).—Marked by simulation.

simultaneity, *n.* (sim-ul- [or sai-mul] tu-nee'i-ti).—Simultaneousness.

simultaneous, *a.* (sim-ul- [or sai-mul] tay'ne-us).—Being at the same time; together.

simultaneousness, *n.* (sim-ul [or sai-mul] tay'-ne-us-nes).—The state of being simultaneous.

sincere, *a.* (sin-sere').—True; genuine.

sincerity, *n.* (sin-ser'i-ti).—Honesty of purpose.

sinciput, *n.* (sin'si-put).—The top of the head, especially the anterior portion.

sinecure, *a.* (sai'ne-kure).—Relating to a sinecure.

sinecure, *n.*—An office that has a revenue without employment.

sine die, (sai'nee dai'ee).—Without day.

sine qua non, (sai'nee kway non).—Literally, without which not; an essential.

sinew, *n.* (sin'yoo [*oo* as in *foot*]).—1. A tendon or other fibrous cord. 2. Strength, or that which supplies strength.

singular, *a.* (sing'gu-ler).—Standing by itself; isolated.

singularly, *adv.* (sing'gu-ler-li).—In a singular manner.

singularity, *n.* (sing-gu-lar'i-ti).—Unprecedented character; uncommonness.

sinister, *a.* (sin'is-ter).—Suggesting evil; inauspicious.

sinuous, *a.* (sin'yu-us).—Characterized by bends, folds, or curves.

sinuousness, *n.* (sin'yu-us-nes).—The state of being sinuous.

siphon, *n.* (sai'fun).—A bent tube or pipe for drawing liquid from a vessel.

si quis (sai'kwis).—A notification.

sircar, *n.* (ser-kahr').—The government of a country, especially India.

sirdar, *n.* (ser-dahr').—In India, or Oriental countries, a chief or lord; in Egypt, the commander-in-chief of an army.

siren, *n.* (sai'ren).—1. One of three fabled

damsels, who sung with ravishing sweetness. 2. An enticing woman. 3. An apparatus used in giving a whistle signal.

sirloin, *n.* (ser'loin).—The part of beef over the kidney.

sirrah, *n.* (sir'u).—[Archaic] Sir.

sirup, syrup, *n.* (sir'up [*i* as in *it*]).—Sweetened juice of vegetables or fruits; also, any sweetened liquid.

sistine, *a.* (sis'tin [or *tene*]).—Belonging or related to the five popes named Sixtus.

situate, *v.* (sich'oo-ate [*oo* as in *foot*]).—To give a specific position to.

situation, *n.* (sich-oo-ay'shun [*oo* as in *foot*]).—1. Having a fixed place. 2. A salaried position. 3. A combination of varied circumstances.

Siva, *n.* (see'vu).—A Hindu deity in the character of a transformer of forces, forming with Brahma and Vishnu the so-called Hindu trinity.

ski, *v.* (skai).—To slide on skis.

ski, *n.*—A snow or ice-shoe used for sliding, being a sort of a toboggan for the foot.

skiagraph, *n.* (skai-u-graf).—A permanent shadow picture produced by Roentgen rays, which pass through the object and fall upon a sensitive photographic film.

skiascopy, *n.* (skai'u-skowe-pi).—A shadow test.

slash, *n.* (slash).—Long cut.

slash, *v.*—To cut in long cuts.

Slav, *n.* (slahv [or *slav*]).—1. A branch of the Aryan family. 2. One belonging to the Slavonic group.

Slavonic, *a.* (slu-von'ik).—Pertaining to the Slavs.

slavish, *a.* (slave'ish).—Servile.

sliver, *n.* (sliv'er).—A splinter.

slough, *n.* (sluf).—Dead tissue separated and thrown off from the living part.

slough, *v.*—To cast off; to shed.

slough, *n.* (slou).—A place of deep mud or mire.

slough, *n.* (sloo [*oo* as in *food*]).—[U. S.] A depression in a prairie, often dry.

sluice, *n.* (sloos [*oo* as in *food*]).—A passage for water with a gate, for regulating the flow.

sluice, *v.*—To wet or drench.

smock, *v.* (smok).—To shirr; to clothe in a smock.

smock, *n.*—A smocked frock.

snare, *n.* (snare [*a* as in *fare*]).—A trap.

sobriety, *n.* (so-brai'e-ti).—Reasonableness; sedateness; seriousness.

sobriquet, *n.* (sowe-bri-kay').—A nickname.

sociability, *n.* (sowe-shu-bil'i-ti).—The quality of being sociable.

sociable, *a.* (sowe'shu-bl).—Inclined to seek company.

social, *a.* (sowe'shel).—Of or pertaining to society.

socialism, *n.* (sowe'shul-izm).—1. A state of society based on public collective own-

ership of special public utilities, and on democratic management of the industries by the community for the benefit of the community. 2. The organized movement which aims at the realization of such a state.

socialist, *n.* (sowe'shel-ist).—One who advocates socialism.

sociality, *n.* (sowe-shi-al'i-ti).—Same as **sociability.**

society, *n.* (so-sai'e-ti).—1. A number of persons associated. 2. Any community, especially, the more cultivated portion of that community. 3. Companionship.

sociological, *a.* (sowe-shi-o-loj'i-kel).—Pertaining to sociology—the science that pertains to the laws that govern human society.

sociology, *n.* (sowe-shi-ol'u-ji).—The philosophical study of society.

sodality, *n.* (so-dal'i ti).—A brotherhood.

sofa, *n.* (sowe'fu).—A long ornamental seat, with a stuffed bottom.

soft, *a.* (sawft).—1. Easily yielding to pressure. 2. Easy; quiet. 3. Not tinged with salts, as water.

soften, *v.* (sawf'en).—To make soft or softer.

sojourn, *n.* (sowe'jern [or so-jern']).—The act or state of sojourning.

sojourn, *v.*—To reside or dwell temporarily; abide for a time.

solace, *n.* (sol'es).—Comfort in grief, trouble, or calamity.

solace, *v.*—To relieve in affliction; comfort.

solatium, *n.* (so-lay'shi-um).—Compensation for loss.

solder, *n.* (sod'er).—A fusible alloy used for joining metallic surfaces or margins.

solder, *v.*—To unite.

soldier, *n.* (sole'jer).—A person engaged in military service.

soldiery, *n.* (sole'jer-i).—Soldiers collectively; military service.

solecism, *n.* (sol'e-sizm).—1. Impropriety in language, or a gross deviation from the rules of syntax. 2. Absurdity.

solecist, *n.* (sol'e-sist).—A person who commits a solecism.

solecize, *v.* (sol'e-size).—To make a solecism.

solemn, *a.* (sol'em).—Impressive; awe-inspiring.

solemnize, *v.* (sol'em-nize).—To perform with solemn ceremonies or legal forms.

solemnity, *n.* (so-lem'ni-ti).—Seriousness; reverence.

solfa, *a.* (sole-fah').—Pertaining to the use of syllables in singing.

solfa, *n.*—Syllables, collectively, used in solmization.

solfeggio, *n.* (sole-fej'u).—Term used in music.

solfeggii, *n.* (sole-fej'ee).—Pl. of **solfeggio.**

solicitous, *a.* (so-lis'i-tus).—Eager or desirous; uneasy.

solicitude, *n.* (so-lis'i-tude).—The state of being solicitous; uneasiness of mind occasioned by desire, anxiety, or fear.

solidarity, *n.* (sol-i-dar'i-ti).—Community of interests; fellowship.

solidarite, *n.* (sowe-lee-dah-ree-tay'). — [Fr.] An entire community of interest among creditors, so that one may demand or receive payment for all.

solidary, *a.* (sol'i-de-ri).—One in nature or interests.

soliloquy, *n.* (so-lil'u-kwi).—A talking to oneself.

soliloquize, *v.* (so-lil'u-kwize).—To talk to oneself.

solitaire, *n.* (sol-i-tare' [*a* as in *fare*]).—A diamond or other valuable gem set alone, as in a ring.

solitary, *a.* (sol'i-te-ri).—Inclined to be alone; not much visited.

solitude, *n.* (sol'i-tude).—Remoteness from places where there is companionship.

sollar, soller, *n.* (sol'er).—A platform or the like in a mine.

solstice, *n.* (sol'stis).—1. Point in the ecliptic at which the sun is furthest from the equator. 2. An epoch.

solvency, *n.* (sol'ven-si).—Ability to pay all debts or just claims.

solvent, *a.* (sol'vent).—Capable of meeting all obligations.

solvent, *n.*—A fluid, as water or alcohol, capable of dissolving substances.

sombrero, *n.* (som-bray'ru).—A broad-brimmed hat.

somebody, *n.* (sum'bod-i).—A person unknown or unnamed.

somnambule, *n.* (som-nam'bule).—A somnambulist; a person in a hypnotic state.

somnambulic, *a.* (som-nam'biu-lik).—Pertaining to somnambulism.

somnambulism, *n.* (som-nam'biu-lizm).—The act of walking or performing other actions during sleep; also the physical affection that induces such action.

somnambulist, *n.* (som-nam'biu-list).—A person who walks in his sleep.

somnifacient, *a.* (som-ni-fay'shent).—Tending to produce sleep.

somniferous, *a.* (som-nif'er-us).—Tending to produce sleep.

sonance, *n.* (sowe'nens).—The character of being sonant.

sonant, *a.* (sowe'nent).—Accompanied by vocal vibration or tone when uttered.

sonant, *n.*—A sonant letter or its sound.

sonata, *n.* (so-nah'tu).—An instrumental work.

sonatina, *n.* (so-nah-tee'nu).—A simplified sonata.

song, *n.* (sawng).—The rendering of vocal music; singing.

sonnet, *n.* (son'et).—A rhymed poem of fourteen lines.

sonnetist, *n.* (son'e-tist).—A composer of sonnets.

sonometer, *n.* (so-nom'e-ter).—A sound measuring instrument.

sonorous, *a.* (so-nowe'rus).—Productive or capable of sound-vibrations.

sonorousness, *n.* (so-nowe'rus-nes).—The state of being sonorous.

soot, *n.* (soot [*oo* as in *foot*]).—A black substance formed by combustion.

soothe, *v.* (soothe [*oo* as in *food*; *th* as in *that*]).—To reduce from excitement to a normal state; calm.

soothsayer, *n* (sooth'say-er [*oo* as in *food*, *th* as in *think*]).—A diviner.

sophist, *n.* (sof'ist).—A captious or fallacious reasoner; a quibbler.

sophistry, *n.* (sof'is-tri).—Subtly false reasoning.

sophomore, *n.* (sof'u-more).—In American colleges, having a four year course, a student of the second year.

sophomoric, *a.* (sof-u-mor'ik).—Pertaining to sophomores.

soporific, *a.* (sowe-por-if'ik [or sop-u-rif'ik]). Producing sleep.

sopranist, *n.* (so-prah'nist).—A soprano singer.

soprano, *n.* (so-prah'nu).—A woman's or boy's voice of high range.

sopranos, *n.* (so-prah'nuz).—Pl. of **soprano**.

sorcerer, *n.* (sawr'ser-er).—A conjurer; an enchanter.

sorcery, *n.* (sawr'ser-i).—Magic; witchcraft.

sorceries, *n.* (sawr'ser-iz).—Pl. of **sorcery**.

sordid, *a.* (sawr'did).—Gross; ugly.

sordidness, *n.* (sawr'did-nes).—The state of being sordid.

sorghum, *n.* (sawr'gum).—The Chinese sugar cane.

sorites, *n.* (so-rai'teze).—A term used in logic.

sorority, *n.* (so-ror'i-ti).—A sisterhood.

sororities, *a.* (so-ror'i-tiz).—Pl. of **sorority.**

sorosis, *n.* (so-rowe'sis).—1. A fleshy fruit. 2. A woman's club or society.

sorrel, *a.* (sor'el).—Of a reddish or yellowish-brown.

sorrow, *n.* (sor'u).—Grief; misfortune; trouble.

sorrow, *v.*—To grieve; lament.

sort, *n.* (sawrt).—A species; class.

sort, *v.*—To separate in grades, kinds, or sizes.

sotto, *prep.* (sot'tu).—Beneath; under.

sotto voce, (sot'tu vowe'chay).—In an undertone.

soubrette, *n.* (soo-bret').—An actress who plays or sings a bright comedy part.

souffle, *n.* (soo-flay').—A dish made of eggs, flour, etc.

souffleur, *n.* (soo-fler').—A prompter in a theatre.

sough, *n.* (sou [or *suf*]).—A murmuring sound; a high.

sous, sou, *n.* (soo).—A former French coin, equal to about a cent of American money.

southern, *a.* (suth'ern [*th* as in *that*]).—Pertaining to the South.

southerner, *n.* (suth'ern-er [*th* as in *that*]).—One who lives in the South.

southward, *a.* (south'werd [*th* as in *that*]).—Situated in or toward the South.

souvenir, *n.* (soo-ve-nere').—A token of remembrance; a keepsake.

sovereign, *a.* (sov' [or *suv'*] er-en).—Royal; princely.

sovereign, *n.*—One who possesses supreme authority.

sovereignty, *n.* (sov' [or *suv'*] er-en-ti).—Supreme authority; dominion; sway.

Soviet, *n.* (sov'yet).—The Russian council of the workmen's and soldiers' deputies.

spacious, *a.* (spay'shus).—Of indefinite or vast extent.

spaciousness, *n.* (spay'shus-nes).—The quality of being spacious.

span, *n.* (span).—1. Space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; nine inches. 2. A brief portion of time. 3. Extent of an arch between its abuttments. 4. A pair of horses driven together.

spaniel, *n.* (span'yel).—A breed of small or medium-sized dogs.

spatula, *n.* (spach'u [or spat'yu] lu).—A paddle used by druggists, painters, etc.

spavin, *n.* (spav'in).—A disease affecting horses.

specialist, *n.* (spesh'el-ist).—A person devoted to one line of study, occupation, or professional work.

speciality, *n.* (spesh-i-al'i-ti).—The quality of being special.

specialization, *n.* (spesh-el-i-zay'shun).—The act of specializing.

specialize, *v.* (spesh'el-ize).—To render specific or individual.

specialty, *n.* (spesh'el-ti).—An employment limited to one particular line of work. 2. An article dealt in specially.

specie, *n.* (spee'shi).—1. A coin issued under the government stamp declaring it as current money. 2. Same kind.

species, *n.* (spee'sheeze).—A classificatory group of animals or plants.

specific, *a.* (spe-sif'ik).—Distinct; particular; explicit.

speciosity, *n.* (spee-shi-os'i-ti).—One who or that which is specious.

specious, *a.* (spee'shus).—Apparently right; plausible.

speciousness, *n.* (spee'shus-nes).—The quality of being specious.

specter, spectre, *n.* (spek'ter).—Preternatural vision; apparition.

spectral, *a.* (spek'trel).—Pertaining to a specter.

spectroscopist, *n.* (spek'tru-skowe-pist).—One skilled in the use of the spectroscope.

spectroscopy, *n.* (spek'tru-skowe-pi).—Spectrum analysis.

spectrum, *n.* (spek'trum).—The colored and other rays of which light is composed, separated by a prism.

speculate, *v.* (spek'yu-late).—1. To meditate. 2. To buy with the expectation of selling at a profit.

speculation, *n.* (spek-yu-lay'shun).—1. Medi-

tation; contemplation. 2. A buying, in expectation of selling at an advance. 3. Mere theory; conjecture.

speculative, *a.* (spek'yu-lu-tiv).—Pertaining to speculation.

speculator, *n.* (spek'yu-lay-ter).—One who speculates.

speiss, *n.* (spise).—A compound of arsenic and iron.

spermaceti, *n.* (sper-mu-see'ti [or set'i]).—A fatty matter from the head of a kind of whale.

sphenoid, *a.* (sfee'noid).—Wedge-shaped.

spheral, *a.* (sfere'el).—Rounded; spherical.

spheric, *a.* (sfer'ik).—Celestial; heavenly; exalted.

spheroid, *n.* (sfee'roid).—A body having nearly the form of a sphere.

sphincter, *n.* (sfingk'ter).—A muscle that surrounds an opening or tube and serves to close it.

sphinx, *n.* (sfingks).—A fabled monster, which proposed riddles and put to death all who were unable to solve them.

spica, *n.* (spai'ku).—A reversed spiral bandage.

spiccato, *a.* (spee-kah'tu).—In music, detached; not legato.

spigot, *n.* (spig'ut).—A plug or faucet.

spinaceous, *a.* (spi-nay'shi-us).—Pertaining to spinach.

spinach, spinage, *n.* (spin'ij).—A garden annual pot-herb.

spinal, *a.* (spai'nel).—Pertaining to the spine.

spine, *n.* (spine).—The back-bone.

spinet, *n.* (spin'et).—A musical instrument.

spinous, *a.* (spai'nus).—Having spines, thorny.

spira, *n.* (spai'ru).—A combination of moldings on the base of a column or pilaster.

spirae, *n.* (spai'ree).—Pl. of **spira.**

spiracle, *n.* (spir'u-kl [or spai'ru-kl]).—An aperture for the passage of air or water on respiration.

spiral, *a.* (spai'rel).—Being or forming a spiral; winding like a screw.

spiral, *n.*—A helical curve.

spirant, *n.* (spai'rent).—A continuable sound.

spiric, *a.* (spai'ric).—Pertaining to the form of a tore or anchor-ring.

spiric, *n.*—The curve formed by a plane section of an anchor-ring.

spiriferous, *a.* (spai-rif'er-us).—Having a spire.

spirit, *n.* (spir'it [*i* as in *it*]).—1. Life, considered independently of corporeal existence. 2. The intelligent and immortal part of man. 3. A specter. 4. Any remarkable manifestation of life. 5. Temper or disposition of mind. 6. Intent; real meaning. 7. A liquid produced by distillation.

spiritoso, spirituoso, *adv.* (spee-ree-towe'su [or spee-ree-too-owe'su; *oo* as in *food*]).—In music, spirited; animated; with spirit.

spiritual, *a.* (spir'i-chu-el).—Being or having the nature of spirit.

spiritual, *n.*—An ecclesiastic.

spiritualism, *n.* (spir'i-chu-el-izm).—1. A doctrine that all which exists is spirit or soul. 2. A belief in the frequent communication of intelligence from the world of spirits.

spiritualist, *n.* (spir'i-chu-el-ist).—One who believes in spiritualism.

spiritualistic, *a.* (spir-it-chu-el-is'tik [or spir-it-yu-el-is'tk]).—Pertaining to spiritualism.

spirituality, *n.* (spir-i-chu-al'i-ti).—State of being spiritual.

spiritualize, *v.* (spir'i-chu-el-ize).—To render spiritual.

spirituelle, *a.* (spir-i-tiu-el')—Marked by refinement, grace, delicacy, and intellectual acumen; said of women.

spirituous, *a.* (spir'i-chu-us [or it-yu-us]).—Having the quality of spirit; active; pure.

spiritus, *n.* (spir'i-tus).—A breathing.

spirometer, *n.* (spai-rom'e-ter).—An instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs.

spirometric, *a.* (spai-ru-met'rik).—Pertaining to a spirometer.

spirometry, *n.* (spai-rom'et-ri).—The use of the spirometer.

spirophore, *n.* (spai'ru-fore).—An apparatus for producing artificial respiration.

spirulate, *a.* (spir'u-let).—Spirally arranged.

splash, *n.* (splash).—The act or noise of splashing.

splash, *v.*—To spatter or dash about.

spleen, *n.* (splene).—1. A glandular organ to the left of the stomach. 2. Anger; melancholy.

splendor, splendour, *n.* (splen'der).—Exceeding brilliancy of emitted or reflected light; pomp; magnificence.

splenetic, *a.* (sple-net'ik [or splen'e-tik]).—1. Pertaining to the spleen. 2. Fretfully spiteful; peevish.

splenial, *a.* (splee'ni-el).—Splint-like.

splenial, *n.*—An element of the lower jaw of some animals and fishes.

splenic, *a.* (splen'ik).—Pertaining to the spleen.

splenitive, *a.* (splen'i-tive).—1. Efficacious in acting on the spleen. 2. Splenetic.

splenium, *n.* (splee'ni-um).—A term in anatomy.

splenius, *n.* (spleen'ni-us).—A large, thick muscle of the back of the neck.

splenoid, *a.* (splee'noid).—Like a spleen in form and appearance.

spoiliation, *n.* (spowe-li-ay'shun).—1. Act of plundering. 2. Robbery in war, especially at sea, under authority.

spoliator, *n.* (spowe'li-ay-ter).—One who plunders.

spoliatory, *a.* (spowe'li-u-tu-ri).—Tending to spoil; destructive.

spolium, *n.* (spowe'li-um).—The property of a

beneficed clergyman not transmissible by will.

spolia, *n.* (spowe'li-u).—Pl. of **spolium.**

spondaic, *a.* (spon-day'ik).—Pertaining to spondees.

spondee, *n.* (spon'dee).—A poetic foot of two long syllables.

sponsor, *n.* (spon'ser).—1. One who makes himself responsible as for a statement or for the debt of another. Specifically, a godfather or godmother.

spontaneity, *n.* (spon-tu-nee'i-ti).—The quality of being spontaneous.

spontaneous, *a.* (spon-tay'ne-us).—1. Proceeding from natural feeling or disposition. 2. Proceeding from internal impulse, without external force.

spoon, *n.* (spoon [*oo* as in *food*]).—A utensil having a shallow bowl and a handle.

spoor, *n.* (spoor [*oo* as in *food*]).—A footprint of a wild animal.

sporadic, *a.* (spo-rad'ik).—Occurring at irregular intervals; separate.

spouse, *n.* (spouz).—One's husband or wife.

springe, *n.* (sprinj).—A snare or noose used to catch partridges.

springwort, *n.* (spring'wert).—A European plant.

spruce, *a.* (sproos).—Having a smart, trim appearance.

spruce, *n.*—A kind of tree.

spruce, *v.*—To arrange in a neat and tidy fashion.

spume, *n.* (spume).—Froth on an effervescent liquid.

spurge, *n.* (sperj).—A plant.

spurious, *a.* (spiu'ri-us).—Not genuine; false.

sputation, *n.* (spiu-tay'shun).—The act of expectorating; that which is expectorated.

sputcheon, *n.* (spuch'un).—The inner part of the mouthpiece in a sword-scabbard.

sputum, *n.* (spiu'tum).—Saliva; spittle.

sputa, *n.* (spiu'tu).—Pl. of **sputum.**

squab, *a.* (skwob).—Fat and short.

squab, *n.*—A young pigeon. 2. A fat, short person.

squabble, *n.* (skwob'l).—A petty scuffle or wrangle; brawl.

squabble. *v.*—To indulge in a squabble.

squad, *n.* (skwod).—A small detachment of troops or police.

squadron, *n.* (skwod'run).—An assemlage of war-vessels smaller than a fleet.

squalid, *a.* (skwol'id).—Mean; poverty-stricken in appearance.

squalor, *n.* (skwol'er [or skway'ler]).—The quality of being squalid.

squander, *v.* (skwon'der).—To waste profusely.

square, *a.* (skware [*a* as in *fare*]).—Having four equal sides and four right angles.

square, *n.*—A rectangle having equal sides.

squash, *n.* (skwosh).—An edible plant.

squat, *v.* (skwot).—To cause to crouch on the haunches.

squatter, *n.* (skwot'er).—One who or that which squats.

squirrel, *n.* (skwur'el).—A small, rodent mammal having a bushy tail.

Stabat Mater (stay'bat may'ter [or stah'baht mah'ter]).—A Latin sequence describing the agony of the Virgin at the cross.

staccato, *a.* (sta-kah'tu [or stah-kah'tu).—In music, played or to be played in an abrupt, detached, disconnected manner.

staff, *n.* (staf [*a* as in *ask*]).—1. A stick carried for some special purpose. 2. A pole used as a support. 3. A stick used in measuring. 4. A military body.

stagnant, *a.* (stag'nent).—Standing still; not flowing.

stair, *n.* (stare [*a* as in *fare*]).—A step or one of a series of steps.

stalactite, *n.* (sta-lak'tite).—A pendant cone of carbonate of lime, resembling an icicle.

stalwart, *a.* (stawl'wert).—Large and strong in frame.

stamen, *n.* (stay'men).—The male organ of flowers for furnishing the pollen.

stamina, *n.* (stam'i-nu).—Supporting vitality or staying power.

stanch, staunch, *a.* (stanch [*a* as in *ask*]).—Firm in principle; constant; steady.

stanchion, *n.* (stan'shun).—A prop; a small post.

standard, *a.* (stan'derd).—Serving as a gage or model; hence, of a very high or excellent kind or type.

standard, *n.*—1. A staff with a flag or colors.

2. That which is established as a rule or measure of quantity.

standardization, *n.* (stan-der-di-zay'shun).—Bringing something into conformity with a standard.

standardize, *v.* (stan'der-dize).—To bring up to a standard.

stanhope, *n.* (stan'hope [or colloquial stan'up]).—A vehicle.

stanza, *n.* (stan'zu).—A combination of verses, whether like or unlike in measure.

starboard, *n.* (stahr'borde [or *berd*]).—The right-hand side of a ship, looking forward.

stasis, *n.* (stay'sis).—Stopping of the blood in its circulation.

stationary, *a.* (stay'shun-e-ri).—Remaining in one place or position.

stationery, *n.* (stay'shun-er-i).—Writing-materials in general.

static, *a.* (stat'ik).—Pertaining to bodies at rest.

statoscope, *n.* (stat'u-skope).—A kind of barometer.

statuary, *n.* (stach'u- [or stat'yu-] er-i).—Statues, collectively considered.

statue, *n.* (stach'oo [or stat'yoo]).—An image carved out of marble or other solid substances.

statuesque, *a.* (stach-u [or stat-yu] -esk').—Statue-like in character or appearance.

status, *n.* (stay'tus).—Standing or position as regards rank or condition; position of affairs.

statute, *n.* (stach'oot [or stat'yoot; both *oo's* as in *foot*]).—A positive law.

statutory, *a.* (stach'u [or stat'yu-] tu-ri).—Pertaining to statutes.

stedfast, steadfast, *a.* (sted'fast [*a* as in *ask*; or *fest*]).—Firm; resolute.

steadfastness, stedfastness, *n.* (sted'fast-nes [*a* as in *ask*; or *fest*]).—State of being steadfast.

stearic, *a.* (ste-ar'ik).—Resembling tallow.

stearin, *n.* (stee'u-rin).—Tallow, suet.

steatite, *n.* (stee'u-tite).—Massive talc; soapstone.

steelyard, *n.* (steel'yahrd [or colloquial *yerd*]).—A device for weighing.

steerage, *n.* (stere'ej).—An apartment in a ship for those who travel at the lowest rates, mostly immigrants.

stenograph, *n.* (sten'u-graf [*a* as in *ask*]).—A kind of typewriter.

stenographer, *n.* (ste-nog'ru-fer).—One who writes any system of stenography or shorthand.

stenography, *n.* (ste-nog'ru-fi).—Shorthand writing.

stenotype, *n.* (sten'u-tipe).—An ordinary letter or combination of letters standing for the principal sound characters of a word.

stenotypic, *a.* (sten-u-tipe'ik).—Pertaining to stenotypy.

stenotypy, *n.* (sten'u-tipe-i).—A system of shorthand represented by ordinary letters.

stentorian, *a.* (sten-towe'ri-en).—Powerful in producing tones.

stephane, *n.* (stef'u-nee).—A headdress.

stephanite, *n.* (stef'en-nite).—A metallic substance.

stephanos, *n.* (stef'u-nos).—A wreath awarded to a victor.

steppe, *n.* (step).—A level plain.

stereography, *n.* (ster-e-og'ru-fi).—A branch of solid geometry.

stereoplasm, *n.* (ster'e-u-plazm).—The solid part of protoplasm.

stereoplasma, *n.* (ster'e-u-plaz-mu).—Same as **stereoplasm.**

stereoscope, *n.* (ster'e-skope).—An optical instrument.

stereoscopic, *a.* (ster-e-u-skop'ik).—Pertaining to stereoscopy.

stereoscopy, *n.* (ster-e-os'ku-pi).—The art of making or using stereoscopes.

stereotype, n. (ster'e-u-tipe).—A plate of type-metal resembling a page of type.

stereotyped, *pa.* (ster'e-u-tiped).—Fixed firmly, as, **stereotyped** ideas.

stereotyper, *n.* (ster'e-u-tipe-er).—One who makes stereotypic plates.

stereotypery, n. (ster'e-u-tipe-er-i).—A foundry for stereotyping.

stereotypy, n. (ster'e-u-tipe-i).—The art of making stereotype plates.

sterile, *a.* (ster'il).—Barren; unfruitful.

sterility, *n.* (ste-ril'i-ti).—Barrenness.

sterling, *a.* (ster'ling).—Having accepted worth; genuine.

sternal, *a.* (ster'nel).—Pertaining to the breast-bone or sternum.

sternum, *n.* (ster'num).—The breast-bone.

sterna, *n.* (ster'nu).—Pl. of **sternum.**

stethograph, *n.* (steth'u-graf [*a* as in *ask*]).—An instrument for measuring respiratory movements.

stethoscope, *n.* (steth'u-skope).—An instrument to convey sounds from the chest to the ear.

stethoscopic, *a.* (steth-u-skop'ik).—Pertaining to a stethoscope.

stethoscopist, *n.* (steth-os'ku-pist).—One who is versed in using the stethoscope.

stethoscopy, *n.* (steth-os'ku-pi).—The art of ausculation of the chest with or without a mechanical device.

stew, *n.* (stiu).—A dish cooked by stewing.

stew, *v.*—To boil slowly and gently; to seethe.

steward, *n.* (stiu'erd).—A person entrusted with the management of estates or affairs not his own.

sthenic, *a.* (sthen'ik).—Strong; exhibiting energy.

stichic, *a.* (stik'ik).—Pertaining to lines.

stichomancy, *n.* (stik'u-man-si).—Divination by lines.

stichometric, *a.* (stik-u-met'rik).—Pertaining to stichometry.

stichometry, *n.* (sti-kom'e-tri).—The measure-

ment of books or manuscripts by stichs or lines.

stichos, *n.* (stik'os).—A line used as a unit of measurement in determining the length of manuscripts.

stichoi, *n.* (stik'oi).—Pl. of **stichos.**

stigma, *n.* (stig'mu).—1. Any mark of infamy; a stain on one's good name. 2. The top of a pistil.

stimulus, *n.* (stim'yu-lus).—Something that excites the mind or spirits.

stimuli, *n.* (stim'yu-lai).—Pl. of **stimulus.**

stipend, *n.* (stai'pend).—Settled pay or compensation.

stipendarian, *n.* (stai-pen-di-ay'ri-en).—Influenced by mercenary motives.

stipendiary, *a.* (stai-pen'di-e-ri).—Receiving wages.

stipendiary, *n.*—One who receives a stipend.

stipulate, *v.* (stip'yu-late).—To specify the terms of an agreement; to particularize.

stipulation, *n.* (stip-yu-lay'shun).—The act of stipulating.

stirrup, *n.* (stir' [or *ster'*] up).—A ring for the foot of a rider.

stoic, *a.* (stowe'ik).—Pertaining to the stoics.

stoic, *n.*—A member of one of the chief schools of Greek philosophy.

stoical, *a.* (stowe'i-kel).—Indifference to pleasure or pain.

stoicism, *n.* (stowe'i-sizm).—Calm fortitude.

stomach, *n.* (stum'ek).—The principal organ of digestion.

stolid, *a.* (stol'id).—Having or expressing no feeling.

stolidity, *n.* (sto-lid'i-ti).—The state of being stolid.

stomatitis, *n.* (stowe-mu-tai'tis).—Inflammation of the mouth.

stoneware, *n.* (stone'ware [*a* as in *fare*]).—A species of potter's ware.

stoop, *n.* (stoop).—1. Condescension. 2. Fall of a bird on its prey; a swoop. 3. A porch with balustrade and seats on the sides.

storage, *n.* (store'ej).—1. A putting of articles in a ware-house or place of safe-keeping.

stork, *n.* (stawrk).—A bird.

stornello, *n.* (stor-nel'lu).—Italian, folk song.

story, *n.* (stowe'ri).—A tale.

stories, *n.* (stowe'riz).—Pl. of **story.**

story, *n.* (stowe'ri).—A division in any building comprising the space between any two floors.

straighten, *v.* (strate'n).—To free from disorder, entanglement, or trouble.

stramineous, *a.* (stra-min'e-us).—Straw-colored; pale yellow.

strand, *n.* (strand)—One of the principal twists or parts of a rope.

strangle, *v.* (strang'gl).—1. To choke to death or stop the breath of by forcible constriction of the throat. 2. To suffocate; stifle.

strategem, *n.* (strat'e-jem).—Artifice in war; skillful plotting so as to mislead.

strategic, *a.* (stra-tej'ik [sometimes stra-tee'-jik]).—Pertaining to strategy.

strategist, *n.* (strat'e-jist).—One versed in strategy.

strategy, *n.* (strat'e-ji).—The use of strategy.

stratum, *n.* (stray'tum).—A layer of earth or rock.

strata, *n.* (stray'tu).—Pl. of **stratum.**

strawberry, *n.* (straw'ber-i).—A kind of fruit.

strengthen, *v.* (strength'en).—To make strong or stronger.

strenuous, *a.* (stren'yu-us).—Marked by strong or uncompromising zeal, earnestness, or effort.

strew, *v.* (stroo).—To spread scatteringly.

stria, *n.* (strai'u).—[Latin] A furrow; a channel.

striae, *n.* (strai'ee).—Pl. of **stria.**

stricken, *a.* (strik'n).—Smitten; afflicted.

stricture, *n.* (strik'cher).—1. Censure; severe criticism. 2. Contracted condition.

strident, *a.* (strai'dent).—Grating sharply.

stringed, *a.* (stringd).—1. Furnished with strings. 2. Tied or fastened with strings.

stringency, *n.* (strin'jen-si).—Strictness; closeness.

stringent, *a.* (strin'jent).—Rigid; severe.

strobile, *n.* (strob'il).—A term used in botany.

strop, *n.* (strop).—1. A strip of leather used for sharpening a razor. 2. A strap as for a pulley block. 3. A rope used in ropemaking.

strophoid, *n.* (strof'oid [or strowe'foid]).—A term used in geometry.

structural, *a.* (struk'cher-el).—Characterized by structure.

structure, *n.* (struk'cher).—That which is constructed.

struma, *n.* (stroo'mu).—Scrofula.

strumae, *n.* (stroo'mee).—Pl. of **struma.**

strychnin, strychnine, *n.* (strik'nin [or *nene*]).—A vegetable alkaloid, used as a medicine, but very poisonous when taken in excess.

stubborn, *n.* (stub'ern).—Inflexible in opinion or intention.

student, *n.* (stiu'dent).—A person engaged in a course of study.

studio, *n.* (stiu'di-owe).—The workroom of an artist or photographer.

studious, *a.* (stiu'di-us).—Given to study; exercising care and attention.

stultify, *v.* (stul'ti-fai).—1. To cause to appear absurdly inconsistent. 2. To allege or prove to be insane.

stupefaction, *n.* (stiu-pe-fak'shun).—The act of stupefying.

stupefy, *v.* (stiu'pe-fai).—To make stupid; dull; deaden.

stupendous, *a.* (stiu-pen'dus).—Astonishing; especially of astonishing magnitude or elevation.

stupid, *a.* (stiu'pid).—Incapable of ready perception; sluggish.

stupidity, *n.* (stiu-pid'i-ti).—Mental dullness.

stupor, *n.* (stiu'per).—Mental or moral dullness.

sturgeon, *n.* (ster'jun).—A fish.

stylite, *n.* (stai'lite).—One of an early class of religious recluses.

Styx, *n.* (stiks).—[Gr. myth]).—1. Nymph of the river. 2. A river of the lower regions over which the shades were ferried by Charon on their way to the abodes of the dead.

suave, *a.* (swahv).—Easy and agreeable; sweet; gracious.

suavity, *n.* (swav'i-ti).—Agreeable smoothness of manner; blandness.

subalpine, a. (sub-al'pin).—Pertaining to the mountainous regions.

subaltern, *n.* (sub-awl'tern [or sub'al-tern]).—Of inferior rank or position.

subalternant, *a.* (sub-al-ter'nent).—In logic, universal.

subalternant, *n.*—A universal proposition as opposed to a particular one.

subalternate, *a.* (sub-al-ter'net).—Subordinate or inferior.

subalternate, *n.*—A particular proposition as opposed to a universal one.

subconscious, *a.* (sub-kon'shus).—Pertaining to subconsciousness; not consciously aware.

subconsciousness, *n.* (sub-kon'shus-nes).—Partial consciousness; below the threshold of consciousness.

subcutaneous, *a.* (sub-kiu-tay'ne-us).—Existing beneath the skin.

subject, *a.* (sub'jekt).—Being under the power of another; liable to be afflicted.

subject, *n.*—1. One who is under the governing power of another. 2. One who or that which is employed or treated in a specific way. 3. One attacked by or liable to any disease. 4. A theme of consideration.

subject, *v.* (sub-jekt').—To bring under treatment.

subjective, *a.* (sub-jek'tiv).—Pertaining to the experience of the individual mind as opposed to that which is objective; proceeding from or taking place within the subject.

subjectivity, *n.* (sub-jek-tiv'i-ti).—The state or quality of being subjective; proceeding from or taking place within the subject; opposed to objective.

sub judice (sub joo'di-see).—Still under consideration.

subjugable, *a.* (sub'ju-gu-bl).—Conquerable.

subjugate, *v.* (sub'ju-gate).—To conquer; subdue.

subjunctive, *a.* (sub-jungk'tiv).—Pertaining to the mode of the verb that expresses doubt or conditional assertion.

sublimate, *v.* (sub'li-mate).—To convert into vapor.

sublimate, *a.*—Converted by heat into vapor; refined.

sublimate, *n.*—The produce of a sublimation.

sublimation, *n.* (sub-li-may'shun).—The process of sublimating.

sublimatory, *a.* (sub'li-may- [often slighted] tu-ri).—Effective for sublimation.

sublime, *a.* (sub-lime').—Characterized by sublimity.

subliminal, *a.* (sub-lim'i-nel).—Latent.

sublingua, *n.* (sub-ling'gwu).—A fold of mucous membrane beneath the tongue.

sublimity, *n.* (sub-lim'i-ti).—Grandeur; loftiness or majesty of nature, character, or thought.

sublinguae, *n.* (sub-ling'gwee).—Pl. of **sublingua.**

sublunar, *a.* (sub-loo'ner).—Situated beneath the moon.

sublunary, *a.* (sub'lu-ne-ri).—Same as **sublunar.**

submarine, *n.* (sub-mu-rine').—A submarine boat.

submarine, *a.*—Living or operating under the surface of the sea.

submerge, *a.* (sub-merj').—To place or plunge under water.

subordinate, *a.* (sub-awr'di-net).—Secondary; minor.

subordinate, *n.*—One who is under another in rank or official position.

subordinate, *v.* (sub-awr'di-nate).—To hold as of less importance.

subordination, *n.* (sub-awr-di-nay'shun).—Inferiority of rank or position.

subordinative, *a.* (sub-awr'di-nu-tiv).—Expressive of subordination.

subpoena, subpena, *n.* (sub-pee'nu).—A command to appear in court or pay a penalty.

subpena, *v.*—To notify by writ of subpoena.

subrogate, *v.* (sub'ru-gate).—To substitute for another in the assignment of rights.

subscribe, *v.* (sub-skribe').—1. To write below a documentary statement. 2. To promise to pay as a contributer; to sign a pledge or contract.

subscript, *a.* (sub'skript).—Written beneath.

subscript, *n.*—Anything written below.

subscription, *n.* (sub-skrip'shun).—The act of subscribing.

subsequence, *n.* (sub'se-kwens).—The condition of being subsequent.

subsequent, *a.* (sub'se-qwent).—Following in time, place, order, or result.

subserve, *v.* (sub-serv').—To administer to; help on.

subservient, *a.* (sub-serv'i-ent).—1. Adapted to promote some end or purpose. 2. Acting in the interests of another; servilely following another's behests.

subside, *v.* (sub-side').—To cease.

subsidence, *n.* (sub-sai'dens).—The act of subsiding.

subsidency, *n.* (sub-sai'den-si).—Same as **subsidence.**

subsidiary, *a.* (sub-sid'i-e-ri). — Subordinate service; tributary.

subsidize, *v.* (sub'si-dize).—To grant a regular allowance or pecuniary aid to; now often implying bribery.

subsidy, *n.* (sub'si-di).—Money paid by one prince or nation to another, to purchase the service of auxiliary troops; any financial assistance afforded another.

subsidies, *a.* (sub'si-diz).—Pl. of **subsidy.**

substance, *n.* (sub'stens).—1. That which constitutes any thing. 2. Body; matter. 3. Estate; property.

substantial, *a.* (sub-stan'shel).—Real; true; strong.

substantiate, *v.* (sub-stan'shi-ate).—To establish by proof or competent evidence.

substantive, *a.* (sub'sten-tive).—1. Capable of being used as a noun. 2. Betokening existence; real.

substantive, *a.*—A noun; the part of speech which designates something that exists.

substitute, *n.* (sub'sti-tute).—One who or that which is put in the place of another.

substitute, *v.*—To put in the place of another.

substitution, *n.* (sub-sti-tiu'shun).—The act of substituting.

substitutive, *a.* (sub'sti-tiu-tiv).—Admitting of sustitution.

substratum, *n.* (sub-stray'tum).—An under layer of earth or rock.

substrata, *n.* (sub-stray'tu).—Pl. of **substratum.**

subterranean, *a.* (sub-te-ray'ne-en).—Occurring or situated beneath the earth; hidden.

subtile, subtle, *a.* (sut'tl).—Delicately or daintily formed; made of light, tenuous material.

subtleness, *a.* (sut'tl-nes).—Delicacy.

subtility, *n.* (sub-til'i-ti).—Same as **subtleness.**

subtilty, *n.* (sub'til-ti).—Variant form of **subtility.**

subtlety, *n.* (sut'l-ti).—Same as **subtleness.**

subtleties, *n.* (sut'l-tiz).—Pl. of **subtlety.**

subtraction, *n.* (sub-trak'shun).—The process of deducting.

suburb, *n.* (sub'erb).—Region on the confines of any large town, including buildings, streets, etc.

suburban, *a.* (sub'er-ben).—Dwelling or located in a suburb.

subversion, *n.* (sub-ver'shun).—The act of overthrowing.

subvert, *v.* (sub-vert').—To overthrow.

sub voce (sub vowe'see).—Under the word in question; an encyclopedia or dictionary form of reference.

succade, *n.* (su-kade').—Candied fruits or sugar preserves.

succede, *v.* (suk-sede').—To experience success.

success, *n.* (suk-ses').—A favorable or prosperous course or termination of anything attempted.

succession, *n.* (suk-sesh'un).—A following of things consecutively.

successory, *a.* (suk-ses'u-ri).—Pertaining to succession.

succinct, *a.* (suk-singkt').—Terse, concise, compact.

succinctly, *adv.* (suk-singkt'li).—Tersely.

succor, succour, *n.* (suk'er).—Help or relief.

succor, succour, *v.*—To help; to relieve.

succulent, *a.* (suk'kiu-lent).—Juicy.

succumb, *v.* (su-kumb').—To sink down as under the pressure of a burden.

sudden, *a.* (sud'n).—Happening quickly and without warning.

sudorific, *a.* (siu-do-rif'ik).—Producing perspiration.

sue, *v.* (siu).—To prosecute a claim against by judicial process.

suède, *n.* (swade).—Undressed kid.

suet, *n.* (siu'et).—The fatty tissues in the regions of the loins and kidneys of sheep, oxen, used for cooking.

sufferable, *a.* (suf'er-u-bl).—Endurable.

sufferance, *n.* (suf'er-ens).—Negative consent; tolerance.

suffice, *v.* (su-fise').—To content; satisfy.

sufficiency, *n.* (su-fish'i-en-si).—Adequacy for a purpose.

sufficient, *a.* (su-fish'ent).—Adequate; enough.

suffix, *n.* (suf'iks).—A letter or syllable added to the end of a word.

suffix, *v.*—To add to the end, as a syllable to a word.

suffocate, *v.* (suf'u-kate).—To smother.

suffrage, *n.* (suf'rej).—A voice given in deciding a question, or choosing a man for

office; a vote; the right or privilege of voting.

suffragette, *n.* (suf-ru-jet').—A woman who advocates female suffrage.

suffragist, *n.* (suf'ru-jist).—1. A voter. 2. One who advocates suffrage; especially, one in favor of woman suffrage.

suffuse, *v.* (su-fuze').—To cover or fill the surface of.

suffusion, *n.* (su-fiu'zhun).—The act of suffusing.

suffusive, *a.* (su-fiu'siv).—Overspreading.

sufi, sofi, *n.* (soo'fee).—A dynasty of Persian kings.

sufic, *a.* (soo'fik).—Pertaining to sufism.

sufism, *n.* (soo'fizm).—A refined mysticism.

suggest, *v.* (sug-jest').—To intimate by words or signs.

suggestion, *n.* (sug-jes'chun).—A hint; intimation.

suicidal, *a.* (siu'i-sai-del).—Pertaining to suicide.

suicide, *n.* (siu'i-side).—Voluntary self-destruction.

suite, *n.* (swete).—1. Retinue. 2. A connected series, as of objects; a set, as of rooms. 3. A musical composition.

suitor, *n.* (sute'er).—1. One who institutes a suit in court. 2. One who woos a woman.

sullen, *a.* (sul'en).—Obstinately and gloomily ill-humored.

sulphate, sulfate, *n.* (sul'fate).—A salt of sulphuric acid.

sulphate, *v.*—To form a coating of lead sulphate on.

sulphid, sulphide, sulfid, *n.* (sul'fid).—A compound of sulphur with an element or radical.

sulphur, *n.* (sul'fer).—A combustible mineral of a yellow color; brimstone.

sulphuric, a. (sul-fiu'rik).—Pertaining to sulphur.

sultan, *n.* (sul'ten).—A mohammedan sovereign ruler.

sumac, sumach, *n.* (soo' [or *shoo*] mak).—A shrub of many species.

summary, *a.* (sum'e-ri).—Giving the general idea, substance, or sum.

summary, *n.*—An abstract; a compendium.

sumptuous, *a.* (sump'chu-us).—Rich and costly; luxurious.

sundries, *n.* (sun'driz).—Miscellaneous items or things.

sundry, *a.* (sun'dri).—Various; several; divers.

superb, *a.* (siu-perb').—Grand; magnificent; stately.

supercilious, *a.* (siu-per-sil'i-us).—Arrogant; overbearing.

supererogate, *v.* (siu-per-er'u-gate).—To do more than any obligation calls for.

supererogation, *n.* (siu-per-er-u-gay'shun).—Something superfluous or uncalled for.

supererogatory, *a.* (siu-per-e-rog'u-tu-ri).—Of the nature of supererogation.

superficial, *a.* (siu-per-fish'el). — Unlearned; shallow; not reaching below the surface.

superficiality, *n.* (siu-per-fish-i-al'i-ti).—Shallowness.

superficiary, *a.* (siu-per-fish'i-e-ri).—In law, situated on another's land or resulting from such a situation.

superficies, *n.* (siu-per-fish'i-eze [or fish'eze]). —A surface or its area.

superfluity, *n.* (siu-per-floo'i-ti).—The state of being more than is needed.

superfluous, *a.* (siu-per'flu-us).—Being more than is needed.

superimposition, *n.* (siu-per-im-pu-zish'un).—The act of laying upon something.

superior, *a.* (siu-pee'ri-er). — Surpassing in quantity, quality, or degree.

superlative, *a.* (siu-per'lu-tiv).—Raised or elevated to the highest degree.

supernatural, *a.* (siu-per-nach'u-rel).—Beyond the powers or law of nature; miraculous.

supine, *a.* (siu-pine').—1. Lying on the back. 2. Indolent; indifferent.

supine, *n.* (siu'pine).—A substantial modification of the infinitive mood, in Latin.

supplant, *v.* (su-plant').—To take the place of, especially by artifice or treachery.

supple, *a.* (sup'l).—To render soft, pliant, docile.

supplement, *n.* (sup'le-ment).—Something added to a book or paper to supply deficiencies or correct errors.

supplement, *v.*—To make additions to.

supplementary, *a.* (sup-le-men'te-ri).—Additional.

suppliant, *a.* (sup'li-ent).—Beseeching.

suppliant, *n.*—One who supplicates.

supplicate, *v.* (sup'li-kate).—To ask for earnestly; beg.

supplication, *n.* (sup-li-kay'shun).—An earnest request or prayer.

suppository, *n.* (sup-poz'i-tu-ri).—A medicinal preparation.

suppress, *v.* (su-pres').—To put down; crush; subdue.

suppression, *n.* (su-presh'un).—A forcible putting or keeping down.

suppurate, *v.* (sup'yu-rate).—To form an abscess.

suppuration, *n.* (sup-yu-ray'shun).—The act or process of suppurating.

suppurative, *a.* (sup'yu-ray-tiv).—Tending to suppuration.

supremacy, *n.* (siu-prem'e-si).—Ascendency.

surah, *n.* (siu' [or *soo'*] ru).—A silk fabric.

surat, *n.* (soo-rat').—Coarse cotton cloth.

surcease, *v.* (ser-sese').—To cease entirely or finally.

surcharge, *v.* (ser-charj').—To overload.

surcharge, *n.*—An excessive burden.

sure, *a.* (shoor).—Certain to take place; stable; infallible.

surety, *n.* (shoor'ti [*oo* as in *food*]).—A guarantor; bail.

sureties, *n.* (shoor'tiz).—Pl. of **surety.**

surname, *n.* (ser'name).—A name added to a Christian name.

surpass, *v.* (sur-pas' [*a* as in *ask*]).—To go beyond in degree or amount.

surplice, *n.* (ser'plis).—A lose garment worn by the clergymen of the Anglican, Moravian and Roman Catholic churches.

surplus, *n.* (ser'plus).—Overplus.

surplus, *a.*—Being in excess.

surplusage, *n.* (ser'plus-ej).—Surplus; overplus.

surprize, surprise, *v.* (sur-prize').—To shock by surprise.

surprize, surprise, *n.*—A taking suddenly without warning; an emotion caused by something unexpected.

surrender, *n.* (su-ren'der).—A giving or yielding up.

surrender, *v.*—To yield possession of upon compulsion or demand.

surreptitious, *a.* (sur-ep-tish'us).—Clandestine; stealthy.

surrey, *n.* (sur'i).—A four-wheeled carriage.

surrogatum, *n.* (sur-u-gay'tum).—A substitute.

surround, *v.* (su-round').—To encompass.

sursize, *n.* (sur-size').—A penalty in feudal times.

surtax, *n.* (sur-taks').—An extra tax.

surtout, *n.* (sur-toot').—A man's overcoat.

surveillance, *n.* (sur-vay'lens [or sur-vale'-yens]).—A spying supervision.

survey, *v.* (sur-vay').—To determine by survey.

survey, *n.* (sur-vay' [or ser'vay]).—1. The operation of determining the boundaries of. 2. A general or comprehensive view.

survival, *a.* (ser-vai'vel).—An outliving.

survive, *v.* (sur-vive').—To continue to exist; to outlive.

susceptibility, *n.* (sus-sep-ti-bil'i-ti).—Easily brought under influenced.

suspect, *n.* (sus-pekt').—A person suspected of a crime.

suspect, *v.*—To imagine to exist; mistrust; surmise.

sustenance, *n.* (sus'te-nens).—The act or process of sustaining; that which sustains.

sustentative, *a.* (sus'ten-tay-tiv).—Furnishing sustenance.

susurrant, *a.* (siu-sur'ent).—Softly murmuring; whispering.

susurrous, *a.* (siu-sur'us).—Same as **susurrant.**

susurrus, *n.*—A whisper.

suture, *n.* (siu'cher).—The junction of two edges; the articulation of two bones at their edges.

suzerain, *n.* (siu'ze-rane [or *rin*]).—A superior lord, to whom fealty is due.

suzerainty, *n.* (siu'ze-rane-ti).—The rank or office of a suzerain.

swab, *n.* (swob).—A mop.

swaddling-band, *n.* (swod'ling-band).—A bandage used for infants.

swallow, *n.* (swol'u).—A bird.

swallow, *v.*—To take into the stomach through the gullet.

swamp, *n.* (swomp).—A marsh.

swan, *n.* (swon).—A large web-footed bird noted for grace and stateliness of movement on the water.

sward, *n.* (sword).—Turf.

swarm, *n.* (swawrm).—A great number of insects when in motion.

swarthy, *n.* (swawr'thi).—Having a dark hue; tawny.

swash, *n.* (swosh).—1. The splash of a liquid against a solid. 2. An oval figure.

swath, *n.* (swawth [or *swoth*; *th* as in *that*]).—A line of grass or grain.

swathe, *n.* (swathe [*th* as in *that*]).—A bandage or soft wrapping.

swear, *v.* (sware [*a* as in *fare*]).—1. To affirm, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed. 2. To be profane.

swerve, *v.* (swerv).—To wander from any prescribed line; to deviate.

swivel, *v.* (swiv'el).—To turn on a swivel.

swivel, *n.*—A coupling device that permits something to turn as on a pivot.

sword, *n.* (sorde).—A weapon.

Sybarite, *n.* (sib'u-rite).—1. A native of Sybaris, Greece. 2. An epicure; a voluptuary.

sybaritic, *a.* (sib-u-rit'ik).—Pertaining to the Sybarites.

sycamore, sycomore, *n.* (sik'u-more).—A kind of tree.

sycee, *a.* (sai-see').—Pure; unalloyed. Turn to luxury.

sycophancy, *n.* (sik'u-fen-si).—Base flattery.

sycophant, *n.* (sik'u-fent).—A cringing or obsequious person; a parasite.

sycophantry, *n.* (sik'u-fent-ri).—The art of sycophancy.

sycosis, *n.* (sai-kowe'sis).—A fungous ulcer.

syllable, *n.* (sil'u-bl).—A single or articulated vocal sound.

syllabic, *a.* (si-lab'ik).—Pertaining to syllables.

syllabicate, *v.* (si-lab'i-kate).—To separate into syllables.

syllabication, *n.* (si-lu-bi-kay'shun).—Division of words into syllables.

syllabus, *n.* (sil'u-bus).—A concise statement of the main points of a subject.

syllepsis, *n.* (si-lep'sis).—A figure arising from ellipsis.

syllogism, *n.* (sil'u-jism).—A logical formula consisting of three propositions, the first two of which are called the premises, and the third, the conclusion.

syllogistic, *a.* (sil-u-jis'tic).—Pertaining to syllogism.

sylph, *n.* (silf).—A slender graceful young woman or girl.

sylphine, *a.* (sil'fin).—Sylph-like.

sylva, *n.* (sil'vu).—1. The forest-trees of a territory or region. 2. A treatise on forest-trees. 3. Subject-matter.

sylvan, *a.* (sil'ven).—Abounding in groves.

symbal, *n.* (sim'bel).—An object chosen to typify something else; a character or mark of significance.

symbolic, *a.* (sim-bol'ik).—Pertaining to symbol.

symbolics, *n.* (sim-bol'iks).—The science of symbols or symbolic rites.

symbolism, *n.* (sim'bul-izm).—The quality of being symbolic; a system of symbols.

symbolize, *v.* (sim'bol-ize).—To typify.

symmetrical, *a.* (si-met'ri-kel).—Exhibiting symmetry.

symmetry, *n.* (sim'e-tri).—The arrangement or balancing of parts of a whole.

sympathetic, *a.* (sim-pu-thet'ik).—Expressing of sympathy.

sympathize, *v.* (sim'pu-thize).—To be affected with sympathy.

sympathy, *n.* (sim'pu-thi).—Fellow feeling.

symphonic, *a.* (sim-fon'ik).—Pertaining to a symphony.

symphony, *n.* (sim'fu-ni).—A harmonious mingling of sounds, whether vocal or instrumental, or both.

symphysis, *n.* (sim'fi-sis).—The union of two parts of the skeleton normally separated.

symploce, *n.* (sim'plu-see).—The repetition of a word.

symposiast, *n.* (sim-powe'zi-ast).—[Colloquial.]—A member of a drinking party.

symposium, *n.* (sim-powe'zi-um).—1. A conversational feast or banquet. 2. A collection of comments or opinions brought together.

symptom, *n.* (simp'tum).—A fundamental or vital phenomenon of a disease.

symptomatic, *a.* (simp-tum-at'ik).—Pertaining to symptom.

synagogue, *n.* (sin'u-gog).—A place for Jewish worship.

synalephe, synaloephe, *n.* (sin-u-lee'fe).—A union of different syllables.

synchronism, *n.* (sing'kru-nizm).—Simultaneousness.

syncopate, *v.* (sing'ku-pate).—To effect by syncope.

syncopation, *n.* (sing-ku-pay'shun).—The act of syncopating.

syncope, *n.* (sing'ku-pee).—1. The elision of a vowel from a word. 2. In music, to begin, as a tone, on an unaccented part of a measure, and end on an accented part.

syncopic, *a.* (sin-kop'ik).—Pertaining to **syncope.**

syncretic, *a.* (sin-kret'ik).—Pertaining to a syncretist.

syncretism, *n.* (sin'kri-tizm).—1. A tendency to unite various systems. 2. Derogatorily, false or undue toleration.

syncretist, *n.* (sing'kre-tist).—One who unites different beliefs.

syncrisis, *n.* (sing'kri-sis).—A comparison of opposites.

syndicate, *v.* (sin'di-kate).—To form an association for the purchase or prosecution of something.

syndicate, *n.*—The act of syndicating.

synecdoche, *n.* (si-nek'du-ke).—Using a part for a whole.

syneresis, synaeresis, *n.* (sin-er'e-sis).—The coalescing of two vowels.

synergism, *n.* (sin'er-jizm).—The cooperation of human effort.

synod, *n.* (sin'ud).—An ecclesiastical council.

synodal, *a.* (sin'ud-el).—Pertaining to a synod.

synodic, *a.* (sin-od'ic).—Same as **synodal.**

synodical, *a.* (sin-od'i-kel).—Same as **synodic.**

synonym, *n.* (sin'u-nim).—A word having the same meaning as another, or similar meaning to another.

synonymous, *a.* (sin-on'i-mus).—Of the nature of a synonym.

synonymy, *n.* (si-non'i-mi).—The quality of being synonymous.

syntactic, *a.* (sin-tak'tic).—Pertaining to syntax.

syntactical, *a.* (sin-tak'ti-kel).—Same as **syntactic.**

syntax, *n.* (sin'taks).—The part of grammar that treats of the sentence and its construction.

synthesis, *n.* (sin'the-sis).—The putting together of different substances, elements, or parts into a new form.

synthetic, *a.* (sin-thet'ik).—Of the nature of synthesis.

Syriac, *a.* (sir'i-ak).—Pertaining to Syria.

syringa, *n.* (si-ring'gu).—A small ornamental shrub.

syringe, *n.* (sir'inj).—An instrument for injecting or expelling liquids.

syringe, *v.*—To inject or cleanse by means of a syringe.

syringitis, *n.* (sir-in-jai'tis).—Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

syrinx, *n.* (sir'inks).—The lower larynx, as distinguished from the upper, which is incapable of producing sound.

syrma, *n.* (sir'mu).—A long trailing dress.

syrus, *n.* (sai'rus).—A bird.

systĕm, *n.* (sis'tem).—Orderly combination or arrangement of parts into a whole; an orderly classification.

systematic, *a.* (sis-te-mat'ik).—Pertaining to system.

systematism, *n.* (sis'tem-u-tizm).—The predominance of a system.

systematize, *v.* (sis'te-mu-tize).—To dispose methodically.

systemic, *a.* (sis-tem'ik).—Systematic.

systole, *n.* (sis'tu-lee).—A contraction.

systyle, *n.* (sis'tile).—Columns erected near together.

T

tabard, *n.* (tab'erd).—A sort of tunic formerly worn over the armor; a cloak or outer garment of former times.

tabaret, *n.* (tab'u-ret).—A stout silk.

tableau, *n.* ((tab'lu).—A vivid representation; especially, the representation of some scene by persons grouped in the proper

manner and remaining silent and perfectly still.

tableaux, *n.* (tab'luz).—Pl. of **tableau.**

taboo, tabu, *a.* (tah'boo).—Under a ban.

taboo, tabu, *n.*—The system of prohibition among the inhabitants of the islands of the Pacific; hence, a total prohibition of intercourse with or approach to any thing.

taboo, tabu, *v.*—To place a tabu upon.

table d'hote (tah'bl-dote).—[Fr.] 1. A common table for guests at a hotel. 2. A complete meal served at a fixed price.

tabloid, *n.* (tab'loid).—A term used to designate anything compressed or condensed.

tabor, tabour, *n.* (tay'ber).—1. A small drum or tambourine without jingles. 2. A Turkish encampment.

taborine, tabourine, *n.* (tab'u-rin [or *reue*]).—A small tabor.

tabouret, *n.* (tab'u-ret).—1. A small seat or stool. 2. An embroidery frame.

tabula, *n.* (tab'yu-lu).—1. A tablet or table for writing. 2. An inscription.

tabular, *a.* (tab'yoo-ler [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Pertaining to tables.

tabulate, *v.* (tab'yoo-late [*oo* as in *foot*]).—To arrange in tables.

tacit, *a.* (tas'it).—Silent.

taciturnity, *n.* (tas-i-tern'i-ti).—Silence.

tactile, *a.* (tak'til [or *tile*]).—Pertaining to the sense of touch.

tafia, *n.* (tah'fi-u).—A spirituous liquor.

taffeta, *n.* (taf'e-tu).—A fine glossy silk.

taghairm, *n.* (tag'erm).—A Scottish mode of divination.

talisman, *n.* (tal'is- [or *iz*] men).—A charm.

tallow, *n.* (tal'u).—A substance composed of fats.

Talmud, *n.* (tal'mud).—The body of Jewish civil and religious law.

tamal, *n.* (ta-mahl').—Same as **tamale.**

tamale, *n.* (ta-mah'le).—A Mexican dish.

talus, *n.* (tay'lus).—A term in anatomy.

tali, *n.* (tay'lai).—Pl. of **talus.**

tambour, *n.* (tam'boor [*oo* as in *food*]).—A drum.

tambourine, *n.* (tam-boo-rene' [*oo* as in *foot*]).—An instrument shaped like the head of a drum with jingles placed in the hoop to increase the noise.

tamburone, *n.* (tahm-boo-rowe'nay [*oo* as in *foot*]).—A large drum.

tangent, *a.* (tan'jent).—Touching at a single point.

tangent, *n.*—A right line which touches a curve but does not cut it.

tangerine, *n.* (tan-jer-ene').—A small red-skinned orange.

tangible, *a.* (tan'ji-bl).—Capable of being touched.

tao-tai, *n.* (tou-tai').—[Chinese.] An officer.

tapestried, *a.* (tap'es-trid).—Decorated with tapestry.

tapestry, *n.* (tap'es-tri).—Woven hangings of

wool and silk, often enriched with figures in gold and silver.

tapir, *n.* (tay'per).—An animal.

tapis, *n.* (tay'pis [or tah-pee']).—Tapestry; formerly the cover for a council-table. "On the *tapis*" signifies that a subject is up for discussion.

tarantella, *n.* (tar-en-tel'u).—A dance.

tarantula, *n.* (ta-ran'tiu-lu).—A venomous spider.

tarpaulin, *n.* (tahr-paw'lin).—1. A water-proof canvas for covering merchandise. 2. A sailor's wide-brimmed hat.

tartrate, *n.* (tahr'trate).—A salt of tartaric acid.

taseometer, *n.* (tas-e-om'e-ter).—An apparatus of measure.

tasimeter, *n.* (ta-sim'e-ter).—An apparatus for testing change in temperature.

task, *n.* (task [*a* as in *ask*]).—A specific amount of labor.

tassel, *n.* (tas'il).—A pendant ornament for curtains, cushions, etc.

tattoo, *n.* (ta-too').—1. A pattern, picture, or the like tattoed. 2. A continuous beating or drumming.

tattoo, *v.*—1. To prick and mark the skin in patterns with indelible pigments. 2. To sound a tattoo.

taunt, *n.* (tahnt [or *tawnt*]).—An insulting reproach.

taupe, *n.* (tope).—A mole; a dark gray color.

taupie, tawpie, *n.* (taw'pi).—[Scotch.] A foolish young woman.

taut, *a.* (tawt).—Tight.

tautologize, *v.* (taw-tol'u-jize).—To repeat needlessly.

tautology, *n.* (taw-tol'u-ji).—A repetition.

tear, *n.* (tare [*a* as in *fare*]).—A rent.

tear, *v.*—To pull apart; rend.

tear, *n.* (tere).—A secretion flowing from the eyes.

technology, *n.* (tek-nol'u-ji).—A treatise on the useful arts.

technonomy, *n.* (tek-non'u-mi).—Laws relating to technology.

Te Deum, (tee dee'um).—An ancient Christian hymn.

tedious, *a.* (tee'di-us).—Tiresome.

tedium, *n.* (tee'di-um).—Wearisomeness.

tegument, *n.* (teg'yu-ment).—A covering.

teinoscope, *n.* (tai'nu-skope).—An instrument similar to a telescope.

telautograph, *a.* (te-law'tu-graf [*a* in *graf* like *a* in *ask*]).—A copying instrument.

telegram, *n.* (tel'e-gram).—A message transmitted by telegraph.

telegraph, *n.* (tel'e-graf [*a* as in *ask*]).—An apparatus for transmitting messages.

telegraph, *v.*—To transmit to a distance by signals.

telegraphy, *a.* (te-leg'ru-fi).—The science of conveying intelligence by telegraphy.

telekinesis, *n.* (tel-i-ki-nee'sis).—Motion in an object produced without contact with the object, as in spiritualistic phenomena.

telekinetic, *a.* (tel-i-ki-net'ik).—Pertaining to telekinesis.

telemeter, *n.* (tel-em'e-ter).—An apparatus for determining distance.

telemetric, *a.* (tel-e-met'rik).—Pertaining to a telemeter.

telemetry, *n.* (tel-em'e-tri).—The art of using the telemeter.

telepathy, *n.* (te-lep'u-thi).—Thought-transference.

telepheme, *n.* (tel'e-feme).—A telephonic message.

telephone, *n.* (tel'e-fone).—An instrument for reproducing sound at a distance.

telescope, *n.* (tel'e-skope).—An optical instrument for enlarging a distant object on the retina of the eye.

telescope, *v.*—1. To draw together. 2. To crush; to be forced into one another, as rail-road cars.

telescopic, *a.* (tel-e-skop'ik).—Pertaining to a telescope.

telescopy, *n.* (te-les'ku-pi [or tel'e-skowe-pi]).—The art of using or making a telescope.

tellurian, *a.* (te-liu'ri-en).—Pertaining to the earth or its inhabitants.

tellurian, *n.*—An inhabitant of the earth.

telluric, *a.* (te-liu'rik).—Pertaining to the earth.

tellurid, telluride, *n.* (tel'yu-rid [or *ride*]).—A term used in chemistry.

tellurite, *n.* (tel'yu-rite).—The name of a mineral.

temerity, *n.* (te-mer'i-ti).—Boldness; excessive disregard of danger.

temiak, *n.* (tem'i-ak).—A jacket worn by the Eskimos.

temperable, *a.* (tem'per-u-bl).—That may be tempered.

temperament, *n.* (tem'per-u-ment).—The peculiar physical and mental character of an individual.

temperance, *n.* (tem'per-ens).—Habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions.

temperate, *a.* (tem'per-et).—Moderate in the indulgence of appetites and passions.

temperateness, *n.* (tem'per-et-nes).—Moderation.

temperative, *a.* (tem'per-u-tiv).—Having the power of tempering.

temperature, *n.* (tem'per-u-choor [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Condition as regards heat or cold; degree of heat or cold.

tempestuous, *a.* (tem-pes'chu-us).—Stormy; turbulent.

temporal, *a.* (tem'pu-rel).—1. Secular, civil, or political, as opposed to ecclesiastical or spiritual. 2. Pertaining to the temple or temples.

temporal, *n.*—The temporal bone.

temporale, *n.* (tem-pu-ray'lee).—An ecclesiastical term.

temporality, *n.* (tem-pu-ral'i-ti).—1. State of being temporary. 2. Revenues of an ec-

clesiastic proceeding from lands, tenements, tithes, etc.

temporalty, *n.* (tem'pu-rel-ti).—The laity.

temporary, *a.* (tem'pu-re-ri).—Lasting for a short time only.

temptation, *n.* (temp-tay'shun).—1. State of being tempted. 2. That which tempts; allurement.

tenable, *a.* (ten'e-bl).—Capable of being held, maintained, or defended.

tenacious, *n.* (te-nay'shus).—stubborn; unyielding.

tenacity, *n.* (te-nas'i-ti).—Quality of being tenacious.

tenant, *n.* (ten'ent).—1. One who has the occupation of lands or tenements whose title is in another.

tenantable, *a.* (ten'ent-u-bl).—Fit to be occupied.

tenebrae, *n.* (ten'e-bree).—[Latin.] Darkness.

tenets, *n.* (ten'ets).—Any opinion that a person holds as true.

tenor, *a.* (ten'er).—The higher kind of adult male voice.

tenor, *n.*—1. One who sings tenor. 2. General drift or course of thought; purport; intent.

tensil, tensile, *a.* (ten'sil [or *sile*]).—Capable of extension.

tentative, *a.* (ten'tu-tive).—Experimental.

tentativeness, *n.* (ten'tu-tiv-nes).—Experimentation.

tenuity, *n.* (te-niu'i-ti).—Thinness; slenderness.

tenuous, *a.* (ten'yu-us).—Thin; slender; delicate.

tenure, *n.* (ten'yoor [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Consideration or service given for the use of land.

tepee, *n.* (tee'pee).—One of the colonial lodges of the North American Indians, originally of skins, now made of cloth.

tepid, *a.* (tep'id).—Lukewarm.

tergiversation, *n.* (ter-ji-ver-say'shun).—Evasion.

termagant, *a.* (ter'mu-gent).—Given to scolding.

termagant, *n.*—A brawling, turbulent, scolding woman; shrew.

terminal, *a.* (ter'mi-nel).—Pertaining to a boundary, limit, or terminus.

terminal, *n.*—A terminating point or part; termination.

terminative, *a.* (ter'mi-nay-tiv [*nay* often slighted]).—Determining; definitive.

terrace, *n.* (ter'es).—A raised platorm of earth, supported by a bank of turf.

terrace, *v.*—To form into a terrace.

terra firma (ter'u-fer'mu).—[Latin.] Firm ground.

terrapin, *n.* (ter'u-pin).—A species of tortoise.

terrace, *n.* (ter'is).—A raised level space.

terrage, *n.* (ter'ej).—A fee.

terrane, terrain, *n.* (ter'ane [or te-rane']).—An extent of ground or territory.

territory, *n.* (ter'i-tu-ri).—1. The entire domain over which one exercises jurisdic-

tion. 2. Extent, compass. [cap.] A special division of the national domain of the United States.

territories, *n.* (ter'i-tu-riz).—Pl. of **territory.**

terror, *n.* (ter'ur).—Extreme fright.

terrorism, *n.* (ter'ur-izm).—The act of terrorizing.

terrorist, *n.* (ter'ur-ist).—One who supports a policy of terrorism.

terse, *a.* (ters).—Short and pointed.

tertial, *a.* (ter'shel).—Of the third row, as a tertiary feather.

tertiary, *a.* (ter'shi-e-ri).—Third in order.

tertiary, *n.*—The Tertiary system of strata; the Tertiary era, following the Masozoic or Secondary era, and lasting until the present time.

tesselate, *v.* (tes'e-late).—To lay in mosaic style.

tessera, *n.* (tes'er-u).—A small cube or square for making mosaics.

tesserae, *n.* (tes'e-ree).—Pl. of **tessera.**

testaceous, *a.* (tes-tay'shi-us).—Pertaining to shells.

testamentary, *a.* (tes-tu-men'tu-ri).—Derived from or set forth in a will.

testamur, *n.* (tes-tay'mur).—A certificate of merit.

testator, *n.* (tes-tay'ter).—The maker of a will.

testatrix, *n.* (tes-tay'triks).—A woman who has made a will.

tester, *n.* (tes'ter).—A flat canopy over a tomb; a pulpit, or a bed.

testimony, *n.* (tes'ti-mu-ni).—That which is testified.

testudo, *n.* (tes-tiu'du).—A screen used in battle.

tête-á-tête, *n.* (tate-ah-tate').—Face to face.

tether, *v.* (teth'er).—To confine.

tether, *n.*—Something used to check or confine, especially a rope for fastening an animal to a stake.

tetter, *n.* (tet'er).—A skin disease.

tetragon, *n.* (tet'ru-gon).—A figure in mathematics.

tetragonous, *a.* (tet-rag'u-nus).—Pertaining to a tetragon.

tetrahedral, *a.* (tet-ru-hee'drel).—Composed of four sides.

tetrahedron, *n.* (tet-ru-hee'drun).—A solid figure of four triangles.

tetrarch, *n.* (tet'rahrk [or tee'trahrk]).—A petty king or sovereign.

tetrastich, *n.* (tet'ru-stik).—1. A stanza. 2 A poem of four verses.

tetrastyle, *a.* (tet'ru-stile).—A building with four front columns.

tetrasyllabic, *a.* (tet-ru-si-lab'ik).—Consisting of four syllables.

textile, *a.* (teks'til).—Woven, or capable of being woven.

textile, *n.*—A woven fabric.

textual, *a.* (teks'chu-el).—Pertaining to a text.

texture, *n.* (teks'cher).—The peculiar character or arrangement of the threads of a woven fabric.

Thais, *n.* (tah-ese′).—The name of an opera.
thalamus, *n.* (thal′u-mus).—The inner room.
thane, *n.* (thane).—A freeman.
thank, *n.* (thangk).—Gratitude expressed by words or signs; generally in the plural.
thank, *v.*—To express gratitude for a favor or kindness done.
thaumaturgy, *n.* (thaw′mu-ter-ji).—Conjuration; magic.
theandric, *a.* (thee-an′drik).—Combining the natures of God and man.
thearchy, *n.* (thee′ahr-ki).—A government by a supreme deity.
theater, theatre, *n.* (thee′u-ter).—A playhouse.
theism, *n.* (thee′izm).—A form of religion.
theist, *n.* (thee′ist).—One who believes in theism.
theme, *n.* (theme).—Any matter of general discussion; a topic.
theocrasy, *n.* (the-ok′ru-si).—A mixture of the worship of different gods.
theocratist, *n.* (the-ok′ru-tist).—A believer in the direct intervention and authority of God in civil affairs.
theogony, *n.* (the-og′u-ni).—Genealogy of the gods.
theologian, *n.* (thee-u-lowe′ji-en).—A man skilled in theology.
theologic, *a.* (thee-u-loj′ik).—Pertaining to theology.
theologue, *n.* (thee′u-log).—A theological student.
theology, *n.* (the-ol′u-ji).—Science that treats

of the existence, character and attributes of God, his laws and government, the doctrines we are to believe, and the duties we are to practice.

theophany, *n.* (the-of'u-ni).—A manifestation of Deity.

theorem, *n.* (thee'u-rem).—A statement of a principle to be demonstrated.

theoretic, *a.* (thee-u-ret'ik).—Pertaining to theory.

theoric, *a.* (the-or'ik).—Relating to public spectacles.

theorist, *n.* (thee'u-rist).—One given to theorizing.

theorize, *v.* (thee'u-rize).—To speculate.

theory, *n.* (thee'u-ri).—1. Speculation. 2. An exposition of the general principles of any science. 3. The science distinguished from the art.

theories, *n.* (thee'u-riz).—Pl. of **theory**.

theosophist, *n.* (the-os'u-fist).—One who accepts the doctrine of theosophy.

theosophy, *n.* (the-os'u-fi).—Literally, wisdom concerning God; mystical speculation.

therapeutic, *a.* (ther-u-piu'tik).—Curative.

therapeutic, *n.*—The science of the treatment of disease.

therapeutical, *a.* (ther-u-piu'ti-kel).—Same as **therapeutic.**

therapeutist, *n.* (ther-u-piu'tist).—One skilled in the application of remedies in disease.

therapist, *n.* (ther'u-pist).—Same as **therapeutist.**

therefor, *adv.* (thare-for' [*a* as in *fare*]).—For that purpose.

thereof, *adv.* (thare-ov' [*a* as in *fare*]).—Therefrom.

theriaca, *n.* (the-rai'u-ku).—One of various preparations of opium.

thermal, *a.* (ther'mel).—Pertaining to heat.

thermometer, *n.* (ther-mom'e-ter).—An instrument for measuring temperature.

thermoscope, *n.* (ther'mu-skope).—An instrument to indicate temperature.

thesaurus, *n.* (the-saw'rus).—A treasury or storehouse.

thesis, *n.* (thee'sis).—An essay.

theta, *n.* (thee' [or *thay'*] tu).—A Greek letter, corresponding to *th* in English.

thetic, *a.* (thet'ik).—Relating to the nature of a thesis.

theurgic, *a.* (the-ur'jik).—Magical.

theurgist, *n.* (thee'er-jist).—One who practices a pretended magic.

theurgy, *n.* (thee'er-ji).—Supernatural magic.

thew, *n.* (thiu).—Manner, custom, habit.

thiasus, thiasos, *n.* (thai'u-sus).—A society assembled to do honor to some particular god.

tholus, *n.* (thowe'lus).—1. Properly, a building of circular plan. 2. A lantern.

thoracic, *a.* (tho-ras'ik).—Pertaining to the thorax or chest.

thorax, *n.* (thowe'raks).—Portion of the trunk between the neck and the abdomen; the chest.

thorn, *n.* (thawrn).—1. A sharp, woody shoot from a tree or shrub. 2. Anything troublesome.

thorough, *a.* (thur'u).—Going through and through; not superficial.

thoroughfare, *n.* (thur'u-fare [*a* as in *fare*]).—A frequented way or course.

thoroughwort, *n.* (thur'u-wert).—A herb.

though, *conj.* (thowe).—And still; yet; however.

thought, *n.* (thawt).—1. Meditation. 2. That which is produced by thinking.

thousand, *a.* (thou'zend).—Consisting of a hundred times ten.

thousand, *n.*—A cardinal number.

thrall, *n.* (thrawl).—A slave; bondman.

threadbare, *a.* (thred'bare [*a* as in *fare*]).—1. Worn so that the threads show, as a garment. 2. Commonplace from excessive use or repetition.

threshold, *n.* (thresh'uld).—1. A door-sill; hence, an entrance, door. 2. Place or point of entering or beginning; outset.

throng, *n.* (thrawng).—A multitude of people crowded closely together.

through, thru, *a.* (throo [*oo* as in *food*]).—Going from beginning to end, as, a *through* ticket.

through, thru, *adv.*—From beginning to end.

through, thru, *prep.*—From end to end; from first to last, and various other uses.

Thursday, *n.* (therz'di).—The fifth day of the week.

thyme, *n.* (time).—A plant.

thymele, *n.* (thim'e-lee).—An altar.

thyroid, *a.* (thai'roid).—Shaped like a shield.

thyroid, *n.*—The thyroid body or gland.

thyrsus, *n.* (ther'sus).—The wand of Bacchus.

tiara, *n.* (tai-ay'ru).—1. A sort of hat with a high crown, worn by the ancient Persians. 2. The pope's triple crown. 3. Any form of headdress denoting princely rank or wealth.

tibia, *n.* (tib'i-u).—One of the bones of the leg below the knee.

tic-douloureux, *n.* (tik'doo-loo-re [*oo* in *doo* and *loo* as in *food*]).—Neuralgia in the face.

tier, *n.* (tere).—A rank or row in a series.

tige, *n.* (tezhe).—The shaft of a column.

tillage, *n.* (til'ej).—The art of tilling.

timber, *n.* (tim'ber).—Wood of suitable size and quality for building and allied purposes.

tincture, *n.* (tingk'cher).—1. A medicinal solution.

tincture, *v.*—1. To tinge. 2. To affect slightly with some sentiment; to imbue.

tinge, *v.* (ting).—To impart a tint to.

tiny, *a.* (tai'ni).—Very small.

tintometer, *n.* (tin-tom'e-ter).—An instrument for comparing tints.

tirade, *n.* (tai'rade).—A harangue.

tirailleur, *n.* (tee-rah-lyer').—A sharpshooter.

tissue, *n.* (tish'oo [*oo* as in *foot*]).—1. A textile fabric; hence, any light or gauzy textile fabric. 2. The texture of anatomical

elements of which any part of the body is composed. 3. A fabrication.

Titania, *n.* (ti-tay'ni-u [or ti-tah'ni-u]).—1. The queen of fairy land. 2. The third sattelite of Uranus.

titanic, *a.* (tai-tan'ik).—Pertaining to the Titans; gigantic.

tithe, *n.* (tithe [*th* as in *that*]).—A tax or assessment of one-tenth, especially when payable in kind.

titular, *a.* (tit'yu-ler).—Existing in name or title only.

titular, *n.*—In ecclesiastical law, one holding a sinecure title.

toboggan, *n.* (to-bog'en).—A sled-like vehicle.

toboggan, *v.*—To coast on a toboggan.

toccata, *n.* (to-kah'tu).—A musical term.

tocsin, *n.* (tok-sin).—An alarm signal.

toga, *n.* (towe'gu).—The outer garment of the Roman citizen.

toilet, toilette, *n.* (toi'let).—The process of dressing oneself, especially if dressing one's hair.

tokay, *n.* (to-kay').—A wine.

token, *n.* (towe'ken).—1. Evidence; a sign. 2. A souvenir or gift.

tolerable, *a.* (tol'er-u-bl).—1. Moderately good. 2. Commonplace. 3. Capable of being tolerated.

tolerance, *n.* (tol'er-ens).—The state of being tolerant.

tolerant, *a.* (tol'er-ent).—Forbearing.

tolerate, *v.* (tol'er-ate).—1. To suffer to re-

main, exist, or take place. 2. To endure or sustain.

toleration, *n.* (tol-er-ay'shun).—The act of tolerating.

tomahawk, *n.* (tom'u-hawk).—An Indian battle-ax.

tomalley, tomally sauce, *n.* (tom'al-i [secondary accent on *al*]).—A sauce made from lobster.

tomato, *n.* (to-mah'tu [or to-may'tu]).—The pulpy edible fruit of a plant.

tombola, *n.* (tom'bu-lu).—A lottery game.

tonal, *a.* (tone'el).—Pertaining to tones or tonality.

tonality, *n.* (to-nal'-iti).—1. The relation between the tones of a key. 2. The general color scheme of a picture.

tong, *n.* (tawng).—An instrument for grasping and moving objects with convenience and safety.

tongs, *n.* (tawngz).—Pl. of **tong.**

tongue, *n.* (tung).—An organ of the mouth.

tonnage, *n.* (tun'ej).—The internal cubic capacity of a vessel, expressed in tons.

tonneau, *n.* (to-nowe' [or ton-owe']).—1. The after part of an automobile enclosing the seats; any automobile with such a body. 2. A French two-wheeled vehicle of light body and with an entrance at the rear.

tonometer, *n.* (to-nom'e-ter).—An accurately pitched tuning fork.

tonsil, *n.* (ton'sil).—One of two oval organs situated in the passageway to the pharynx.

tonsilitis, *n.* (ton-si-lai'tis).—Inflammation of the tonsils.

topia, *n.* (towe'pi-u).—Interior wall decoration.

topic, *n.* (top'ik).—A subject.

topography, *n.* (to-pog'ru-fi).—1. The detailed description of particular places. 2. The physical features, collectively, characterizing any region.

topology, *n.* (to-pol'u-ji).—1. Assistance in memorizing by means of association. 2. A thory in geometry.

toque, *n.* (toke).—A small close-fitting brimless bonnet.

torch, *n.* (tawrch).—A light formed of some combustible substance, to be carried in the hand.

torchere, *n.* (tawr'share [*a* as in *fare*]).—[Fr.] A large candelabrum.

toreador, *n.* (towe-ray-ah-dore').—A Spanish bull-fighter.

torpedo, *n.* (tawr-pee'du).—1. A device or apparatus containing an explosive commonly designed to be fired for concussion. 2. A cigar-shaped boat, float, or projectile for carrying a powerful detonating charge under water. 3. A submarine mine used to destroy an enemy's vessel. 4. An explosive having a variety of uses.

torpedoes, *n.* (tawr-pee'duz).—Pl. of **torpedo.**

torpedo, *v.*—To destroy with torpedoes.

torpid, *a.* (tawr'pid).—Dormant; sluggish.

torpidity, *n.* (tawr-pid'i-ti).—The state of being torpid.

torpor, *n.* (tawr'per).—Stupor.

torrent, *n.* (tor'ent).—A stream of water flowing with great velocity or turbulence.

torrid, *a.* (tor'id).—Excessively hot; sultry.

tortoise, *n.* (tawr'tis).—A reptile.

tortuous, *a.* (tor'chu-us).—Twisting.

torture, *n.* (tor'cher).—Infliction of extreme physical pain.

torus, *n.* (towe'rus).—A term used in architecture.

tori, *n.* (towe'rai).—Pl. of **torus.**

toss, *v.* (taws).—To throw about; to throw into disorder.

total, *a.* (towe'tel).—Comprising a whole.

total, *v.*—To ascertain the total of.

total, *n.*—The whole.

totality, *n.* (to-tal'i-ti).—That which constitutes a whole.

totem, *n.* (towe'tem).—An object (usually an animal) regarded by the Australians as an object of worship, because of a supposed relationship to an individual or clan; any image or picture of such an object.

totemic, *a.* (towe-tem'ik).—Pertaining to totem.

totemism, *n.* (towe'tem-izm).—The system of dividing a tribe into clans according to their totem.

toupee, *n.* (too-pee').—1. A curl or artificial lock of hair. 2. A small wig.

tour, *n.* (toor).—A round trip or journey of considerable extent; a passing around; circuit.

tour de force (toor de forse).—[Fr.] A feat of remarkable strength or skill.

tourist, *n.* (toor'ist).—One who makes a tour.

tournament, *n.* (toor'nu-ment).—A mock-fight or military sport on horseback.

tourney, *n.* (toor'ni).—Same as **tournament.**

tourney, *v.*—To take part in a tourney.

tournure, *n.* (toor-niure').—Curving outline.

toward, *prep.* (towe'erd).—In the direction of.

towards, *prep.* (towe'erdz).—Same as **toward.** (More commonly used.)

toxemia, toxaemia, *n.* (toks-ee'mi-u).—Blood-poisoning.

toxemic, toxaemic, *a.* (toks-em'ik [or ee'mik]).—Pertaining to toxemia.

toxicant, *a.* (toks'i-kent).—A poison; also an intoxicant.

toxicant, *a.*—Possessing poisonous qualities.

toxication, *n.* (toks-i-kay'shun).—The act of poisoning.

toxin, toxine, *n.* (toks'in [or *cne*]).—A poison.

trachea, *n.* (tray'ki-u).—The windpipe.

tracheal, *a.* (tray'ki-el).—Pertaining to the trachea.

trachitis, *n.* (tra-kai'tis).—A disease of the trachea.

tractile, *a.* (trak'til).—Capable of being drawn out.

tradition, *n.* (tra-dish'un).—The transmission of knowledge, opinions, doctrines, customs, practices from generation to generation by word of mouth and by example.

traditional, *a.* (tra-dish'un-el).—Pertaining to tradition.

traduce, *v.* (tra-duse').—To slander.

tragedian, *n.* (tra-jee'di-en).—An actor in tragedy.

tragedienne, *n.* (trah-zhay-dyen' [or tra-jee-di-en']).—An actress of tragedy.

trance, *n.* (trans [*a* as in *ask*]).—1. A state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body. 2. An ecstasy.

tranquil, *a.* (trang'kwil).—Unruffled; calm.

tranquilize, *v.* (trang'kwi-lize).—To soothe; compose; especially in mind.

tranquillity, *n.* (trang-kwil'i-ti).—Calmness; serenity.

transact, *v.* (trans- [or *tranz*] akt').—To accomplish; carry through.

transaction, *n.* (trans- [or *tranz*] ak'shun).—The act of transacting.

transatlantic, *a.* (trans-at-lan'tik).—1. Situated in Europe. 2. Crossing or extending across the Atlantic.

transcend, *v.* (tran-send').—To rise above in excellence or degree; surpass; to pass beyond.

transcendence —Same as **transcendency.**

transcendency, *n.* (tran-sen'den-si).—1. Sur-

passing eminence. 2. That which lies outside of human knowledge.

transcendental, *a.* (tran-sen-den'tel).—Pertaining to transcendentalism.

transcendentalism, *n.* (tran-sen-den'tel-izm).—In general, that the principles of reality are to be discovered by the study of the process of thought; the exaltation of the spiritual over the material.

transcribe, *v.* (tran-skribe').—To copy or recopy.

transcription, *n.* (tran-skrip'shun).—A copying.

transfer, *n.* (trans'fer).—The removal of a thing from one place to another.

transfer, *v.* (trans-fer').—To move from one place to another; shift.

transferable, *a.* (trans-fer'u-bl).—Capable of being transferred.

transference, *n.* (trans-fer'ens).—The act of transferring.

transfiguration, *n.* (trans-fig-yu-ray'shun).—A change of appearance or form.

transfigure, *v.* (trans-fig'yer).—To make glorious; idealize.

transform, *v.* (trans-fawrm').—To alter in shape or appearance.

transformation, *n.* (trans-for-may'shun).—A change in form or nature.

transformative, *a.* (trans-fawr'mu-tiv).—Capable of being transformed.

transfuse, *v.* (trans-fuze').—1. To pour or cause to pass, as a fluid, from one vessel to another. 2. To cause to be im-

parted, instilled or reproduced in new shape or full force.

transgress, *v.* (trans-gres').—To violate; infringe.

transgression, *n.* (trans-gresh'un).—Disobedience of law; sin; offence.

transience, *n.* (tran'shens).—Same as **transiency.**

transiency, *n.* (tran'shen-si).—Of short duration.

transient, *a.* (tran'shent).—Of short duration.

transilient, *a.* (tran-sil'ient).—From one thing to another.

transit, *n.* (tran'sit).—Passage.

transition, *n.* (trans-ish'un).—A change.

transitional, *a.* (trans-ish'u-nel).—Pertaining to transition.

transitive, *a.* (trans'i-tiv).—1. Effected by transference of signification. 2. In grammar, having, or requiring a receiver for the action.

transitoriness, *n.* (trans'i-tu-ri-nes).—Existence for a short time only.

transitory, *a.* (trans'i-tu-ri).—Fleeting; short in duration.

translate, *v.* (trans-late').—1. To interpret. 2. To remove.

translation, *n.* (trans-lay'shun).—1. The removal, as of a person or thing, from one place to another. 2. A reproduction of a work in a language different from the original.

translator, *n.* (trans-lay'ter).—One who translates.

translucent, *a.* (trans-liu'sent).—Semi-transparent.

transmigrant, *a.* (trans'mi-grent).—Passing from one place or condition to another.

transmigrant, *n.*—An emigrant or an immigrant.

transmigrate, *v.* (trans'mi-grate).—To pass from one country, body, or state, to another.

transmigration, *n.* (trans-mi-gray'shun).—Act of transmigrating.

transmission, *n.* (trans-mish'un).—The act of transmitting.

transmissive, *a.* (trans-mis'iv).—1. Derivable. 2. Capable of transmitting; lending to transmit.

transmitter, *n.* (trans-mit'er).—One who or that which transmits.

transmutation, *n.* (trans-miu-tay'shun).—The state of being transmuted.

transmutable, *a.* (trans-miu'te-bl).—Capable of being transmitted.

transmute, *v.* (trans-mute').—To change from one nature, form, or substance, into another.

transom, *n.* (tran'sum).—A small ventilated window above a door.

transparent, *a.* (trans-pare'ent [a in *pare* like *a* in *fare*]).—Transmitting rays of light, so that bodies can be distinctly seen through; distinguished from translucent.

transpire, *v.* (trans-pire').—1. To exhale. 2. To become known. 3. Incorrectly used in the sense of to happen.

transplant, *v.* (trans-plant').—To remove and plant in another place.

transport, *n.* (trans'porte).—The state of being transported, as with rapture or passion.

transport, *v.* (trans-porte').—To carry or convey from one place to another.

transportation, *n.* (trans-por-tay'shun).—Conveyance.

transpose, *v.* (trans-poze').—1. To reverse the order of. 2. To change to a different tonality.

transposition, *n.* (trans-pu-zish'un).—The act of transposing.

transverse, *a.* (trans-verse').—Lying across, or in a crosswise direction.

transverse, *n.*—1. That which is transverse. 2. A transverse muscle.

trapezoid, *n.* (trap'e-zoid).—A geometrical figure.

trash, *n.* (trash).—That which is worthless.

travel, *v.* (trav'el).—To journey about.

travel, *n.*—The act of traveling.

traveler, *n.*—One who travels.

travail, *n.* (trav'il).—Work; effort; labor; anguish.

traverse, *n.* (trav'ers).—A cross-piece.

traverse, *v.*—To cross in traveling; wander over.

travesty, *n.* (trav'es-ti).—Grotesque imitation; caricature.

travesties, *n.* (trav'es-tiz).—Pl. of **travesty.**

treacherous, *a.* (trech'er-us).—Traitorous.

treachery, *n.* (trech'er-i).—Violation of confidence; perfidy; treason.

treacle, *n.* (tree'kl).—A sirrup.

treason, *n.* (tree'zn).—An act of betrayal.

treasure, *n.* (trezh'er).—1. Wealth accumulated. 2. That which is very much valued.

treasure, *v.*—To collect and lay up; to hoard.

treasurer, *n.* (trezh'er-er).—One who has charge of the treasury.

treasury, *n.* (trezh'er-i).—A place where public revenues or any collected funds are deposited and kept.

treatise, *n.* (tree'tis).—A written discussion or explanation on any particular subject.

treble, *a.* (treb'l).—1. Multiplied by three; triple. 2. Acute; sharp.

treble, *n.*—In music, the part usually sung by women; soprano.

trebuchet, *n.* (treb'yu-shet).—A military engine used in throwing stones.

trecento, *n.* (tray-chen'tu).—An Italian style of literature and art in the 14th century.

trechometer, *n.* (tre-kom'e-ter).—A road measure.

trefle, *n.* (tref'l).—A mine having three chambers about a common centre.

trek, *v.* (trek).—To trail, as in an ox wagon.

trek, *n.*—An organized migration, as for the founding of a colony.

tremendous, *a.* (tre-men'dus).—Awe-inspiring.

tremor, tremour, *n.* (trem'er).—A quick vibratory movement; a thrill.

tremulous, *a.* (trem'yu-lus).—Trembling.

trenchant, *a.* (trench'ent).—1. Cutting deeply. 2. Effective.

trepan, *n.* (tre-pan').—A surgeon's cylindrical saw for removing a disk from the skull.

trepan, *v.*—To use a trepan upon.

trepidation, *n.* (trep-i-day'shun).—Agitation.

trespass, *n.* (tres'pes).—An offense; sin.

trespass, *v.*—To violate wilfully and forcibly the personal or property rights of another.

trespasser, *n.* (tres'pes-er).—One who trespasses.

triad, *n.* (trai'ad).—A group of three persons or things; a trinity.

tribal, *a.* (trai'bel).—Pertaining to tribes.

tribrach, *n.* (trai'brak).—A poetic foot of three short syllables.

tribunal, *n.* (trai-biu'nel).—A court of justice.

tribune, *n.* (trib'yoon [*oo* as in *food*]).—1. A magistrate or officer of a tribe. 2. A champion of the rights and liberties of the people; often used as the name for a newspaper.

tributary, *a.* (trib'yu-te-ri).—Bringing supply; contributory; subsidiary.

tributary, *n.*—1. A dependent. 2. A stream that flows into another.

trichina, *n.* (tri-kai'nu).—An animal parasite found in the muscles of animals.

trichinosis, *n.* (trik-i-nowe'sis).—The flesh-worm disease.

trichosis, *n.* (tri-kowe'sis).—A morbid condition of the hair.

tricot, *n.* (tree'ku [or tree-kowe']).—A fabric.

tricorene, *n.* (tree-ku-rene').—A fabric like tricot.

trigamist, *n.* (trig'u-mist).—One who has three wives.

trigamous, *a.* (trig'u-mus).—A term used in botany.

trigamy, *n.* (trig'u-mi).—The state of being married three times.

triglyph (trai'glif).—A term used in architecture.

trigon, *n.* (trai'gon).—A figure of three sides.

trilogy, *n.* (tril'u-ji).—A group of three tragedies.

trimester, *n.* (trai-mes'ter).—A period of three months.

trimeter, *n.* (trim'e-ter).—A verse consisting of three measures.

trinket, *n.* (tring'ket).—Any small ornament, as of jewelry.

trioxid, trioxide, *n.* (trai-ok'sid [or *side*]).—A chemical term.

triphthong, *n.* (trif'thawng).—A combination of three vowels in a single syllable, forming a simple or compound sound.

tripod, *n.* (trai'pud).—A stool with three legs.

tripodal, *a.* (trip'u-del).—Of the nature of a tripod.

trireme, *n.* (trai'reme).—A galley with three ranks of oars.

triumph, *n.* (trai'umf).—1. A magnificent ceremonial in honor of a victorious general. 2. Exultation for success. 3. Victory.

triumph, *v.*—1. To celebrate victory with pomp or exultation. 2. To obtain victory; to prevail.

triumphal, *a.* (trai-um'fel).—Pertaining to a triumph.

triumphant, *a.* (trai-um'fent). — Exultant; crowned with victory or success.

triumvir, *n.* (trai-um'ver).—One of three men united coordinately in public office or authority.

triumvirate, *n.* (trai-um'vi-rate).—Government by three in coalition.

trivial, *a.* (triv'i-el).—Trifling; inconsiderable; ordinary.

triviality, *n.* (triv-i-al'i-ti).—The state or quality of being trivial.

trivialities, *n.* (triv-i-al'i-tiz).—Pl. of **triviality.**

troche, *n.* (trowe'kee).—A lozenge of circular shape.

trochee, *n.*—A poetic foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short, or the first accented and the second unaccented.

troll, *n.* (trole).—1. A song sung in successive parts; a round. 2. A rolling movement; hence, repetition or routine.

troll, *v.*—1. To execute a troll. 2. To angle or fish with a rod or reel.

trolley, trolly, *n.* (trol'i).—A grooved metal wheel used to convey the current to a motor-car.

trombone, *n.* (trom'bone).—A powerful brass instrument of the trumpet family.

'trope, *n.* (trope).—A term used in rhetoric.

trophy, *n.* (trowe'fi).—A memento of victory or success.

trophies, *n.* (troue'fiz).—Pl. of **trophy.**

troth, *n.* (troth).—Faith; fidelity.

Trotsky (trote'ski).—Bolshevik leader.

troubadour, *n.* (troo'bu-door [*oo* as in *food*]).—One of a school of poets who formerly flourished in the south of France.

trousers, *n.* (trou'zers).—A garment worn by men.

trousseau, *n.* (troo-sowe' [*oo* as in *food*]).—A bride's outfit, especially of clothing.

trouvére, *n.* (troo-varé [*a* as in *fare*; *oo* as in *food*]).—One of the medieval poets of northern France.

trow, *n.* (trou).—A boat.

trowel, *n.* (trou'el).—A mason's or a gardener's tool.

truant, *a.* (troo'ent [*oo* as in *food*]).—Shrinking duty or attendance.

truant, *n.*—One who absents himself or runs off from the place of duty.

truce, *n.* (troos' [*oo* as in *food*]).—A temporary cessation of hostillilties.

truculence, *n.* (troo'kiu-lens [*oo* as in *food*]).—

Savageness of aspect or behavior; ferocity.

truculent, *a.* (troo'kiu-lent [*oo* as in *food*]).—Cruel; barbarous.

true, *a.* (troo [*oo* as in *food*]).—Conformable to fact or reality; unerring.

truffle, *n.* (truf'l).—A kind of mushroom found buried in the soil.

trumeau, *n.* (troo-mowe' [*oo* as in *food*]).—A term used in architecture.

truncate, *v.* (trung'kate).—To cut the top or end from.

truncheon, *n.* (trun'chun [or *shun*]).—A short, heavy stick; a staff; club.

trunion, *n.* (trun'yun).—A part of a cannon.

truth, *n.* (trooth [*oo* as in *food*]).—1. The real state of things; reality. 2. An established principle, fixed law, or the like.

truths, *n.* (troothz [*oo* as in *food*]).—Pl. of **truth.**

tryst, *n.* (traist).—A place of meeting.

trysting place, *n.* (traist'ing).—Same as **tryst.**

tuba, *n.* (tiu'bu).—A bass instrument of the saxhorn family.

tube, *n.* (tube).—A hollow cylinder; a conduit.

tubercular, *a.* (tiu-ber'kiu-ler).—1. Shaped like a tubercle. 2. Affected with tubercles.

tubercle, *n.* (tiu'ber-kule).—A small mass, or aggregation of diseased matter.

tuberculosis, *n.* (tiu-ber-kiu-lowe'sis).—A depraved constitutional diathesis due to the presence or formation of tubercles.

tuberose, *n.* (tube'roze).—A flower.

tudor, *a.* (tiu'der).—A style or architecture.

tuille, *n.* (twele).—A piece of armor.

tuition, *n.* (tiu-ish'un).—1. Instruction. 2. Money paid for instruction.

tulip, *n.* (tiu'lip).—A flower.

tulle, *n.* (tool).—A fine silk open-mesh material.

tumor, tumour, *n.* (tiu'mer).—A morbid swelling on any part of the body.

tumult, *n.* (tiu'mult).—The commotion of a multitude, usually accompanied with great noise; stir.

tumultuous, *a.* (tiu-mul'choo-us [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Disorderly; violent; furious.

tumulus, *n.* (tiu'miu-lus).—An artificial mound.

tumuli, *n.* (tiu'miu-lai).—Pl. of **tumulus.**

tunic, *n.* (tiu'nik).—An under garment worn by both sexes; a covering.

tunnage, *n.* (tun'ej).—A tax or duty formerly imposed by the tun on imported wines.

tu quo que (too kwowe'kwe [*oo* as in *food*]).—[Latin.] An answer in which a person assails retorts with a similar charge.

turbulence, *n.* (ter'biu'lens).—The state of being turbulent.

turbulent, *a.* (ter'biu-lent).—Being in violent agitation or commotion; inclined to resist law and order.

tureen, *n.* (tiu-rene').—A deep covered table-dish for holding soup.

turmoil, *n.* (ter'moil).—Confusion.

turpentine, *n.* (ter'pen-tine).—An oleo-resinous substance, from several species of trees.

turquoise, *n.* (ter-koiz' [or *kwoiz*]).—A bluish-green mineral.

turret, *n.* (tur'et).—A small eminence or spire attached to a building.

turtle, *n.* (ter'tl).—A sea-tortoise.

tutelage, *n.* (tiu'te-lej).—The state of being under a tutor or guardian.

tutor, *n.* (tiu'ter).—One who tutors.

tutor, *v.*—To instruct.

tympanum, *n.* (tim'pu-num).—The middle ear.

tympana, *n.* (tim'pu-nu).—Pl. of **tympanum.**

typograph, *n.* (tai'pu-graf [*a* in *graf* like *a* in *ask*]).—A line- casting machine for doing the work of a typesetting-machine.

typographic, *a.* (tai-pu-graf'ik).—Pertaining to typography or printing.

typographical, *a.* (tai-pu-graf'i-kel).—Same as **typographic.**

typography, *n.* (tai-pog'ru-fi).—The arrangement of composed type, or the appearance of printed matter.

tyrannic, *a.* (tai-ran'ic).—Despotic; arbitrary; imperious.

tyrannical, *a.* (tai-ran'i-kel).—Same as **tyrannic.**

tyrannize, *v.* (tir'u-nize).—To govern tyrannically; to domineer over.

tyranny, *n.* (tir'u-ni).—Despotism.

tyrant, *n.* (tai'rent).—One who rules oppressively and cruelly; an oppressor.

tyro, *n.* (tai'ru).—A beginner; a novice.

Tyrolese, *a.* (tir-u-lese' [or *leze'*]).—Pertaining to Tyrol, an Austrian Alpine province.

Tyrolenne, *n.* (ti-rowe-li-en').—A Tyrolese peasant dance.

U

ubiquitary, *a.* (iu-bik'wi-te-ri). — Same as **ubiquitous.**

ubiquitous, *a.* (iu-bik'wi-tus).—Being present everywhere; often with humorous exaggeration.

ubiquity, *n.* (iu-bik'wi-ti).—Omnipresence, real or apparent.

ubi supra, (iu-bai siu'pru).—[Latin.] In the place above mentioned.

ukase, *n.* (yu-kase')—An edict or decree of the Russian government.

ulcer, *n.* (ul'ser).—An open sore on an external or internal surface of the body.

ulcerate, *v.* (ul'ser-ate).—To form an ulcer.

ulceration, *n.* (ul-ser-ay'shun).—The condition of being affected with ulcers.

ulcerative, *a.* (ul'ser-ay-tiv).—Pertaining to ulcers.

ulterior, *a.* (ul-tee'ri-er).—Last in order.

ultimatum, *n.* (ul-ti-may'tum).—A final statement or proposal, as concerning terms or conditions.

ultraism, *n.* (ul'tru-izm).—Extreme radical reform.

ultra vires, (ul'tru vai'reze).—[Latin.] Beyond lawful capacity or power.

umbrage, *n.* (um'brej).—1. A sense of injury; offense. 2. Shadow; that which gives shade.

umbrageous, *a.* (um-bray'jus).—Shady.

umlaut, *n.* (oom'lout [*oo* as in *foot*]).—A diacritical mark indicating a vowel-change.

umpire, *n.* (um'pire).—One chosen to decide in case of a disagreement.

unanimity, *n.* (iu-nu-nim'i-ti).—Oneness of opinion.

unanimous, *a.* (iu-nan'i-mus).—Sharing the same views or sentiments.

unanimousness (iu-nam'i-nus-nes).—Same as **unanimity.**

unaware, *a.* (un-u-ware' [*a* as in *fare*]).—Giving no heed.

unawares, *adv.* (un-u-warze' [*a* as in *fare*]).—By surprise; of a sudden.

uncompromisingly, *adv.* (un-kom'pru-mize-ing-li).—Unyieldingly.

unconscionable, *a.* (un-kon'shun-u-bl).—Unreasonable.

unction, *n.* (ungk'shun).—1. The act of anointing, as with oil. 2. The quality of utterance that awakens emotion.

unctuous, *a.* (ungk'chu-us).—1. Oily. 2. Characterized by deep sympathetic feeling, as religious discourse. 3. Unduly suave.

undaunted, *a.* (un-dahnt'ed).—Fearless.

undemonstrative, *a.* (un-de-mon'stru-tiv).—Reserved; quiet.

underclothes, *n.* (un'der-klothze [*th* as in *that*]).—Clothes designed to be worn

next to the skin, or under the outer garment.

undercurrent, *n.* (un'der-kur-ent).—A current below the surface of the water.

underneath, *prep.* and *adv.* (un-der-nethe' [*th* as in *think*]).—In a place directly below.

understand, *v.* (un-der-stand').—To apprehend the meaning of.

undue, *a.* (un-diu').—Excessive; disproportionate.

undulate, *v.* (un'diu-late).—To move like a wave; have a wavy appearance.

undulation, *n.* (un-diu-lay'shun).—A waving motion or vibration.

unearth, *v.* (un-erth' [*th* as in *think*]).—To uncover.

unfortunate, *a.* (un-for'chu-net).—Unsuccessful; unlucky; not prosperous.

ungent, *n.* (ung'gwent).—An ointment or lubricant for local application.

unison, *a.* (iu'ni-sun).—In music, having the same number of vibrations; sounded at the same time with the same pitch.

unison, *n.*—Harmony.

universal, *a.* (iu-ni-ver'sel).—Unlimited; total; whole.

universe, *n.* (iu'ni-vers).—The cosmos; in restricted sense, the earth.

university, *n.* (iu-ni-ver'si-ti).—An educational institution for superior instruction.

unnatural, *a.* (un-nach'u-rel).—Contrary to the laws of nature or to natural feeling.

unprecedented, *a.* (un-pres'e-den-ted).—Unexampled; preceded by no similar case.

unquiet, *a.* (un-kwai'et).—Disturbed; restless.

unscrew, *v.* (un-skroo').—To draw the screws from.

untoward, *a.* (un-towe'erd).—Unfavorable; perverse.

untrue, *a.* (un-troo').—Inconstant; false; disloyal.

untruth, *n.* (un-trooth').—A falsehood.

unused, *a.* (un-iuzd').—Not employed; not made use of.

unwary, *a.* (un-way'ri).—Not on one's guard; incautious.

uranium, *n.* (iu-ray'ni-um).—A heavy, white metallic element.

urban, *a.* (er'ben).—Pertaining to a city.

urban, *n.*—An inhabitant of a city.

urbane, *a.* (er-bane').—Polite; courteous; suave.

urbanity, *n.* (er-ban'i-ti).—Refined or elegant courtesy.

urchin, *n.* (er'chin).—A roguish, mischievous boy.

urn, *n.* (ern).—A kind of vase.

usage, *n.* (iu'zej).—Customary use.

usance, *n.* (iu'zens).—Time allowed in certain countries for the payment of a bill of exchange.

use, *n.* (use).—1. Application. 2. Customary employment.

use, *v.* (uze).—To put to a purpose.

usual, *a.* (iu'zhoo-el [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Customary; ordinary; frequent.

usufruct, *n.* (iu'zhoo-frukt [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Right of using and enjoying the profits of a thing belonging to another, without impairing the substance.

usurer, *n.* (iu'zhoo-rer [*oo* as in *foot*]).—One who loans money, at an exorbitant or illegal rate.

usurious, *a.* (iu-zhoo'ri-us [*oo* as in *food*]).—Pertaining to usury.

usurp, *v.* (iu-zerp').—To seize and hold in possession by force or without right.

usurpation, *n.* (iu-zer-pay'shun).—The act of usurping.

usurper, *n.* (iu-zer'per).—One who usurps.

usury, *n.* (iu'zhoo-ri [*oo* as in *foot*]).—1. Interest, or practice of taking interest.

utensil, *n.* (iu-ten'sil).—An instrument or vessel used in domestic and farming business.

utilitarian, *a.* (iu-til-i-tay'ri-en).—Useful; practical; producing actual returns.

utilitarian, *n.*—One devoted to mere utility or material interests.

utilitarianism, *n.* (iu-til-i-tay'ri-en-izm).—The doctrine that utility is the sole standard of virtue; devotion to material aims.

utlity, *n.* (iu-til'i-ti).—Production of good; the quality of being useful.

utilize, *v.* (iu'ti-lize).—To turn to profitable account or use.

utopia, *a.* (iu-towe'pi-u).—An imaginary island having a perfect social and political system.

utopian, *a.* (iu-towe'pi-en).—Involving imaginary perfection; chimerical.

uvula, *n.* (yoo'viu-lu [*oo* as in *food*]).—The fleshy conical body depending from the the middle of the lower border of the soft palate.

uxorial, *a.* (uks-owe'ri-el).—Pertaining to a wife.

uxoricide, *n.* (uks-or'i-side).—Wife murder.

uxorious, *a.* (uks-owe'ri-us).—Extravagantly devoted to one's wife.

V

vacant, *a.* (vay'kent).—Empty; not filled.

vaccin, vaccine, *a.* (vak'sin [or *sene*]).—Pertaining to cows, or to cowpox.

vaccin, vaccine, *n.*—The virus of cowpox, as prepared for by vaccination.

vaccinate, *v.* (vak'si-nate).—To innoculate with the cowpox.

vaccination, *n.* (vak-si-nay'shun).—The practise of vaccinating.

vacuity, *n.* (va-kiu'i-ti).—Emptiness.

vacuous, *a.* (vak'yu-us).—Empty.

vacuum, *n.* (vak'yu-um).—Entire absence of matter; a theoretical conception.

vagary, *n.* (va-gay'ri).—Extravagant notion; wild fancy; caprice.

vagaries, *n.* (va-gay'riz).—Pl. of **vagary**.

vagrant, *a.* (vay'grent).—Wandering like a vagrant.

vagrant, *n.*—A wanderer; a beggar.

vogue, *a.* (voge).—Not definite or lucid.

valance, *n.* (val'ens).—Hanging drapery.

valedictorian, *n.* (val-e-dik-towe'ri-en).—One who delivers a valediction.

valedictory, *n.* (val-e-dik'tu-ri).—A parting address as delivered by a graduate.

valentine, *n.* (val'en-tine).—A token of sentiment.

valet, *n.* (val'ay [or val'et]).—A man servant.

valetudinarian, *n.* (val-e-tiu-di-nay'ri-en).—An invalid.

valetudinarian, *a.*—Sickly, infirm.

valetudinarium, *n.* (val-e-tiu-di-nay'ri-um).—A camp or field hospital.

valetudinary, *a.* (val-e-tiu'di-ne-ri).—Same as **valetudinarian**.

Valhala, *n.* (val-hal'u).—In Norse mythology, the hall of the slain; the palace of immortality, whither, by direction of Odin, the souls of the slain were borne to immortality by the Valkyries.

valiant, *a.* (val'yent).—Powerful; brave; courageous.

valid, *a.* (val'id).—Capable of being proved; sound; just; good.

validity, *n.* (va-lid'i-ti).—Free from falseness.

valkyr, *n.* (val'ker).—In Norse mythology, one of the handmaidens of Odin.

valkyrie, *n.* (val'ker-ee).—Same as **valkyr**.

valkyries, *n.* (val'ker-eze).—Pl. of **valkyrie**.

valley, *n.* (val'i).—The space inclosed between ranges of hills or mountains.

valor, *n.* (val'er).—Personal bravery.

valorous, *a.* (val'er-us).—Possessing valor.

valuable, *a.* (val'yoo-u-bl [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Precious; costly; deserving esteem.

valuable, *n.*—A thing of worth or value.

valuate, *v.* (val'yoo-ate).—To estimate the value of.

value, *n.* (val'yoo [*oo* as in *food*]).—Worth.

value, *v.*—To place a value upon.

valued, *pa.* (val'yood [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Estimated; much esteemed.

valueless, *a.* (val'yoo-les).—Worthless.

vampire, *n.* (vam'pire).—One who preys on another.

vandal, *a.* (van'del).—Barbarous; rude; given to vandalism.

vandal, *n.*—One who is ignorant and barbarous.

vandalism, *n.* (van'del-ism).—Ignorant or wanton destruction of works of art and literary treasures.

vanguard, *n.* (van'gahrd).—Troops who march in front of an army.

vanity, *n.* (van'i-ti).—Empty pride.

vanquish, *v.* (vang'kwish).—To conquer; overcome.

vantage, *n.* (van'tej).—Advantage.

vapid, *a.* (vap'id).—Flat; dead; insipid.

vapor, *n.* (vay'per).—1. Any visible diffused substance floating in the atmosphere, as

smoke or fog. 2. Something unsubstantial or fleeting.

variable, *a.* (vay'ri-u-bl). — Susceptible of change or alteration.

variance, *n.* (vay'ri-ens).—Change; alteration.

variant, *a.* (vay'ri-ent).—Diversified.

varicose, *a.* (var'i-kose).—Abnormally dilated or contorted.

varied, *a.* (vay'rid).—Changed; partially or repeatedly altered.

variety, *n.* (va-rai'e-ti).—Absence of sameness or monotony.

varieties, *n.* (va-rai'e-tiz).—Pl. of **variety.**

varioloid, *n.* (vay'ri- [or var'i] u-loid).—A mild form of smallpox.

vary, *v.* (vay'ri).—To change partially.

vase, *n.* (vase [or *vahz*]).—A vessel, or various forms and material, usually ornamental.

vaselin, vaseline, *n.* (vas'e-lin [or *lene*]).—A variety of petrolatum.

vasomotor, *n.* (vas-u-mowe'ter).—Any medicinal agent or drug that promotes vascular action.

vassal, *a.* (vas'el).—Subservient; servile; slavish.

vassal, *n.*—A feudal tenant.

vasselage, *n.* (vas'el-ej).—The condition of a feudal vassal.

vast, *a.* (vast [*a* as in *ask*]).—Of great extent.

vaudeville, *n.* (vode'vil).—A theatrical piece, intermingled with light or satirical songs.

vault, *n.* (vawlt).—An arched apartment or chamber; especially a cell.

vaunt, *v.* (vahnt [or *vawnt*]).—To speak of boastfully.

veda, *n.* (vay'du [or vee'du]).—1. The divine knowledge of Brahman. 2. The four holy books of the Hindoos.

vegetable, *n.* (vej'e-tu-bl).—A plant.

vegetarian, *a.* (vej-e-tay'ri-en).—Pertaining to vegetarianism.

vegetarian, *n.*—One who believes in or practices vegetarianism.

vegetarianism, *n.* (vej-e-tay'ri-en-izm).—Theory and practice of living solely on vegetables.

vehemence, *n.* (vee'he-mens).—Excessive fervor or passion.

vehement, *n.* (vee'he-ment).—Very eager or urgent; ardent; passionate.

vehicle, *a.* (vee'hi-kl).—1. A conveyance. 2. Instrument of communication.

vellum, *n.* (vel'um).—Originally, fine parchment made from the skin of calves; now, fine parchment of any kind.

velocity, *n.* (ve-los'i-ti).—Rapid motion.

velours, velure, *n.* (ve-loor' [or vel'yoor; *oo* as in *foot*]).—Velvet or velveteen.

vendetta, *n.* (ven-det'u).—Private warfare occasioned by insult or injury.

vendue, *n.* (ven-diu').—A public sale of anything.

veneal, *a.* (vee'ni-el).—That may be forgiven.

veneer, *v.* (ve-nere').—To cover with veneer.

veneer, *n.*—A thin layer of beautiful material fastened upon a commoner surface.

venerate, *v.* (ven'e-rate).—To revere.
veneration, *n.* (ven-e-ray-shun).—Reverence.
vengeance, *n.* (ven'jens).—Revenge.
venison, *n.* (ven'i-zen [or ven'zun]).—The flesh of a deer.
venom, *n.* (ven'um).—1. Poison. 2. Spite; malice.
venomous, *a.* (ven'um-us).—Poisonous; spiteful.
venous, *a.* (vee'nus).—Pertaining to the veins.
ventilate, *v.* (ven'ti-late).—To admit fresh air.
ventilation, *n.* (ven-ti-lay'shun).—The act of ventilation.
ventilator, *n.* (ven'ti-lay-ter).—That which ventilates.
ventriloquism, *n.* (ven-tril'u-kwizm).—The act or art of ventriloquising.
ventriloquist, *n.* (ven-tril'u-kwist).—One who ventriloquises.
ventriloquize, *v.* (ven-tril'u-kwize).—To send the voice out as if it came from some other source.
venture, *v.* (ven'cher).—To take a risk.
venture, *n.*—The act of venturing.
venue, *n.* (ven'iu).—The place where an action is laid.
veracious, *a.* (ve-ray'shus).—Observant of truth; truthful.
veracity, *n.* (ve-ras'i-ti).—Truthfulness.
veranda, *n.* (ve-ran'du).—A kind of open portico.
verb, *n.* (verb).—That part of speech which

asserts, declares, or predicates something.

verbal, *a.* (ver'bel).—Concerned with words, rather than the ideas they convey.

verbal, *n.*—A noun derived from a verb.

verbatim, *adv.* (ver-bay'tim).—Word for word; in the exact words.

verbiage, *n.* (ver'bi-ej).—Superabundance of words.

verbose, *a.* (ver-bose').—Employing an unnecessary number of words.

verbosely, *adv.* (ver-bose'li).—In a verbose manner.

verboseness, *n.* (ver-bose'nes).—Wordiness.

verbosity, *n.*—Same as **verboseness.**

verdant, *a.* (ver'dent).—Green with vegetation.

verdict, *n.* (ver'dikt).—Legal decision.

verdigris, *n.* (ver'di-grese).—An acetate of copper.

verdure, *n.* (ver'joor [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Greenness.

verge, *n.* (verj).—Extreme edge.

verge, *v.*—To approach or come near.

verification, *n.* (ver-i-fi-kay'shun).—The act of verifying.

verify, *v.* (ver'i-fai).—To prove to be true or exact.

verisimilitude, *n.* (ver-i-si-mil'i-tude).—Resemblance of truth; close adherence to truth or reality.

verity, *n.* (ver'i-ti).—The quality of being correct, as a statement or representation of truth or reality; truthfulness.

verities, *n.* (ver'i-tiz).—Pl. of **verity.**

vermicelli, *n.* (ver-mi-sel'i).—A wheaten paste made into slender pipes.

vermilion, *n.* (ver-mil'yun).—A brilliant durable red pigment.

vermin, *n.* (ver'min).—A noxious or troublesome animal.

vernacular, *a.* (ver-nak'yu-ler).—Pertaining to a given country.

vernacular, *n.*—Mother-tongue.

vernal, *a.* (ver'nel).—Pertaining to or suggestive of spring.

versatile, *a.* (ver'su-til).—Turning easily from one thing to another.

versatility, *n.* (ver-su-til'i-ti).—The quality of being versatile.

verse, *n.* (vers).—1. A line consisting of a certain number of long and short syllables, metrically disposed. 2. Poetry. 3. A short division of any composition, especially of the Bible.

versicular, *a.* (ver-sik'yu-ler).—Pertaining to verses.

version, *n.* (ver'shun).—A translation.

vertebra, *n.* (ver'te-bru).—A joint of the backbone.

vertebrae, *n.* (ver'te-bree).—Pl. of **vertebra.**

vertego, *n.* (ver'ti-gu).—A swimming of the head; dizziness.

vestibule, *n.* (ves'ti-bule).—An enclosed entrance.

vestige, *n.* (ves'tij).—A visible trace or impression.

vestry, *n.* (ves'tri).—A robing-room of a church.

vesture, *n.* (ves'cher).—Garment.

veteran, *n.* (vet'er-en).—One grown old in service.

veterinarian, *n.* (vet-er-e-nay'ri-en).—One who treats domestic animals.

veterinary, *a.* (vet-er-i-nay'ri).—Pertaining to the diseases of animals.

veto, *n.* (vee'tu).—The power possessed by the executive of negativing a bill which has passed the legislative branch of the government; also, the act of exercising this power.

veto, *v.*—To withhold consent, especially to a bill for a law.

vetoes, *n.* (vee-tus).—Pl. of **veto.**

vexatious, *a.* (veks-ay'shus).—Troublesome; annoying.

via, *n.* (vai'u).—A Roman highway.

via, prep.—By way of.

viaduct, *n.* (via'u-dukt).—A structure for carrying a railway across a valley or river.

vial, *n.* (vai'el).—A small bottle.

viand, *n.* (vai'end).—An article of food, especially meat; provisions.

vibrant, *a.* (vai'brent).—Ringing.

vibrate, *v.* (vai'brate).—To ring.

vibration, *n.* (vai-bray'shun).—A quick motion to and fro.

vibrator, *n.* (vai'bray-ter).—One who or that which vibrates.

vibratory, *a.* (vai'bru-tu-ri).—Pertaining to vibration.

vicar, *n.* (vik'er).—1. A substitute in office. 2. In England, a perpetual curate.

vicarage, *n.* (vik'er-ej).—The office or duties of a vicar.

vicarial, *a.* (vai-kay'ri-el).—Pertaining to a vicar.

vicarious, *a.* (vai-kay'ri-us).—Acting or suffering for another.

vicariousness, *n.* (vai-kay'ri-us-nes).—The state of being vicarious.

vicegerency, *n.* (vise-jee'ren-si).—The office of a vicegerent.

vicegerent, *a.* (vise-jee'rent).—Acting in the place of another, usually in the place of a superior.

vicegerent, *n.*—One duly authorized to exercise the powers of another.

vice versa, *n.* (vai'see ver'su).—Latin, the order being changed.

vicinity, *n.* (vi-sin'i-ti).—Nearness in space or relationship.

vicious, *a.* (vish'us).—Depraved; wicked.

vicissitude, *n.* (vi-sis'i-tude).—1. Revolution. 2. Regular change.

victor, *n.* (vik'ter).—A winner; conqueror.

victorious, *a.* (vik-towe'ri-us).—Conquering; triumphant.

victory, *a.* (vik'tu-ri).—Defeat of an enemy or contestant.

victual, *n.* (vit'l).—Food.

videlicet, *adv.* (vi-del'i-set).—Latin, namely, abbreviated to viz.

vigilance, *n.* (vij'i-lens).—Watchfulness.

vigilant, *a.* (vij'i-lent.—Watchful.

vignette, *n.* (vin-yet').—1. A running ornament of vine-leaves, tendril, and grapes. 2. Capital letters sometimes ornamented. 3. A style of photograph.

vigor, *n.* (vig'er).—Mental energy; physical force.

viking, *n.* (vai'king).—A pirate; a rover.

village, *n.* (vil'ej).—A small inhabited place, less than a town or city.

villain, *n.* (vil'en).—A basely wicked person; a knave; rogue.

villainous, *a.* (vil'en-ous).—Very wicked or vile.

vinaigrette, *n.* (vin-ay-gret').—A smelling-bottle.

vinaigrous, *a.* (vi-nay'grus).—Having the qualities of vinegar; hence, cross, morose.

vinculum, *n.* (ving'kiu-lum).—A bond of union.

vindicate, *v.* (vin'di-kate).—To prove to be just or valid.

vindication, *n.* (vin-di-kay'shun).—Claim; defense.

vindicative, *a.* (vin'dik-u-tiv or vin-dik'u-tiv).—Pertaining to vindication.

vindictive, *a.* (vin-dik'tiv).—Revengeful.

vindictiveness, *n.* (vin-dik'tiv-nes).—Revengeful temper.

vinous, *a.* (vai'nus).—Pertaining to wine.

vintage, *n.* (vin'tej).—The fruit of a vineyard

viol, *n.* (vai'ul)—A stringed musical instrument.

viola, *n.* (vai'u-lu [or vee-owe'lu]).—An instrument resembling the violin.

violate, *v.* (vai'u-late).—1. To be false to. 2. To treat roughly or profanely.

violence, *n.* (vai'u-lens).—Injury done to that which is entitled to respect.

violent, *a.* (vai'u-lent).—Excited by strong feeling or passion.

violet, *n.* (vai'u-let).—A flower.

violin, *n.* (vai-u-lin').—A stringed musical instrument.

violinist, *n.* (vai-u-lin'ist).—One who plays a violin; especially a skilful or professional player.

violoncello, *n.* (vee-u-lon-chel'lu [or vai-u-lon-sel'u]).—A bass violin.

viper, *n.* (vai'per).—A venemous reptile.

virago, *n.* (vi- [or *vai*] ray'gu).—A bold, turbulent woman.

virgin, *n.* (ver'jin).—A maiden.

virginal, *a.* (vir'ji-nel).—Maidenly; pure.

virginity, *n.* (vir-jin'i-ti).—Maidenhood.

Virgo, *n.* (ver'gu).—Constellation.

virile, *a.* (vir'il).—Sturdy; intrepid, and forceful; masculine.

virility, *n.* (vi-ril'i-ti).—Forcefulness; manliness.

virous, *a.* (vai'rus).—Poisonous.

virtu, *n.* (vir-too' [or vir'too]; *oo* as in *foot* in both syllables).—An object of art or antiquity.

virtual, *a.* (ver'chu-el).—Being in essence or effect, but not in form or appearance.

virtue, *n.* (ver'choo [*oo* as in *foot*]).—A particular moral excellence; any admirable quality, merit, excellence, or accomplishment.

virtuoso, *n.* (vir-tu-owe'su).—One skilled in the fine arts.

virtuosos, *n.* (vir-tu-owe'suz).—Pl. of **virtuoso.**

virtuous, *a.* (ver'chu-us).—Possessing or exhibiting virtue.

virulence, *n.* (vir'u-lens).—Extreme poisonousness.

virulent, *a.* (vir'u-lent).—Exceedingly noxious or poisonous.

virus, *n.* (vai'rus).—A morbid poison.

visage, *n.* (viz'ej).—Face, countenance, or look of a person.

vis-a-vis, *adv.* (veze-ah-vee').—Face to face.

viscera, *n.* (vis'e-ru).—Pl. of **viscous.** The contents of the head, thorax, or abdomen.

visceral, *n.* (vis'er-el).—Pertaining to viscera.

viscid, *a.* (vis'id).—Sticky; adhesive.

viscin, *n.* (vis'in).—A thick colorless liquid obtained from various plants.

viscount, *n.* (vai'kount).—In England, a title of nobility.

viscountess, *n.* (vai'koun-tes).—The wife of a viscount.

viscous, *a.* (vis'kus).—Same as **viscid.**

viscus, *n.* (vis'kus).—One of the organs of the great cavities of the body.

vise, vice, *n.* (vise).—An instrument for grip-

ing and holding things, closed by a screw.

visé, *n.* (vee-zay').—An official indorsement on a passport or other document certifying that it has been inspected and found correct.

visible, *a.* (viz'i-bl).—Capable of being seen.

Visigoth, *n.* (viz'i-goth).—One of the Western Goths.

vision, *n.* (vizh'un).—1. Sight. 2. Something imaginary.

visionary, *a.* (vizh'un-e-ri).—Existing in imagination only.

visionist, *n.* (vizh'un-ist).—A dreamer or believer in dreams.

visitant, *a.* (viz'i-tent).—Transient.

visitant, *n.*—A guest or visitor.

visitor, *n.* (viz'i-ter).—One who visits.

vison, *n.* (vai'sun).—A mink.

vistu, *n.* (vis'tu).—A view between intervening objects, as trees.

visual, *a.* (vizh'oo-el [*oo* as in *foot*]).—Pertaining to the sense of sight; optic.

visualize, *v.* (vizh'oo-el-ize).—To bring before the mental eye.

vital, *a.* (vai'tel).—Necessary; essential.

vitalism, *n.* (vai'tel-izm).—The doctrine that life had its origin and support in some principle that is neither material or physical.

vitality, *n.* (vai-tal'i-ti).—Vital principle or force.

vitalize, *v.* (vai'tel-ize).—To endow with life and energy.

vitals, *n.* (vai'telz).—Parts of animal bodies essential to life.

vitiate, *v.* (vish'i-ate).—To debase; contaminate.

vitriol, *n.* (vit'ri-ul).—Sulphuric acid.

vituperable, *a.* (vai-tiu'per-u-bl).—Deserving of censure.

vituperate, *v.* (vai-tiu'per-ate).—To find fault with abusively.

vituperation, *n.* (vai-tiu-per-ay'shun).—The act of vituperating.

vituperative, *a.* (vai-tiu'per-ay- [often slighted] tiv).—Abusive.

vituperator, *n.* (vai-tiu'per-ay-ter).—One who vituperates.

vivace, *a.* (vee-vah'chay).—Lively; quickly.

vivacious, *a.* (vai- [or *vi*] vay'shus).—Full of life and spirits.

vivacity, *n.* (vai- [or *vi*] vas'i-ti).—Sprightliness of temper; liveliness

vivandière, *n.* (vee-vahn-dyare' [*a* as in *dyare* like *a* in *farc*; *n*, nasalized).—[French] A female attendant in French regiments.

vivarium, *n.* (vai-vay'ri-um).—A place for keeping live animals.

vivariums (vai-vay'ri-ums).—Pl. of **vivarium.**

vivaries, *n.* (vai-vay'riz).—Same as **vivariums.**

viva voce (vai'vu vowe'see).—Orally.

vivid, *a.* (viv'id).—Very bright; intense.

vivify, *v.* (viv'i-fai).—To animate.

vixen, *n.* (viks'n).—A quarrelsome woman.

vizer, vizier, *n.* (vi-zer' [or viz'yer]).—A high official in a Mohammedan country.

vocable, *n.* (vowe'ku-bl).—A word.

vocabulary, *n.* (vo-kab'yoo-le-ri [*oo* as in *foot*]).—A list or collections of words arranged in alphabetical order and explained.

vocal, *a.* (vowe'kel).—Having voice.

vocalist, *n.* (vowe'kel-ist).—A singer.

vocalization, *n.* (vowe-kel-i-zay'shun).—The act of vocalizing.

vocalize, *n.* (vowe'kel-ize).—To form into voice as in speaking on singing.

vocative, *a.* (vok'u-tiv).—Pertaining to calling or address.

vocative, *n.*—The case in which a word is put when the person or thing is addressed.

vocation, *n.* (vo-kay'shun).—A calling.

vocational, *a.* (vo-kay'shun-el).—Pertaining to vocation.

vociferant, *a.* (vo-sif'er-ent).—Making a clamor.

vociferate, *v.* (vo-sif-er-ate).—To enter with vehemence.

vociferous, *a.* (vo-sif'er-us).—Same as **vociferant.**

vogue, *n.* (voge).—Popular temporary mode, usage, or practice.

volatile, *a.* (vol'u-til).—Lively; gay; hence, fickle.

voluble, *a.* (vol'yu-bl).—Ready or rapid of speech.

volume, *n.* (vol'yoom [*oo* as in *foot*]).—1. A book. 2. A large quantity; mass.

volumeter, *n.* (vo-liu'me-ter).—A measure.

volumetric, *a.* (vol-yoo-met'rik [*oo* as in *foot*]). Performed by measured volumes.

voluminous, *a.* (vo-liu'mi-nus).—1. Containing or consisting of many volumes. 2. Of great bulk; large.

voluntary, *a.* (vol'un-te-ri).—Proceeding from the will.

volunteer, *n.* (vol-un-tere').—One who serves of his own free will.

voluptuary, *a.* (vo-lup'choo-e-ri [*oo* as in *foot*]). —Luxurious.

voluptuary, *n.*—A sensualist.

voluptuous, *a.* (vo-lup'choo-us [*oo* as in *foot*]). —Sensual.

volute, *a.* (vo-lute').—Rolled up in any way.

volute, *n.*—A kind of spiral scroll, used in the Ionic and Composite capitals.

volution, *n.* (vo-liu'shun).—A spiral twist.

voodoo, *v.* (voo'doo).—To bewitch.

voodoo, *n.*—1. Folklore. 2. A conjurer.

voracious, *a.* (vo-ray'shus).—Ravenous.

voracity, *n.* (vo-ras'i-ti).—Eager greediness.

vortex, *n.* (vawr'teks).—A whirlpool.

votary, *n.* (vowe'te-ri).—A devotee.

votive, *a.* (vowe'tiv).—Dedicated by a vow.

voucher, *n.* (vouch'er).—1. One who gives witness. 2. A paper, or document to vouch the truth of accounts, or to establish facts of any kind.

vowel, *n.* (vou'el).—A sound or tone produced by the vibrations of the vocal cords.

voyage, *n.* (voi'ej).—A journey by water, especially by sea.

vulcanize, *v.* (vul-ken-ize).—To cause vulcanization.

vulcanization, *n.* (vul-ken-i-zay'shun). — A process of treating rubber for the purpose of increasing its strength.

W

wad, *n.* (wod).—A little mass; especially, of some soft material for stopping the charge of powder in a gun.

wadding, *n.* (wod'ing).—Wads collectively.

waffle, *n.* (wof'l).—A batter cake baked in waffle-irons.

waft, *v.* (waft [*a* as in *ask*]).—To convey through water or air.

wainscot, *n.* (wane'skot).—Panel-work.

waive, *v.* (wave).—To relinquish; as to **waive** a claim.

waiver, *n.* (wave'er).—In law, the act of waivering; the intentional relinquishment of a known right.

wallow, *v.* (wol'u).—To roll one's self about, as in mire.

walnut, *n.* (wawl'nut [or wol'nut]).—A Welsh or foreign nut.

walrus, *n.* (wawl'rus [or wol'rus]).—An aquatic mammal, resembling the seal.

waltz, *n.* (wawlts).—A round dance in triple time.

waltz, *v.*—To dance a waltz.

wampum, *n.* (wom'pum).—Small beads made of shells.

wan, *a.* (won).—Pale; careworn.

wand, *n.* (wond).—A long slender rod, especially of wood.

want, *n.* (wont).—Scarcity.

want, *v.*—To feel the need of.

wanton, *a.* (won'tun).—Unrestrained.

wanton, *n.*—A trifler.

wanton, *v.*—To squander wantonly.

wantunness, *n.* (won'tun-nes).—The quality of being wanton.

war, *n.* (wawr).—A contest between nations or states, carried on by force.

warden, *n.* (wawr'den).—A keeper.

warehouse, *n.* (ware'hous [*a* as in *fare*]).—A storehouse.

warfare, *n.* (wawr'fare [*a* as in *fare*]).—Conflict with arms.

warrant, *n.* (wor'ent).—Guaranty; assurance.

warrant, *v.*—To guarantee against harm; to declare with assurance or to assert.

warrantable, *a.* (wor'en-tu-bl).—Capable of being warranted.

warrantee, *n.* (wor-en-tee').—One to whom a warranty is given.

warrantor, *n.* (wor'en-ter).—One who gives a warranty.

warranty, *n.* (wor'en-ti).—Authority; justificatory mandate or precept.

warranties, *n.* (wor'en-tiz).—Pl. of **warranty.**

warrior, *n.* (war'i-er [or wawr'yer]).—A soldier.

wary, *a.* (way'ri).—Cautious; circumspect; shrewd.

wash, *v.* (wosh).—To cleanse by liquid.

washing, *n.* (wosh'ing).—The act of cleansing by liquid.

Washingtonian, *a.* (wosh-ing-towe'ni-en).—Pertaining to Washington.

wasp, *n.* (wosp).—An insect.

wassail, *n.* (wos'el).—A drinking-bout.

wassail, *v.*—To drink the health of; toast; pledge.

water, *n.* (waw'ter).—A liquid compound of hydrogen and oxygen.

water, *v.*—To feed with water.

weary, *a.* (wee'ri).—To make weary.

weald, *n.* (welde).—A wood or forest.

Wednesday, *n.* (wenz'di).—The fourth day of the week.

welfare, *n.* (wel'fare [*a* as in *farc*]).—Enjoyment of the common blessings of life.

wheedle, *v.* (hwee'dl).—To coax; entice.

wherewith, *adv., conj.* (hware-with' [*a* as in *fare*; *th* as in *that*]).—1. With which-used relatively. 2. With what-used interrogatively.

whether, *a., pron.* (hweth'er [*th* as in *that*]).—Used to introduce the first of two or more alternative clauses, the other or others being connected by *or*, or by *or whether*.

whither, *adv.* (hwith'er [*th* as in *that*]).—Wheresoever.

who, *pron.* (hoo [*oo* as in *food*]).—What or which person or persons.

whole, *a.* (hole).—Unimpaired, uninjured.

wholesome, *a.* (hole'sum).—Healthful.

whoop, *n.* (hoop [*oo* as in *food*]).—A shout of pursuit or of war.

whooping-cough, *n.* (hoop'ing-kawf [*oo* as in *food*]).—A convulsive cough, ending with a sonorous inspiration or whoop.

whortleberry, *n.* (hwer'tl-ber-i).—Same as **huckleberry.**

wiseacre, *n.* (wize'ay-ker).—A prophet.

wisteria, *n.* (wis-tee'ri-u).—A kind of shrub.

with, *prep.* (with [*th* as in *that*]).—Expressing nearness; connection.

withe, *n.* (with [*th* as in *think*] or withe [*th* as in *that*]).—A willow, or supple twig.

within, *adv.*, prep. (with-in' [*th* as in *that*]).—In the inner part.

withstand, *v.* (with-stand' [*th* as in *that*]).—To resist.

witless, *a.* (wit'les).—Senseless; silly.

witticism, *n.* (wit'i-sizm).—A witty sentence or phrase.

wizard, *n.* (wiz'erd).—A magician.

wold, *n.* (wolde).—A wood; a forest.

wont, *n.* (wunt [or wonte]).—Custom; habit.

won't (wonte).—A contraction of "will not."

woof, *n.* (woof [*oo* as in *food*]).—The threads that cross the warp in weaving.

word, *n.* (werd).—A vocal sound or sounds used as the symbol of an idea.

word, *v.*—To express in words.

work, *n.* (werk).—Performance of mental or physical exertion.

work, *v.*—To do work.

worry, *n.* (wur'i).—Vexation; fret.

worry, *v.*—To vex; tease.

worship, *n.* (wer'ship).—Homage; adoration.

worship, *v.*—To experience worship.

worst, *a.* (werst).—Superlative of bad, ill, or evil.

worst, *n.*—That which is bad, ill, or evil, to the highest degree.

worst, *v.*—To get the advantage of in a contest.

worsted, *n.* (wus'ted [or woors'ted; *oo* as in *foot*]).—Woolen yarn.

wort, *n.* (wert).—An infusion of malt.

worth, *n.*

worthy, *a.* (wer'thi [*th* as in *that*]).—Deserving of respect, praise, or honor.

wound, *n.* (woond [*oo* as in *food*]).—Injury caused by violence [*wound* in poetry and devout phrases].

wound, *v.*—To inflict a wound upon.

wraith, *n.* (rathe).—A specter; ghost.

wrath, *n.* (rath [*a* as in *ask*]).—Profound indignation.

wrathful, *a.* (rath'ful [*a* as in *ask*]).—Very angry.

wreath, *n.* (rethe [*th* as in *think*]).—A garland.

wreathe, *v.* (rethe [*th* as in *that*]).—To encircle.

writhe, v. (rithe [*th* as in *that*]).—To twist with violence, as in agony.

wrong, *a.* (rawng).—Not morally right or proper.

wrong, *n.*—Whatever is contrary to right.

wrong, *v.*—To violate the rights of.

Y

yacht, *n.* (yot).—A vessel, especially built or fitted for pleasure.

year, *n.* (yere).—A period of time.

yesterday, *n.* (yes'ter-day).—The day last past.

yew, *n.* (yoo [*oo* as in *food*]).—A tree or shrub.

yodel, yodle, *n.* (yowe'dl).—A Swiss song or refrain in which the voice changes from the chest to the head tones and back.

yodel, yodle, *v.*—You sing a yodle.

yoga, *n.* (yowe'gu).—A branch of the Hindu philosophy.

yogi, *n.* (yowe'gee).—A follower of the yoga philosophy.

yo-ghoort, *n.* (yo-goort' [*oo* as in *food*]).—[Turkish] a clotted milk used to destroy intestinal bacteria.

yolk, *n.* (yoke [or yolke]).—The yellow part of an egg.

you, *pron.* (yoo [*oo* as in *food*]).—The pronoun of the second person, in the nominative or objective case.

youth, *n.* (yooth [*th* as in *think*; *oo* as in *food*]).—The state or condition of being young.

youths, *n.* (yoothz [*oo* as in *food*]).—Pl. of **youth.**

Yule-tide, *n.* (yool'tide [*oo* as in *food*]).—Christmas time.

Z

zealot, *n.* (zel'ut).—One who is full of zeal; usually in disparagement.

zealous, *a.* (zel'us).—Ardent; devoted.

zealousness, *n.* (zel'us-nes).—The quality of being zealous.

zebra, *n.* (zee'bru).—An African ass-like mammal.

zenith, *n.* (zee'nith).—The culminating point of prosperity, influence, or greatness.

zeppelin, *n.* (zep'lin).—An air craft.

zithern, *n.* (zith'ern).—A musical instrument.

zodiac, *n.* (zowe'di-ak).—An imaginary belt in the heavens.

zodiacal, *a.* (zo-dai'e-kel).—Pertaining to the zodiac.

zoography, *n.* (zo-og'ru-fi).—A description of animals, their forms and habits.

zoogyroscope, *n.* (zo-u-jai'ru-skope).—A device for the production on a screen of the appearance of an animal in motion.

zoolite, *n.* (zowe'u-lite).—A petrified animal.

zoolitic, *a.* (zowe-u-lit'ik).—Pertaining to a zoolite.

zoological, *a.* (zowe-u-loj'i-kel).—Pertaining to zoology.

zoologist, *n.* (zo-ol'u-jist).—A specialist in zoology.

zoology, *n.* (zo-ol'u-ji).—That part of natural history which treats of animals.

zouave, *n.* (zoo-ahv' [*oo* as in *foot*]).—One of an active and hardy body of soldiers in the French service.

NAMES OF CITIES APPEARING ON THE WAR MAP

Ablancourt (ah-blahn-koor′ [*n*, nasalized]).
Aguilcourt (ah-gwee-koor′).
Aigny (ane-ee′).
Ailette—river (ay-let′).
Aine—river; department (ane).
Ayre (ayr).
Aix (akse).
Aix-la-Chapelle (akse-lah-shah-pel′).
Alsace-Lorraine (ahl-sahs-lowe-rane′ [English, al-sase′]).
Amiens (ah-mi-an′; *n*, nasalized [English, a′mi-ens]).
Anizy (ahn-ee′zi).
Anvers, Antwerp (ahn-ver′ [English, ant′-werp]).
Ardennes—department (ahr-den′).
Arras (ahr-rahs′).
Artonges (ahr-tawn [*n*, nasalized]).
Aubervilliers (owe-ber-vee-lyay′).
Avignon (ah-vee-nyawn [*n*, nasalized]).
Bailleul (bai-ye′ [*e* as in *err*]).
Bapaume (bah-pome′).
Basil, Fr., Basille (baz′il or bay′zil [Fr., bah-zeel′]).
Beauvais (bowe-vay′).
Belfort (bel-fore′).
Blois (blwah).
Bosnia and Herzegovina (boz′ni-u and her′tse-go-vee′nah).
Boulogne (boo-lo′nye [English, bu-lone]).
Braisne (brane).

Breslau (brez'lou).
Bruges (bruzh; Fr. *u* [English, broo'jez]).
Brussels, Bruxelles (brus'els [Fr., bru-sel; Fr. *u*]).
Budapest (boo'dah-pest).
Bullecourt (bul-koor' [Fr. *u*]).
Calais (kah-lay').
Chalons (shah-lawn [*n*, nasalized]).
Cambrai (kahm-bray').
Charleroi (sharh-le-rwah').
Chatteau Thierry (shah-towe-tee-er'i).
Chauny (showe-nee').
Chemin des Dames (she-ma-day-dahm').
Cherebourg (sher-boor').
Coucy (koo-see').
Croiselle (krwah-zel').
Dieppe (dee-ep').
Dinant (dee-nahn' [*n*, nasalized]).
Fampoux (fahm-poo').
Fismes (feme).
Fontainebleau (fawn-tane-blowe' [*n* in *fawn*, nasalized]).
Frankfort (frank'fert).
Fresnes (fren).
Fresnoy (fre-nwah').
Guiscard (gee-skahr').
The Hague (hage).
Halle (ah-lay').
Hasselt (hahs'elt).
Heidelberg (hai'dl-berg [Ger., hai'del-bergh]).
Ivry (ee-vree').
Juvigny (zhu-vee-nyee' [Fr. *u*]).
La Fere (lah-fare').
Langres (lahn'gr [*n*, nasalized]).

Laon (lah-awn′ [*n*, nasalized]).
Lassigny (lah-see′nyee).
Le Catelet (le-kah-lay).
Leipsig (laip′sig).
Liege (lee-azhe′).
Lille (leel).
Limoges (lee-mozhe′).
Luneville (lu-ne-vele′ [Fr. *u*]).
Luxemburg ([Belgium] luks′em-berg).
Luxembourg ([Palace, Paris] luks-ahn-boor′ [Fr. *u*; *n*, nasalized]).
Malines (mah-lene′).
Marne (mahrn).
Marne - Champagne Drive (mahrn - shahm - pane).
Meaux (mowe).
Meuse—river (mez; *e* as in *err* [English, miuze]).
Montdidier (mawn-did′yay [*n*, nasalized]).
Nesle (nel [approaching *a* in *fare*]).
Niewport—Belgian coast line (nuv′port [Fr. *u*]).
Noyon (nwah-yawn′ [*n*, nasalized]).
Oise—river (wahz).
Orleans (awr-lay-ahn′ [English, aur′le-ens]).
Ostend (os-tend′).
Ourcq (oork).
Peronne (pay-run′).
Pion (pee-awn′ [*n*, nasalized]).
Poiters (pwah-tee-aye′).
Pont Arcy (pawn-ahr-see [*n*, nasalized]).
Prague (prage).
Reims (rans; *n*, nasalized [English, reems]).
Roisell (rwah-zel′).

Roye (rwạh).
Sedan (se-dahn′ [*n*, nasalized]).
Seine (sane).
Sevres (sayvr).
Soissons (swah-sawn′ [*n*, nasalized]).
Somme (sum).
St. Denis (san-dee-nee′ [*n*, nasalized]).
St. Gobain (san-gowe-ban′).
St. Leger (san-lay-zhay′).
St. Mihiel (san-mee-el′).
St. Quentin (san-kan-tan′ [*n* in *kan* and *tan*, nasalized]).
St. Simon (san-see-mawn′ [*n*, nasalized]).
Thilloy (till-wah′).
Toul (tool).
Tours (toor).
Trafalgar (tra-fal′gar; or tra-fahl-gahr′).
Treves (trev).
Trouville (troo-veel′).
Troyes (trwah).
Vailly (vah-yee′).
Valenciennes (vah-lahn-sien′ [*n* in *lahn*, nasalized]).
Vaux (vowe).
Verdun (ver-dun′ [*n*, nasalized]).
Vesle (vel [*e* approaching *a* in *fare*]).
Vichy (vee-shee′).
Vincennes (van-sen′; *n* in *van*, nasalized [English, vin-sen′]).
Ypres (eepr).
Foch (fosh).
Joffre (jofr).
Lenine (len′ene).
Trotski (trote′ski).

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